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Case Studies in a Contextual Archaeology of Burial Practice in Roman Britain

(2 volumes)

Volume 2

Richard John Hunter Pearce

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Thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

Department of Archaeology

University of Durham

1999

23 AUG 1999

Figures	257
Concordance to Iron Age and Roman cemeteries and burials from Britain referred to in text and location in later appendices.	479
Appendices	
1. Data for figures associated with chapter 2	
1 Data for figures 2.1-2.40	491
2. Descriptions of features discussed in chapter 3	
2.1 Pyre sites from Britain and other provinces	499
2.1.1 'Permanent' pyre sites from Roman Britain	499
2.1.2 'Permanent' pyre sites in other Roman provinces	500
2.1.3 'Temporary' pyre sites from Iron Age and Roman Britain	503
2.1.4 Temporary pyre sites from other provinces	509
2.2 A sample of <i>busta</i>	514
2.3 Inscriptions including references to <i>ustrina</i>	517
3. Data for figures associated with chapter 4	
3.1 Note on unpublished cemeteries from Baldock and St Albans	521
3.2 Data for figures 4.5-4.9, 4.11-4.14, 4.17-4.19, 4.22-4.26, 4.28-4.34	522
4. Data for figures associated with chapter 5	
4.1 Note on unpublished cemeteries from Winchester, with particular reference to the date of late Roman cemeteries	526
4.2 Data for figures 5.4-5.7, 5.10-5.13, 5.17-5.24, 5.26, 5.28-5.30, 5.33-5.36, 5.39-5.40	529
5. Data for figures associated with chapter 6	
5.1.1 Data for figure 6.1	533
5.1.2 Data for figures 6.25-6.26	538
5.2 Data for figures 6.5-6.7, 6.9-6.11	545

5.3	Descriptions of the relationship of burial to settlement features from a sample of rural sites in southern Britain discussed in Chapters 6.15-6.18 (see also figures 6.34-6.85)	547
-----	---	-----

6. Data for figures associated with chapter 7 and burial assemblages discussed in chapters 7 and

8

6.1	Data for figures 7.1-7.2	571
6.2	Data for figures 7.18, 7.20-7.25, 7.26-7.30	572
6.3	Burial assemblages of the 'East Hampshire Tradition'	577
6.4	Burial assemblages in and in the environs of the <i>civitas</i> of the Catuvellauni	584
6.5	Other burial assemblages from southern Roman Britain	594
6.6	Burial monuments in and in the environs of the <i>civitas</i> of the Catuvellauni	599

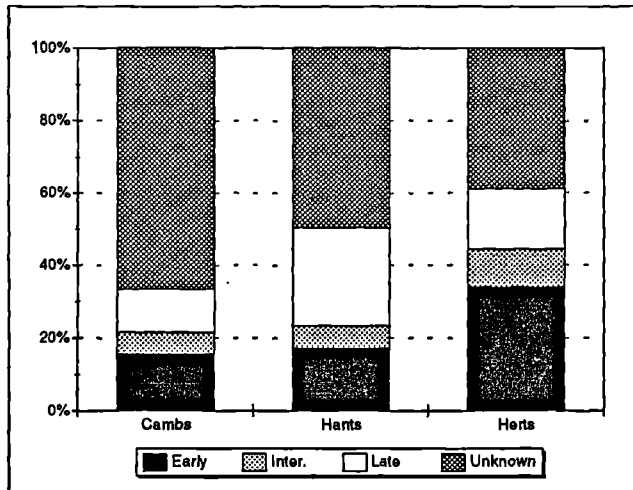


Figure 2.1 Dated cemeteries from Hertfordshire, Hampshire and Cambridgeshire

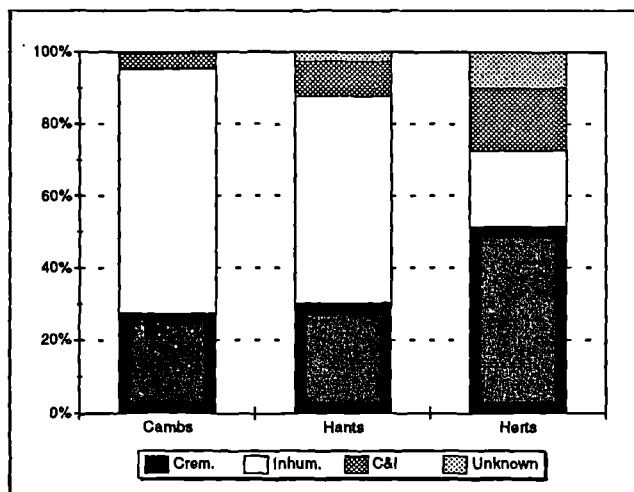


Figure 2.2 Types of cemeteries from Hertfordshire, Hampshire and Cambridgeshire

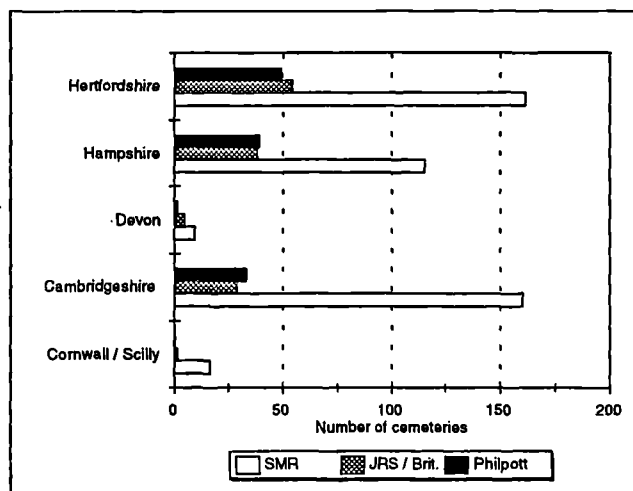


Figure 2.3 The number of cemeteries from five counties in different sources

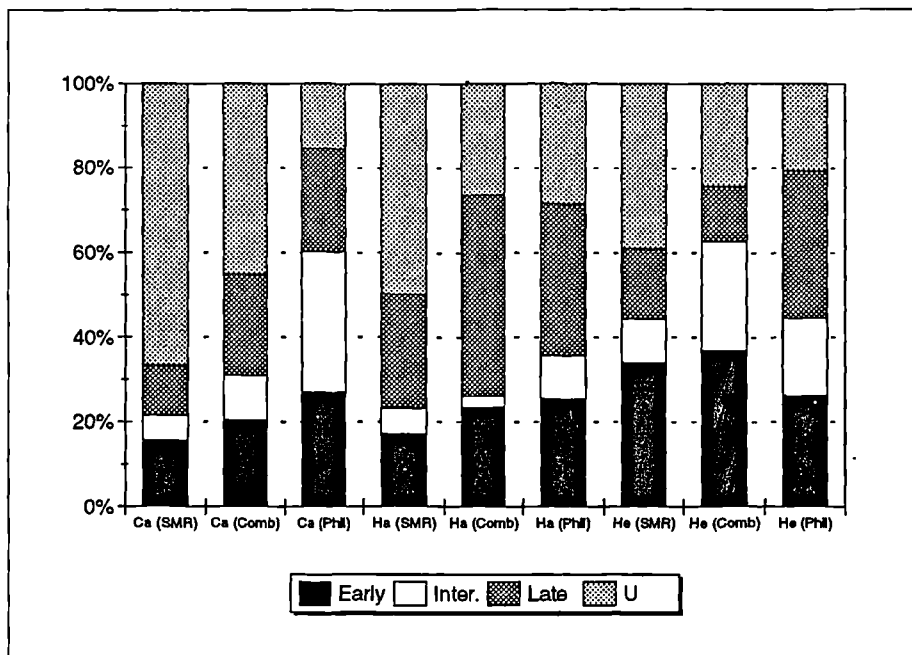


Figure 2.4 A comparison of dated and undated cemeteries in different data sources

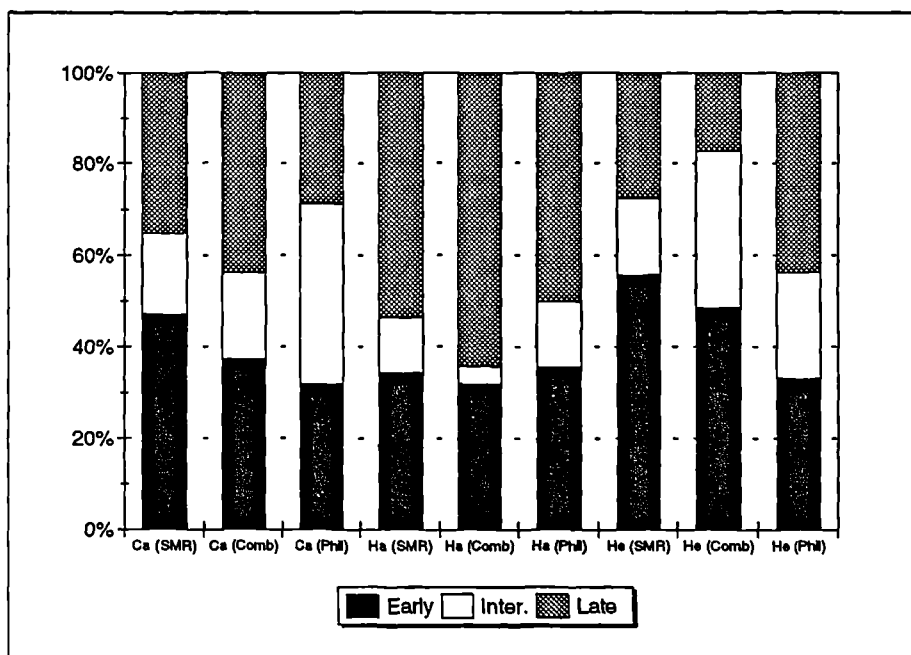


Figure 2.5 A comparison of dated cemeteries from 3 counties in different data sources

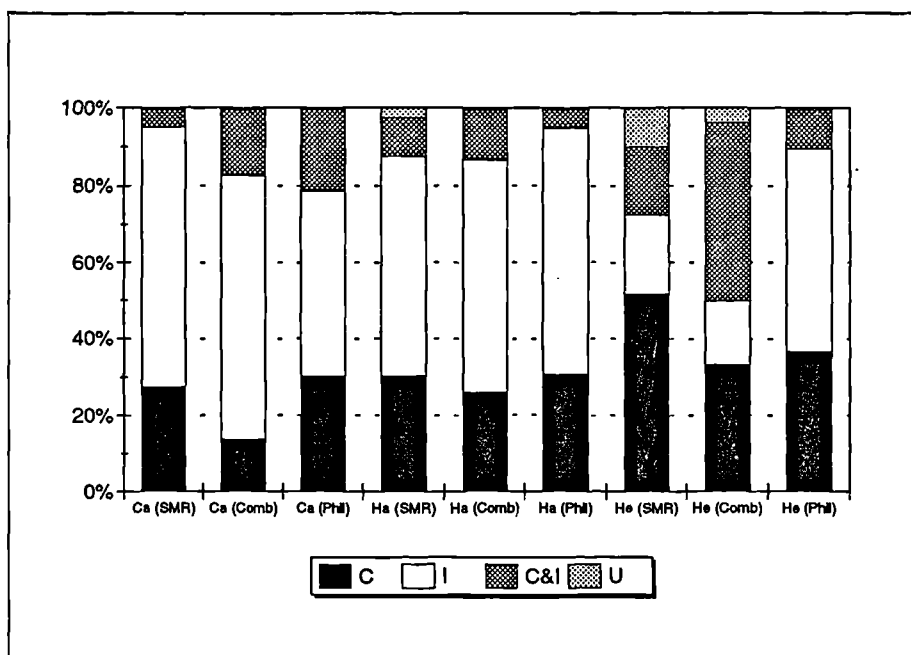


Figure 2.6 A comparison of cemetery types from 3 counties in different data sources

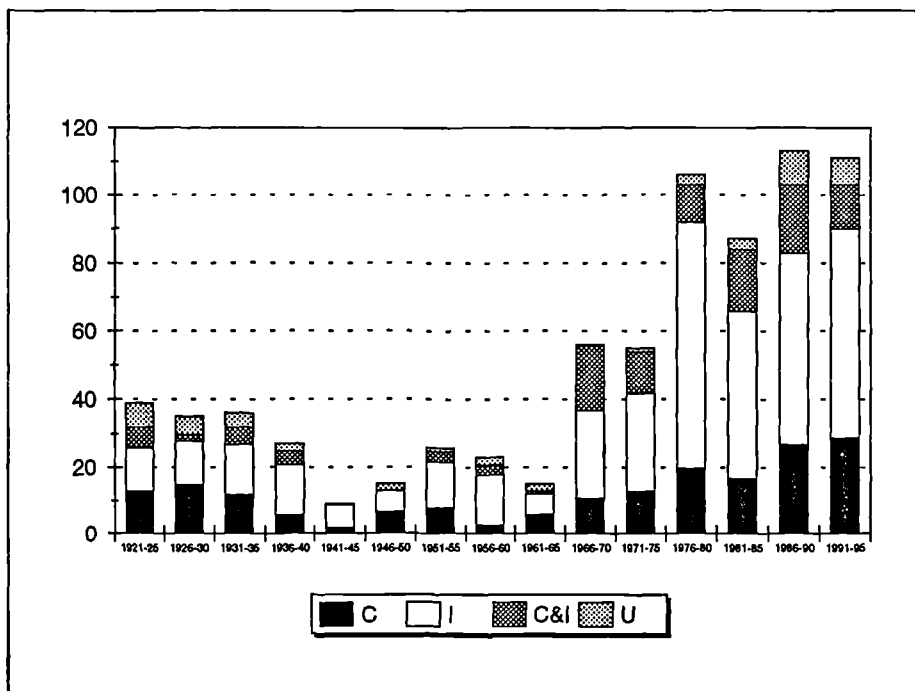


Figure 2.7 The number of cemeteries recorded in 5 year periods (JRS / Britannia)

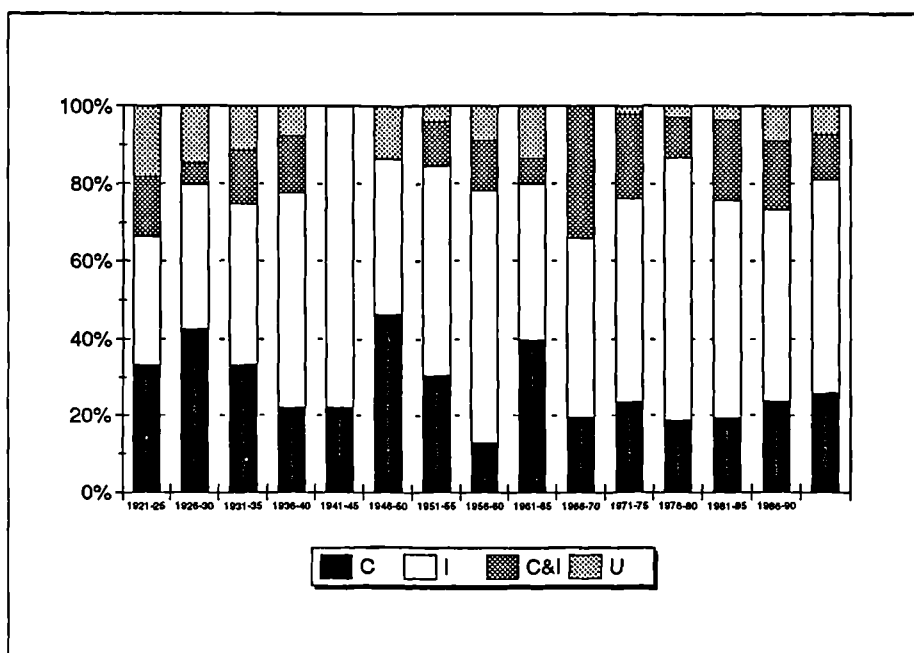


Figure 2.8 Percentage of cemetery types recorded in 5 year periods (JRS / Britannia)

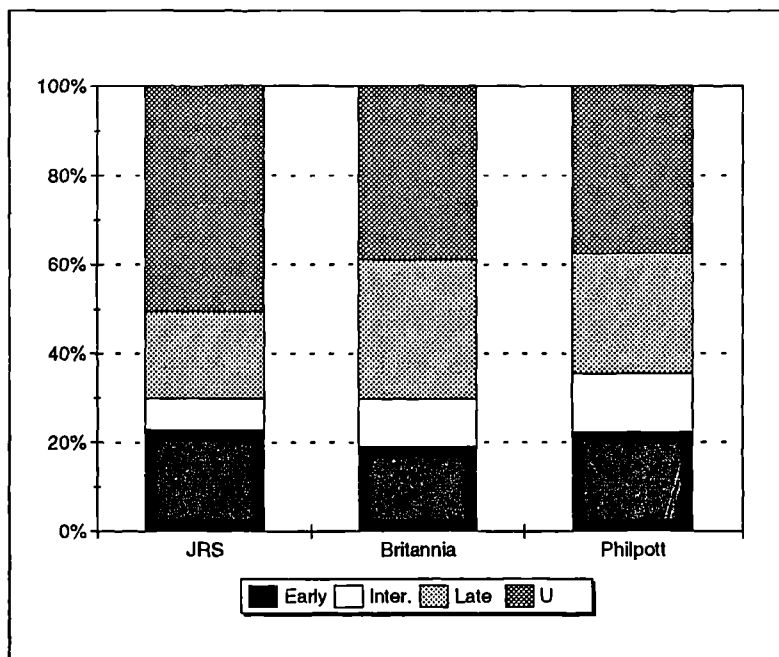


Figure 2.9 The percentage of dated cemeteries in different data sources

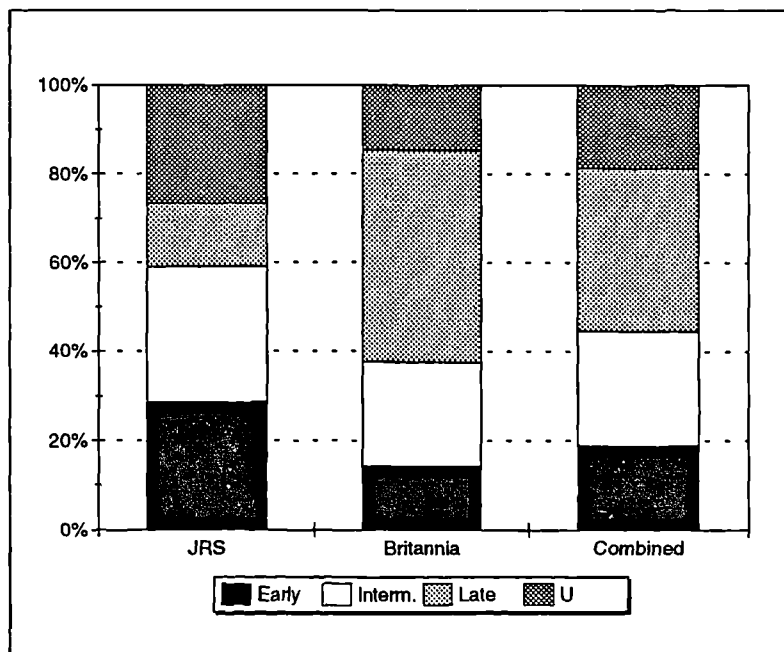


Figure 2.10 The percentage of dated burials in different data sources

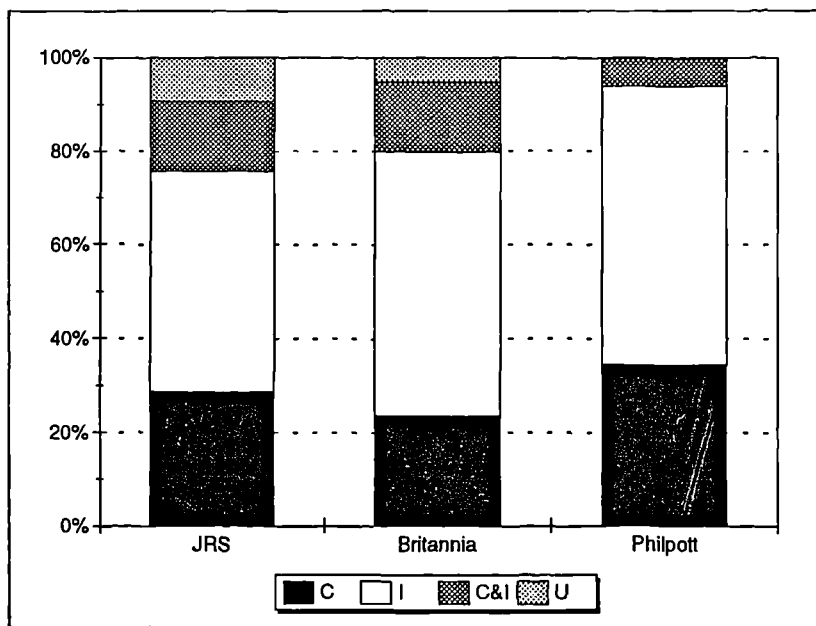


Figure 2.11 The percentage of cemeteries of different types in different data sources

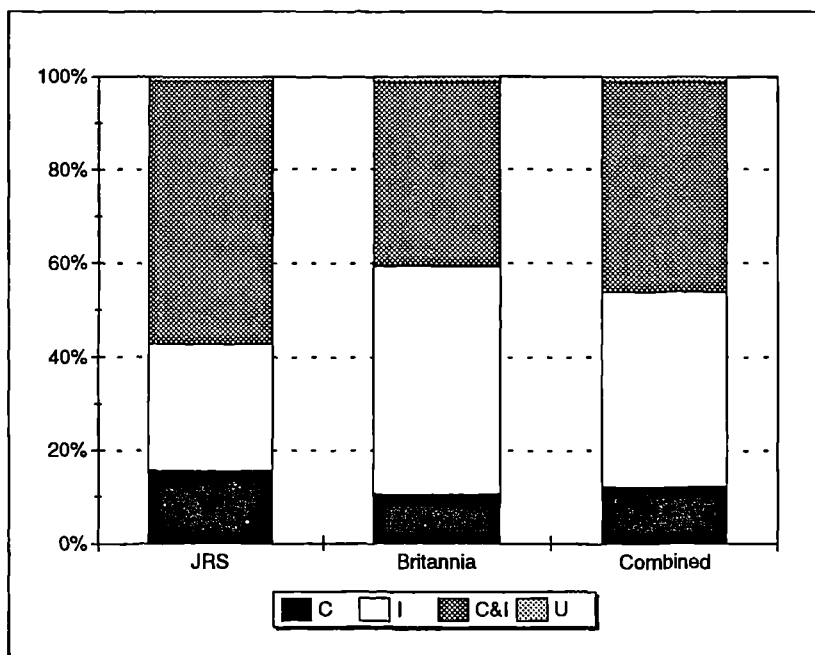


Figure 2.12 The percentage of burials of different types in different data sources

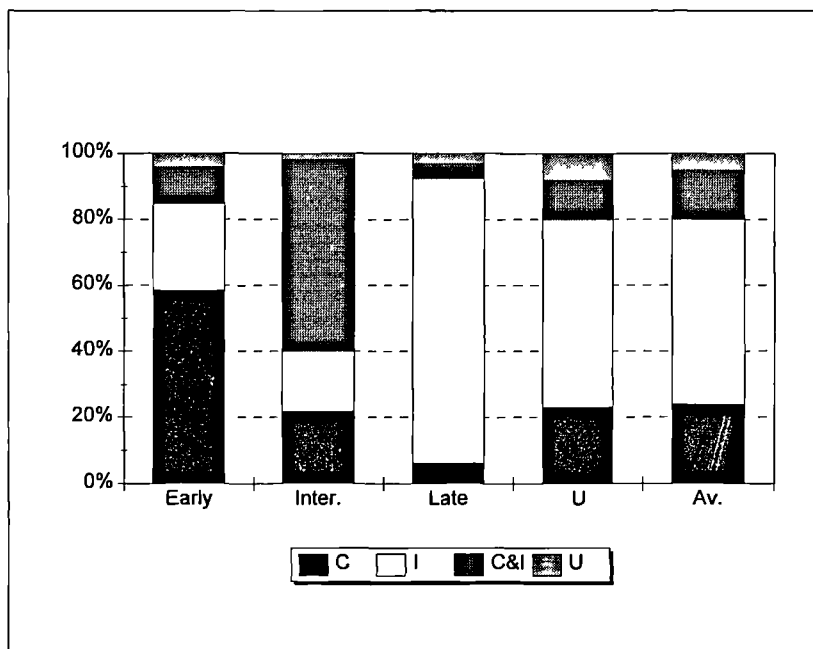


Figure 2.13 Percentage through time of different cemetery types (Britannia)

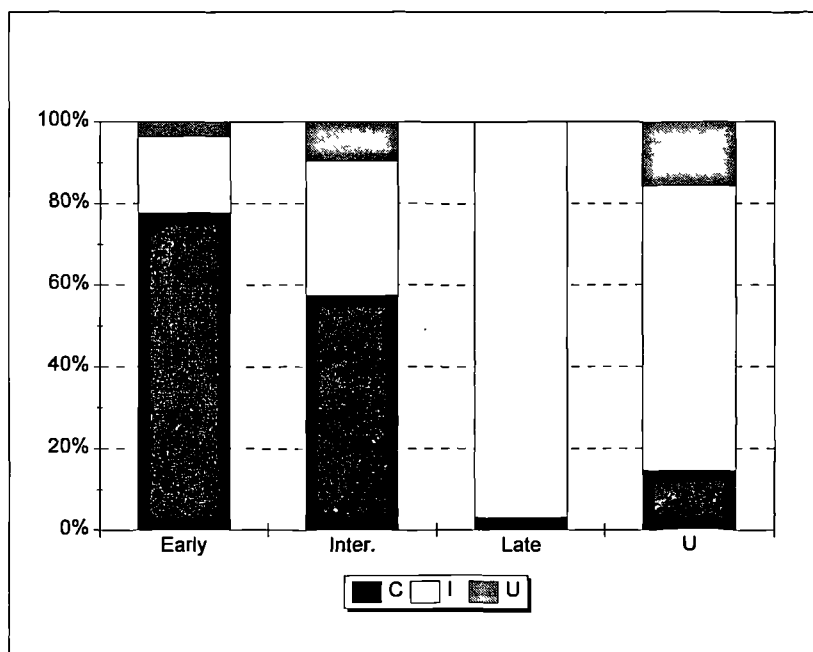


Figure 2.14 Percentage through time of different cemetery types (Britannia - C & I category sorted)

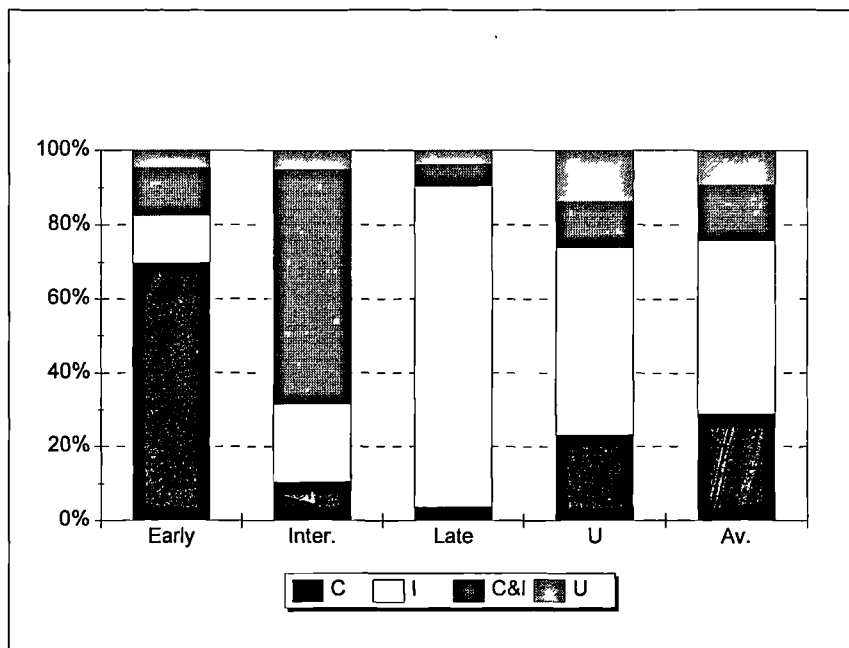


Figure 2.15 The percentage through time of different burial types (JRS)

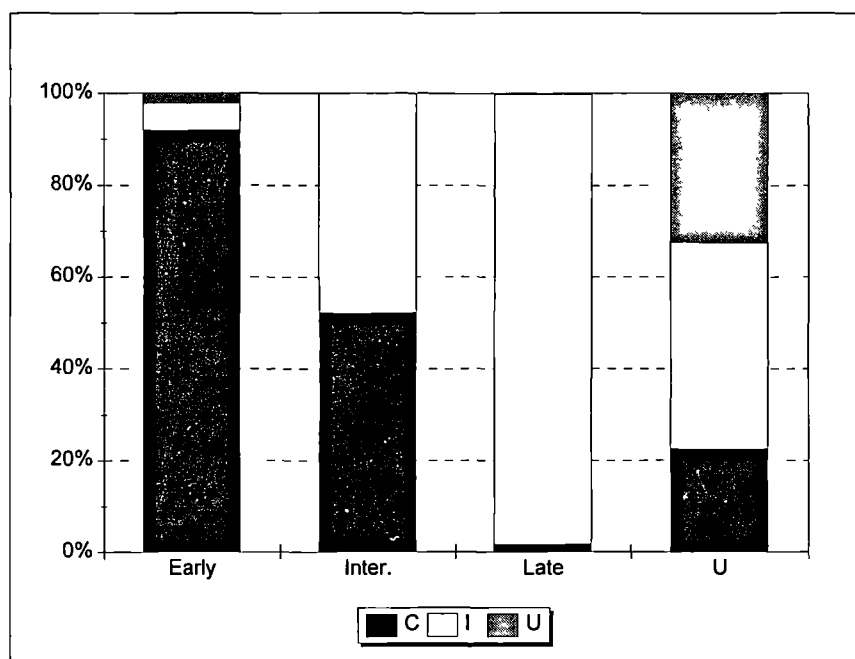


Figure 2.16 The percentage through time of different burial types (JRS - C & I category sorted)

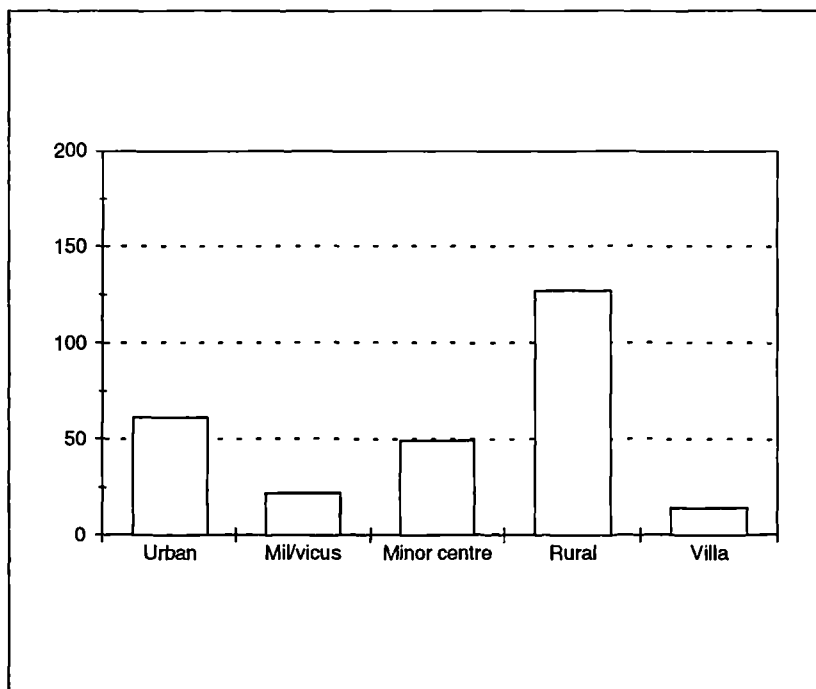


Figure 2.17 The number of cemeteries from different settlement types (JRS)

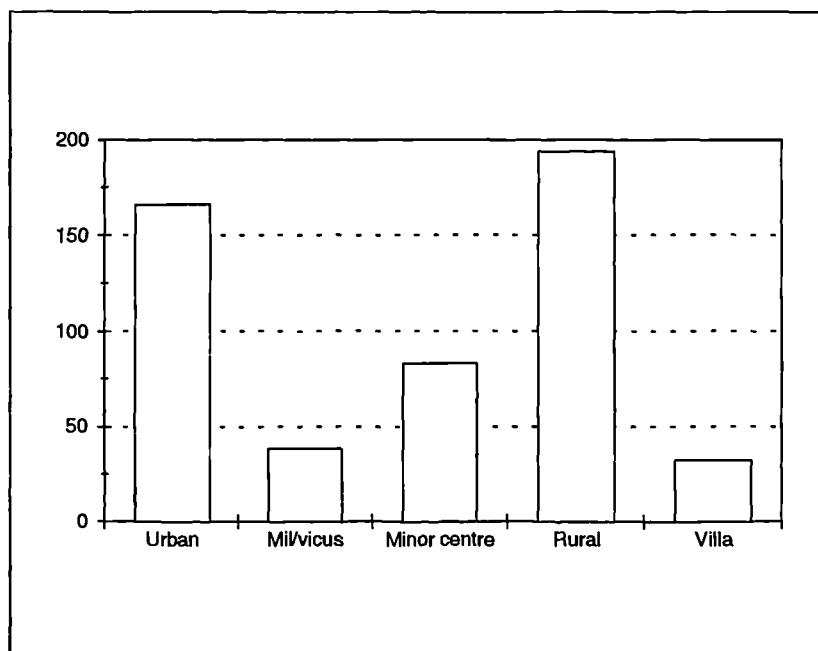


Figure 2.18 The number of cemeteries from different settlement types (Britannia)

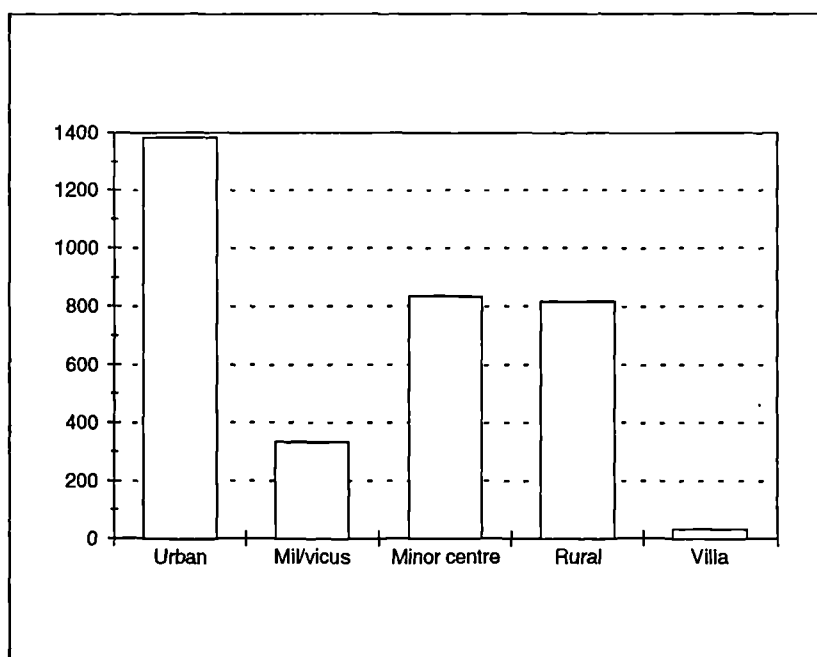


Figure 2.19 The number of burials from different settlement types (JRS)

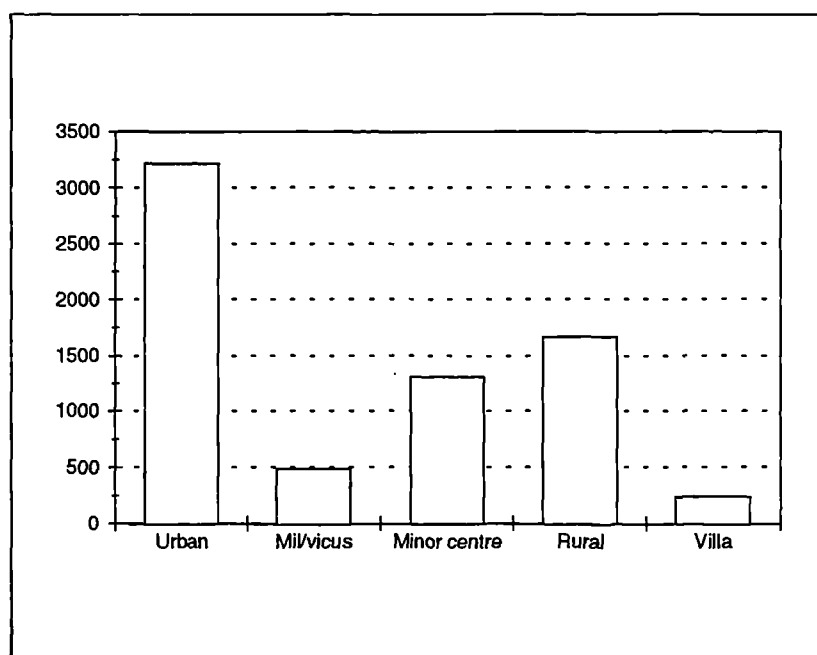


Figure 2.20 The number of burials from different settlement types (Britannia)

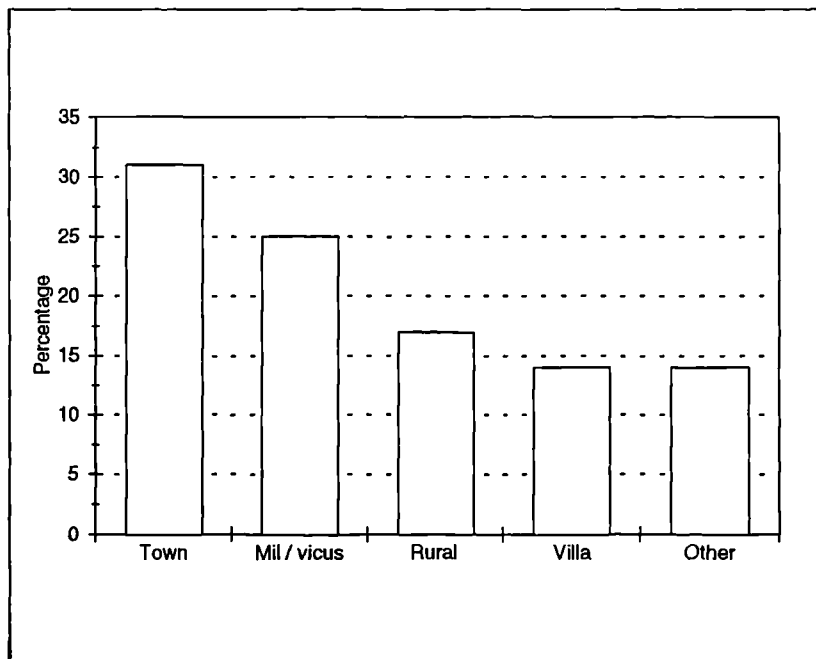


Figure 2.21 Excavations on different site types 1969-1989 (data from Evans 1995)

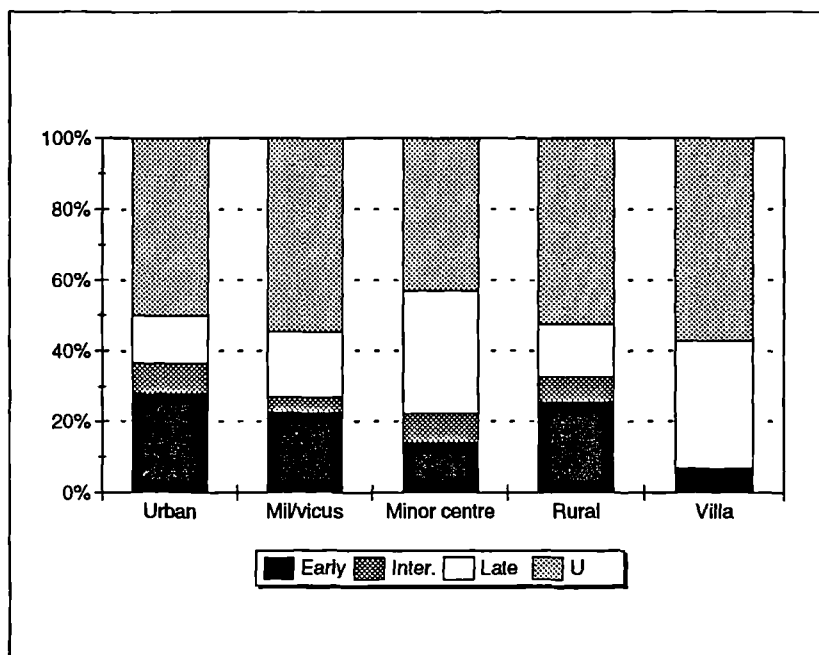


Figure 2.22 The percentage of dated cemeteries at different settlement sites (JRS)

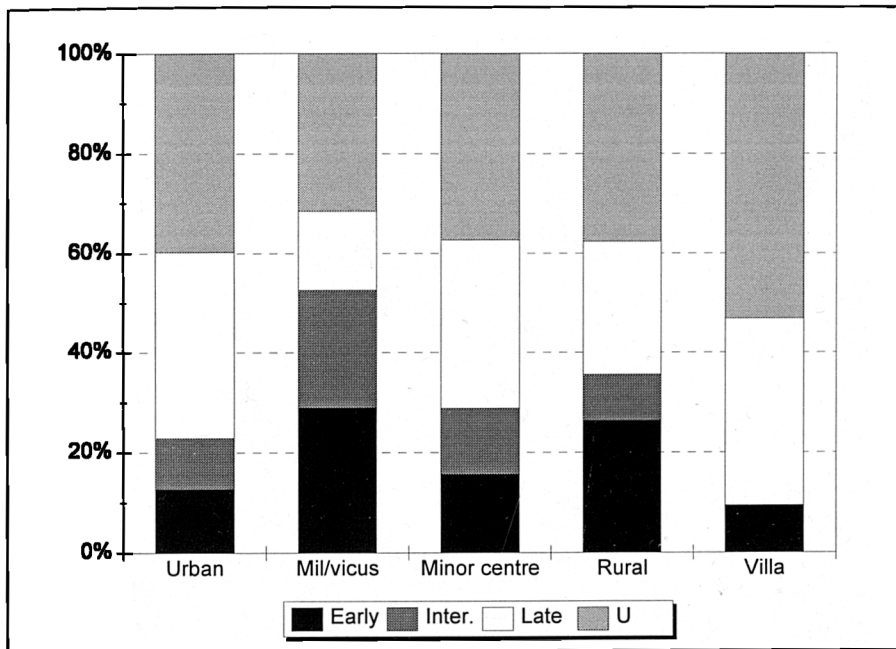


Figure 2.23 Percentage of dated cemeteries at different settlement sites (Britannia)

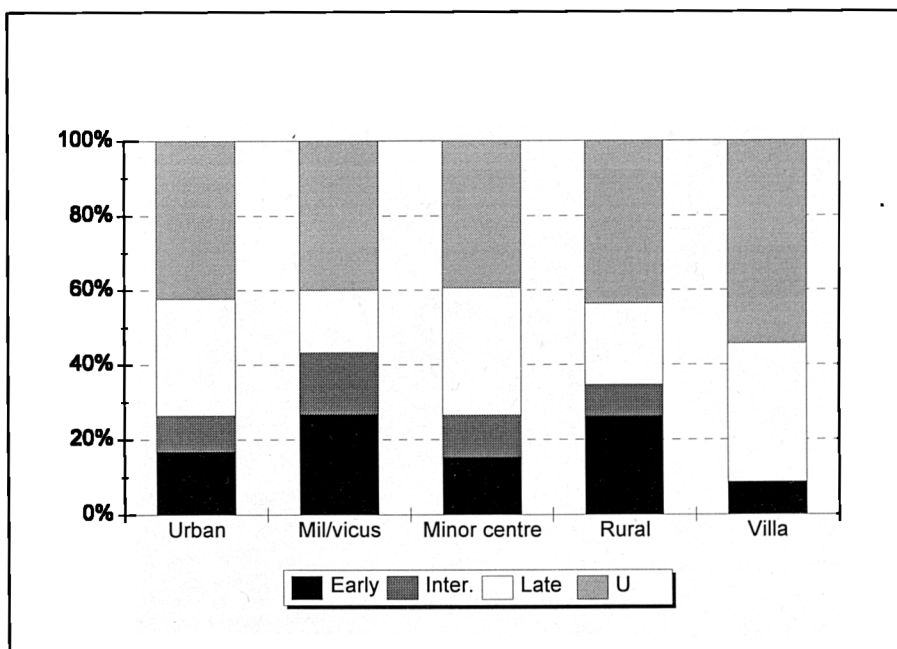


Figure 2.24 Percentage of dated cemeteries at different settlement sites (JRS / Britannia)

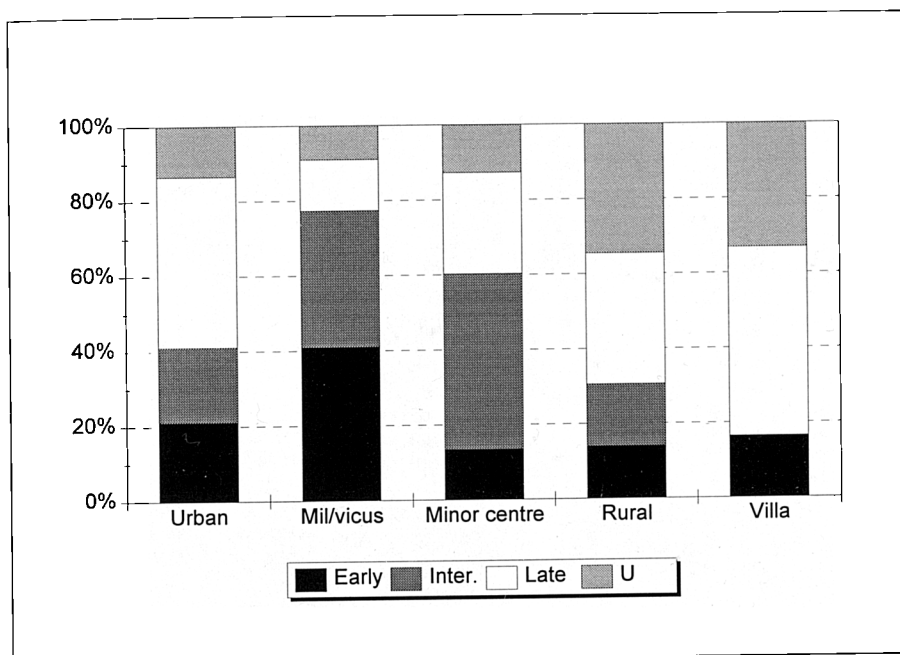


Figure 2.25 The percentage of dated burials at different settlement sites (JRS / Britannia)

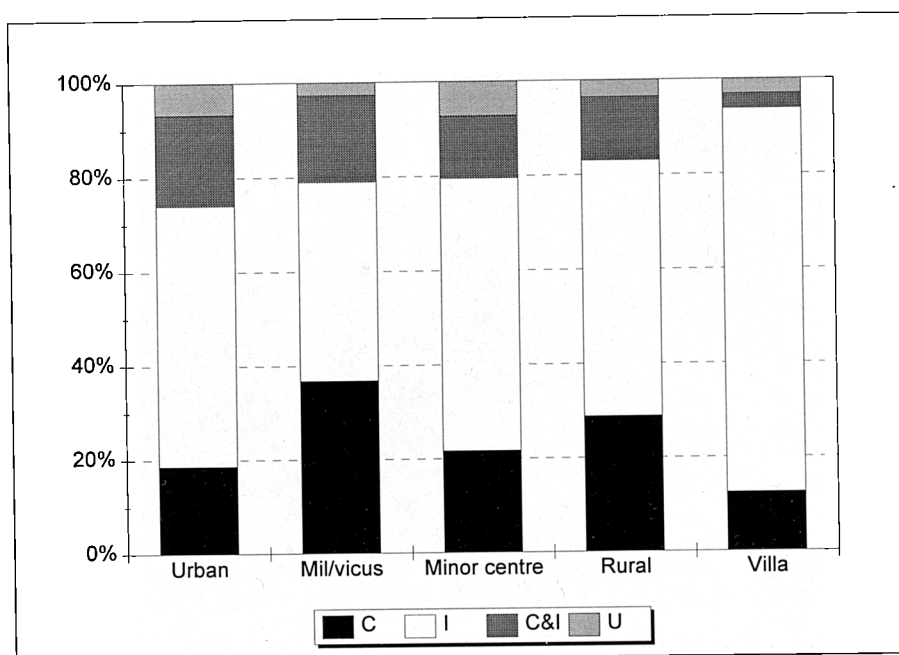


Figure 2.26 The percentage of cemetery types from different settlements (Britannia)

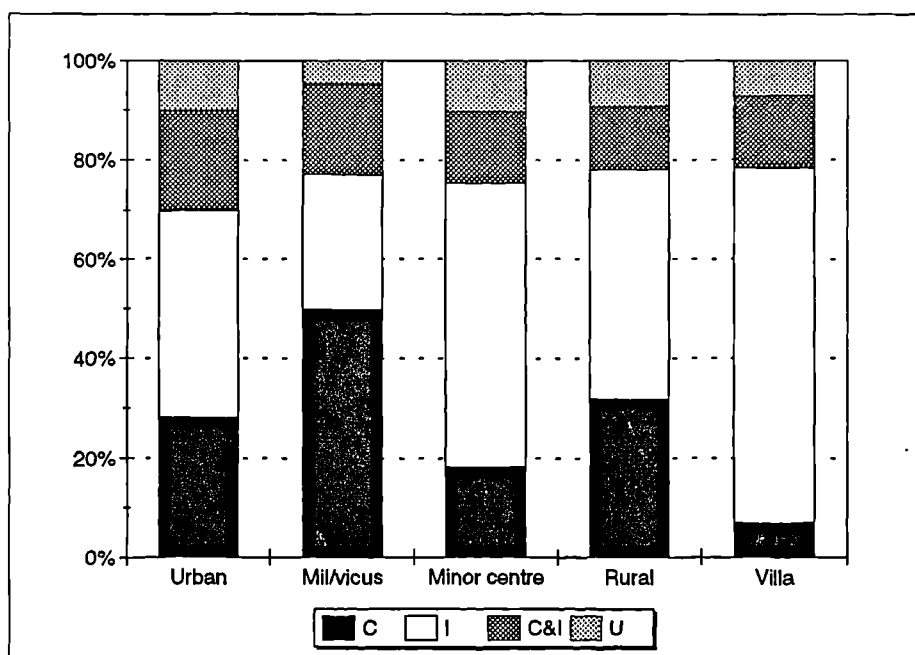


Figure 2.27 The percentage of cemetery types from different settlements (JRS)

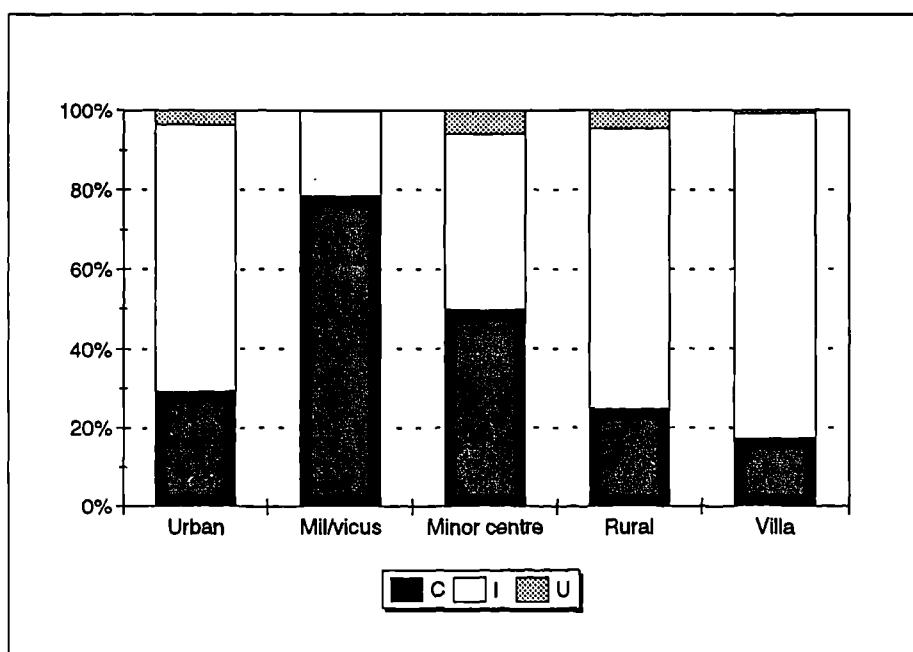


Figure 2.28 The percentage of burial types from different settlements (JRS / Britannia)

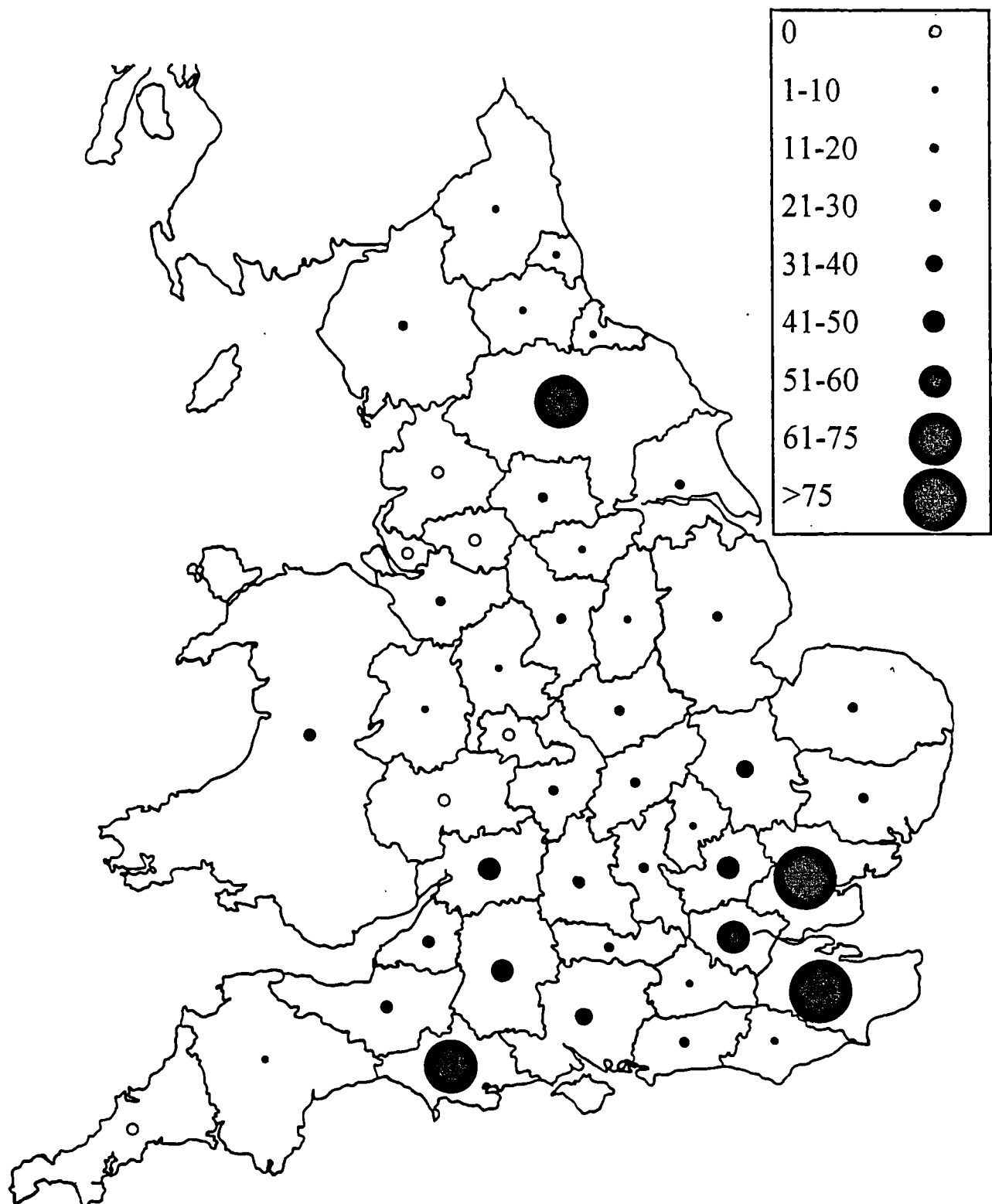


Figure 2.29 The distribution of Roman period cemeteries by county (Philpott)

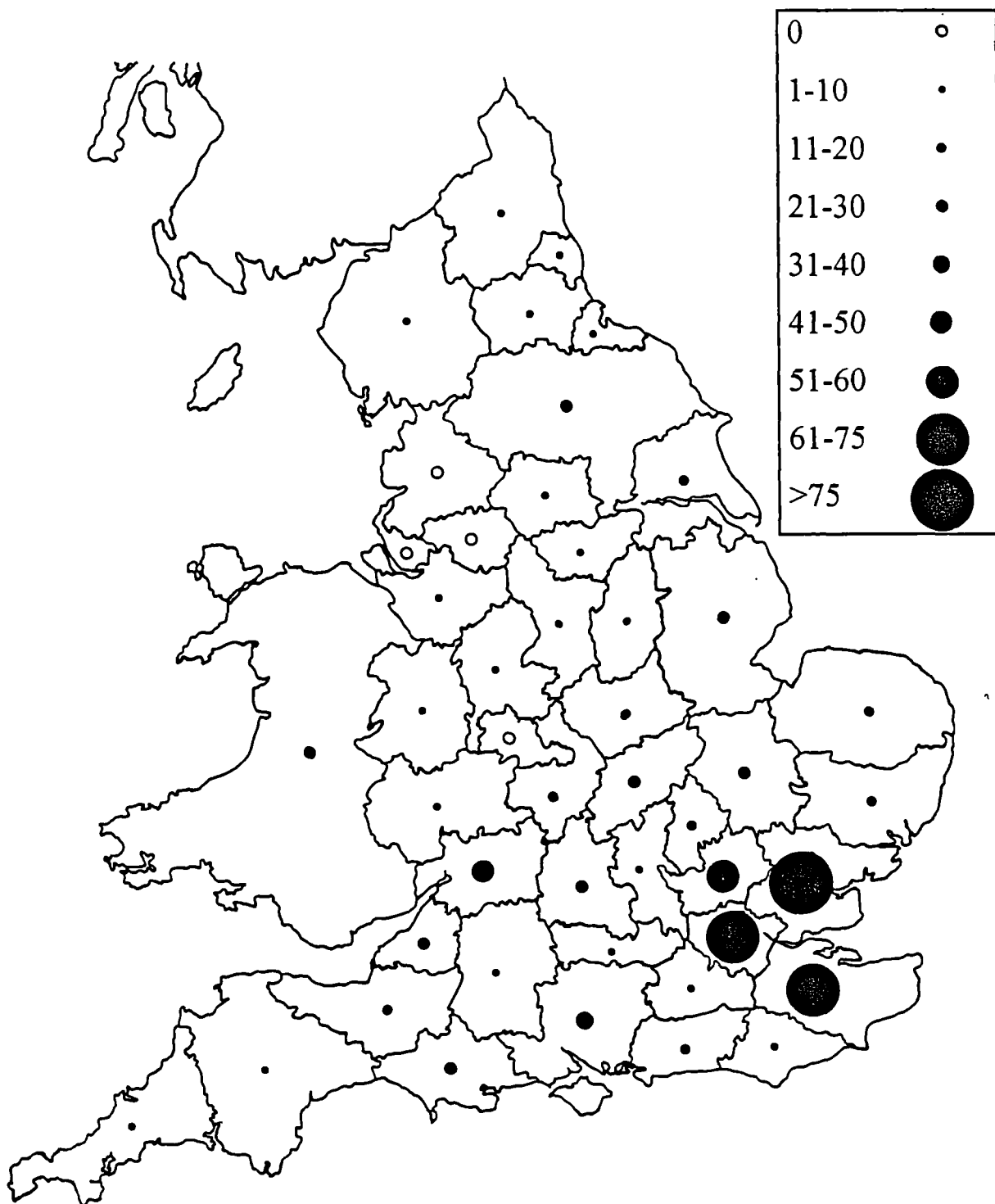


Figure 2.30 The distribution of Roman period cemeteries by county (JRS / Britannia)

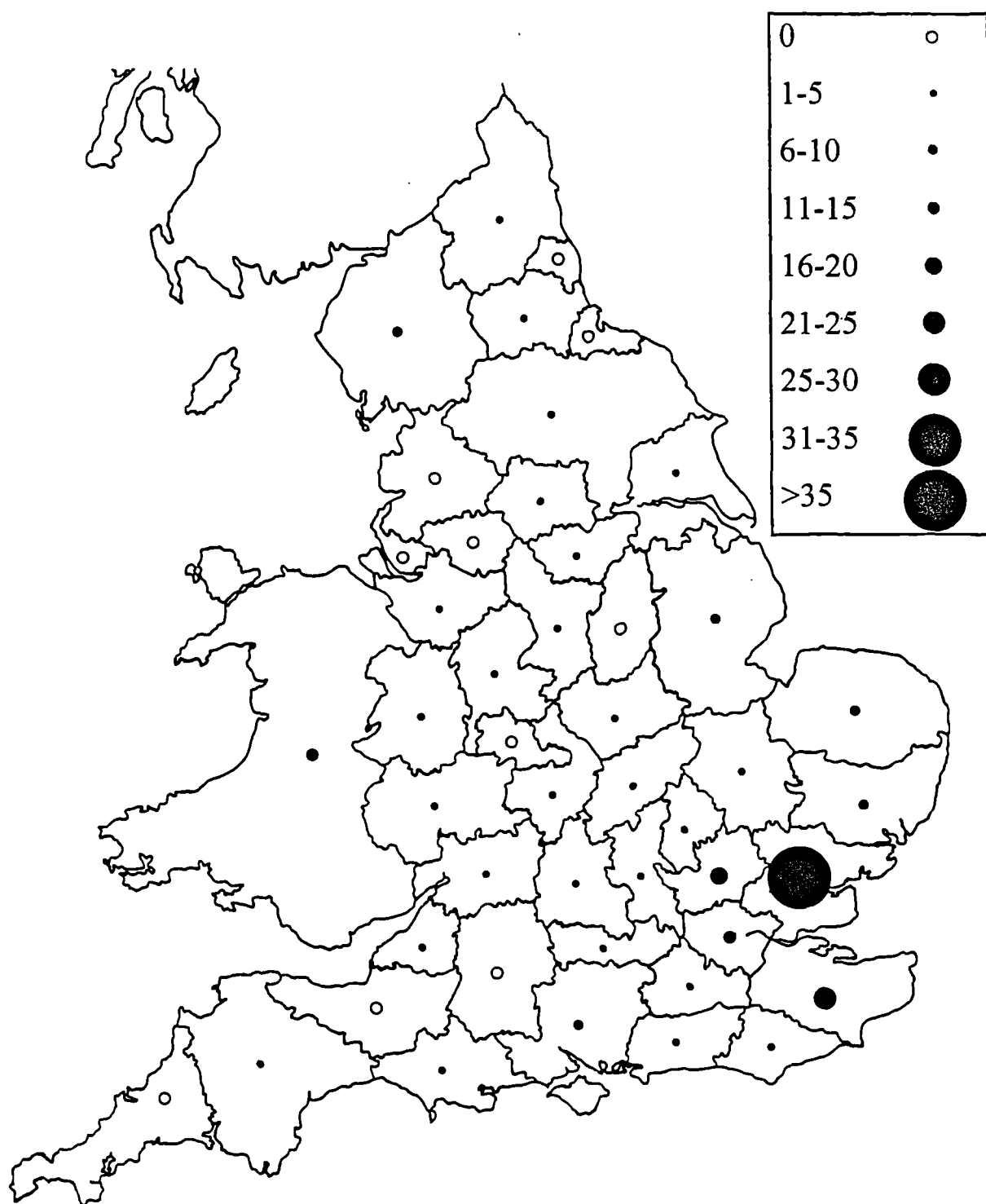


Figure 2.31 The distribution of Roman period cremation cemeteries (JRS / Britannia)

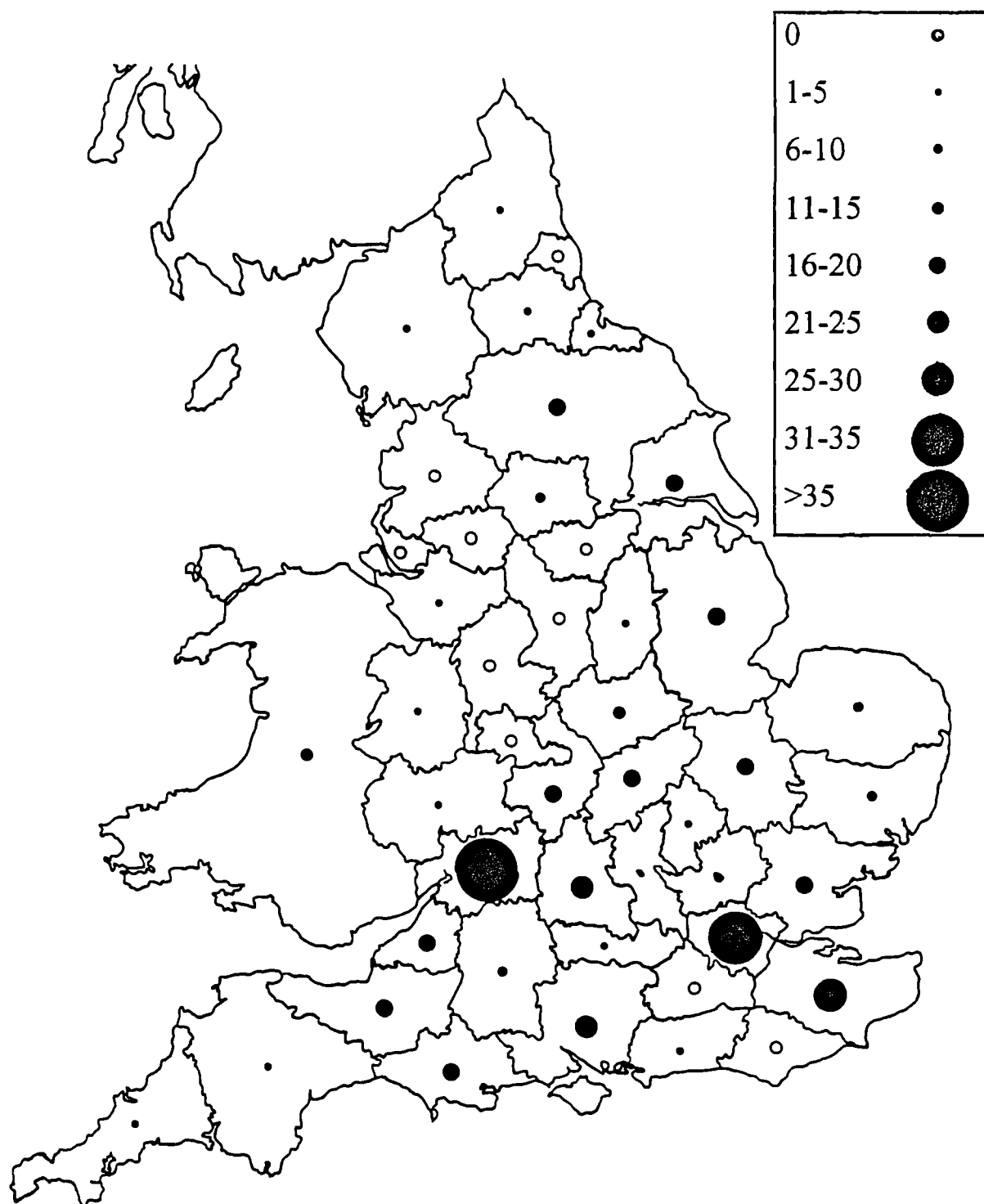


Figure 2.32 The distribution of Roman period inhumation cemeteries (JRS / Britannia)

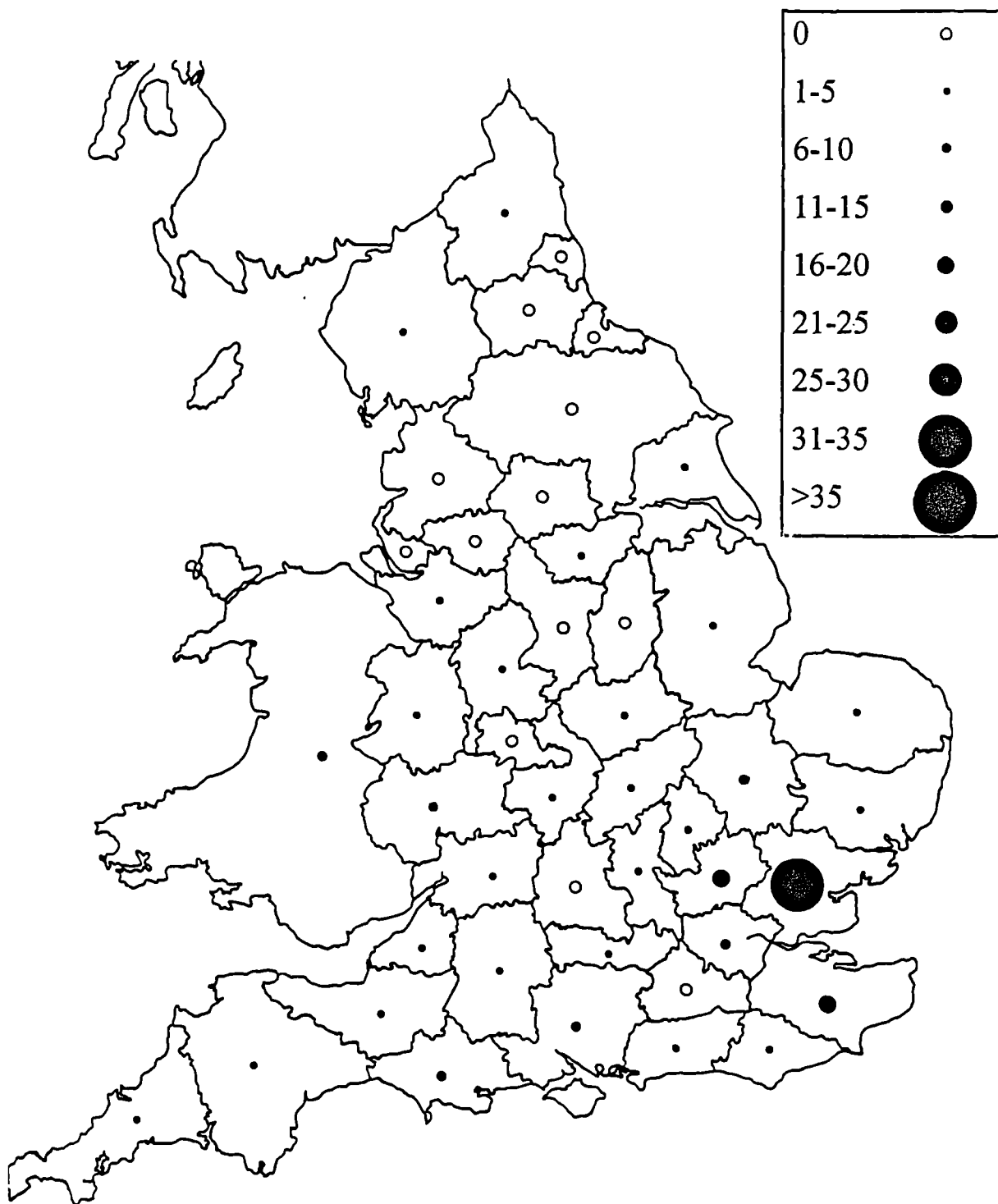


Figure 2.33 The distribution of early Roman cemeteries (JRS / Britannia)

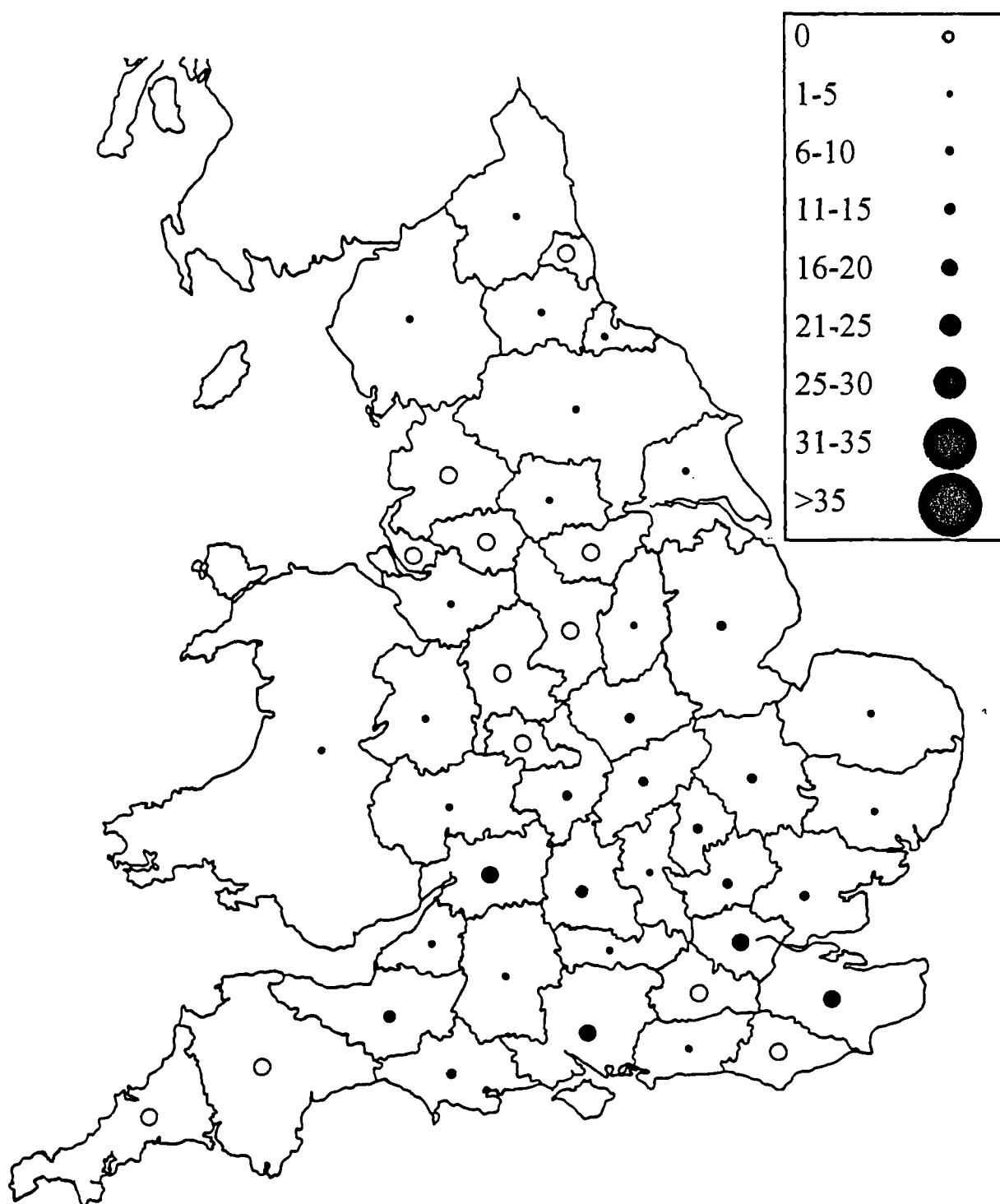


Figure 2.34 The distribution of late Roman cemeteries (JRS / Britannia)

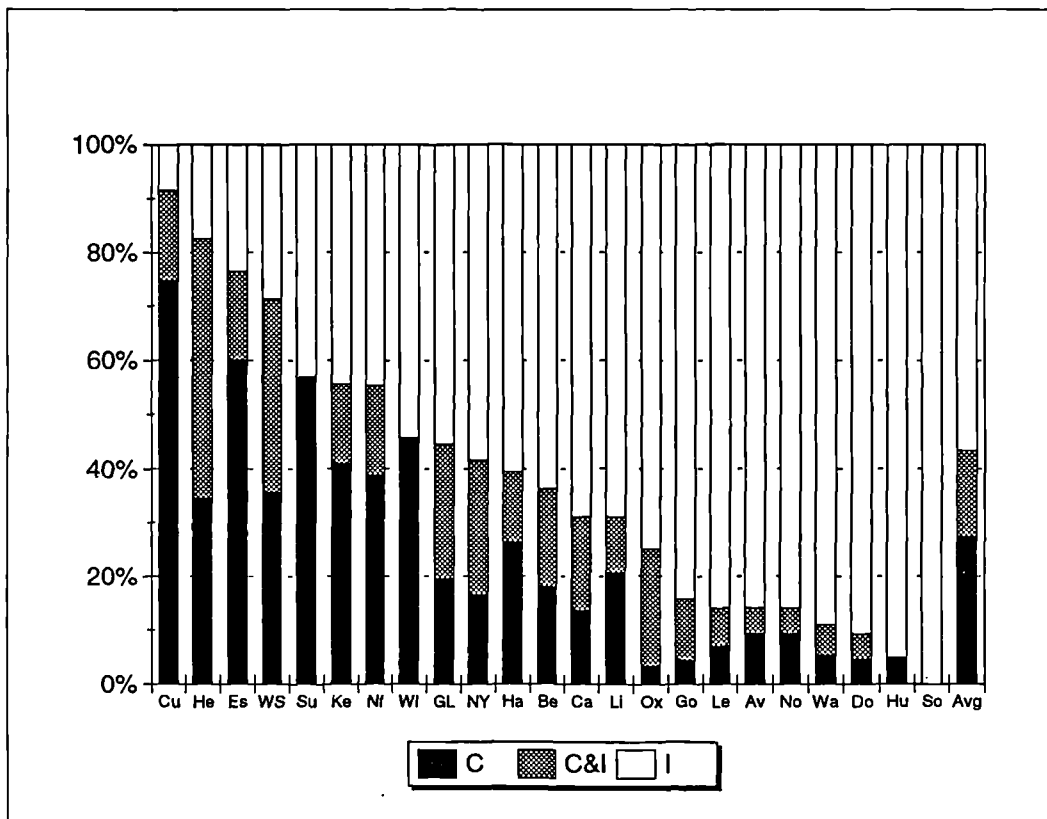


Figure 2.35 The percentage of cemetery types in selected counties (JRS / Britannia)

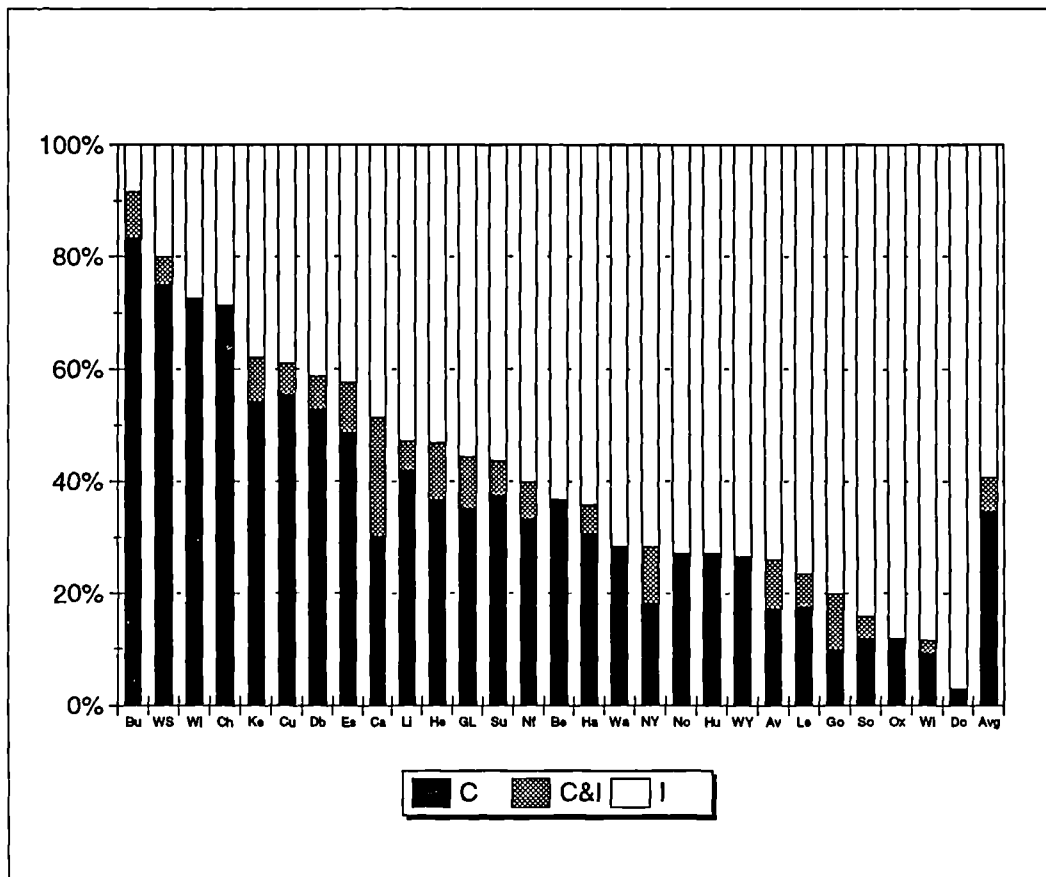


Figure 2.36 The percentage of cemetery types in selected counties (Philpott)

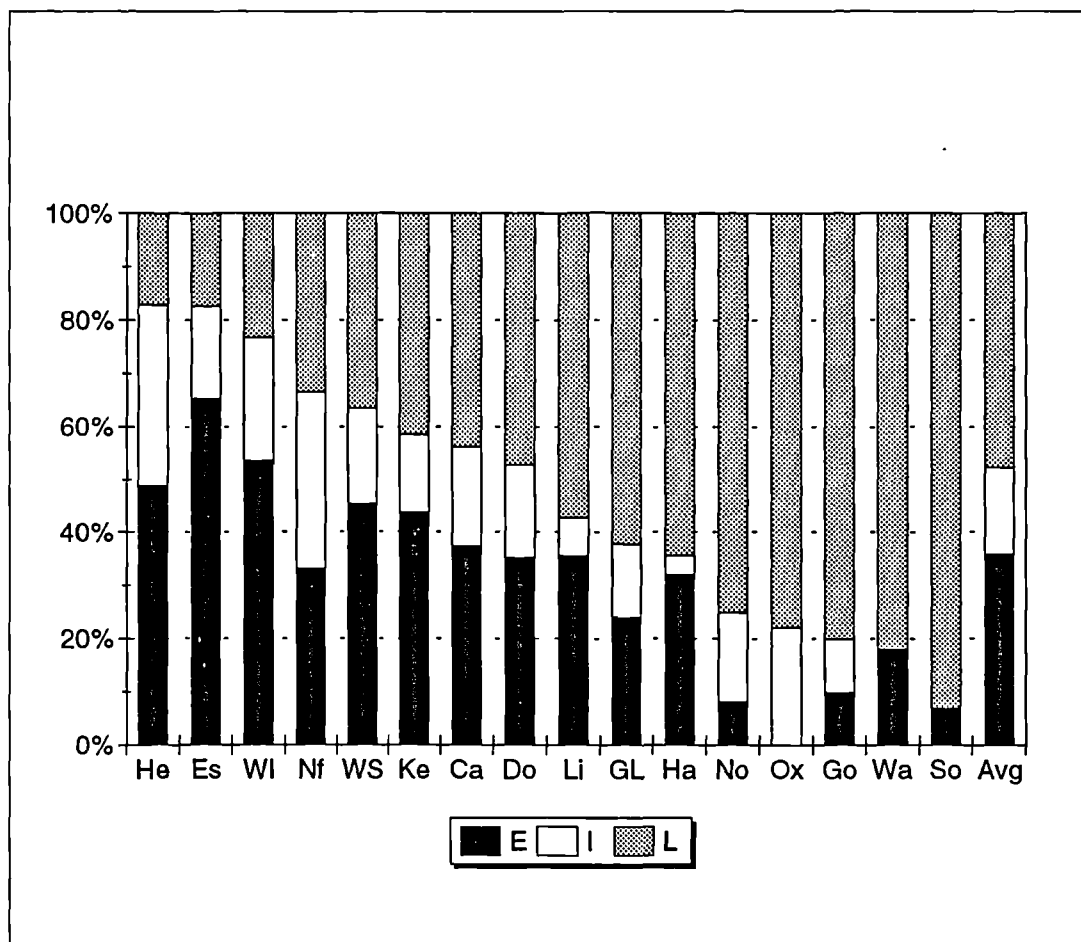


Figure 2.37 The percentage of dated cemeteries in selected counties (JRS / Britannia)

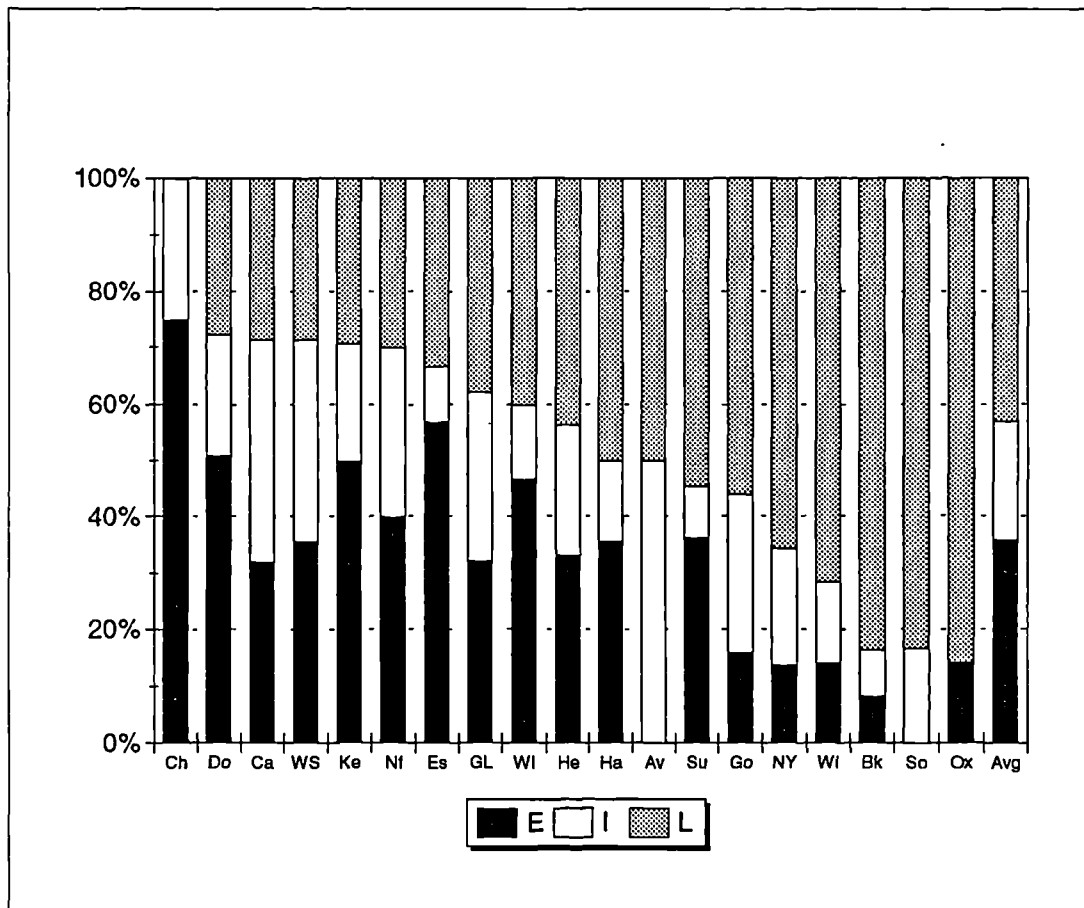


Figure 2.38 The percentage of dated cemeteries in selected counties (Philpott)

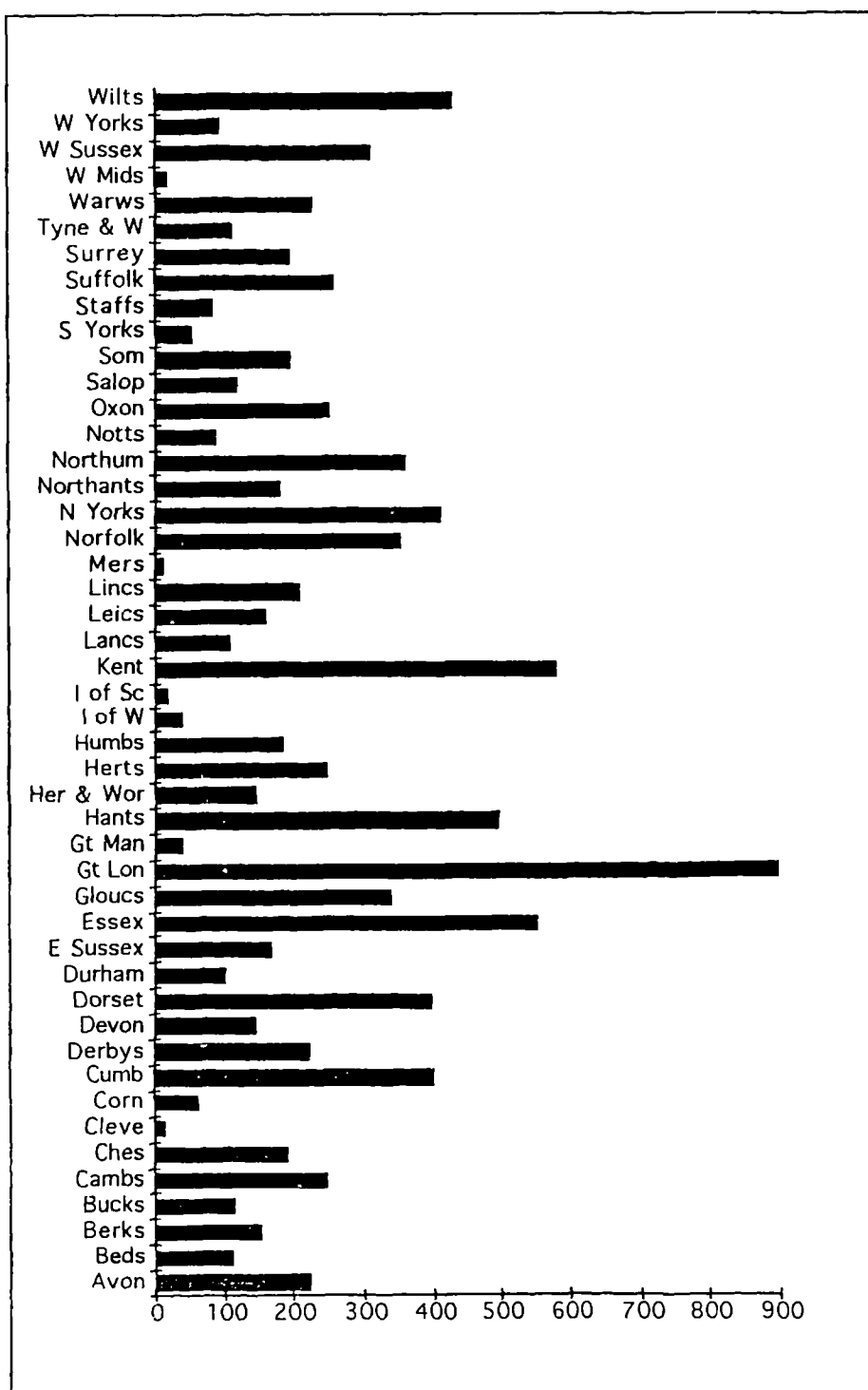


Figure 2.39 The number of Roman period excavations by county (from RCHME 1995: 316, Fig. 4)

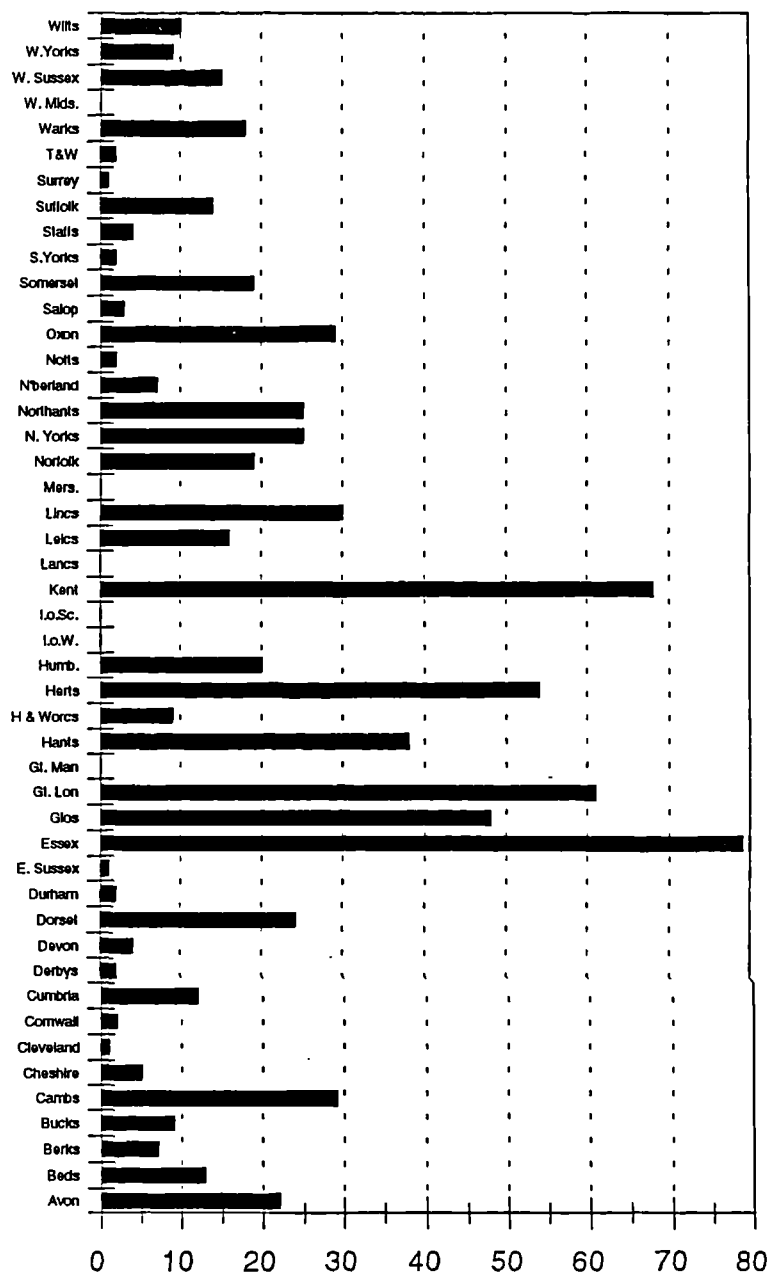
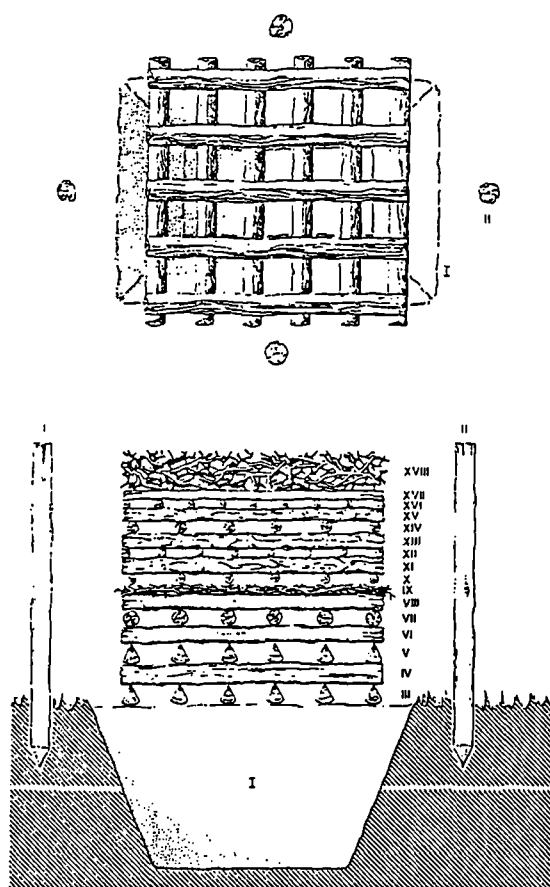
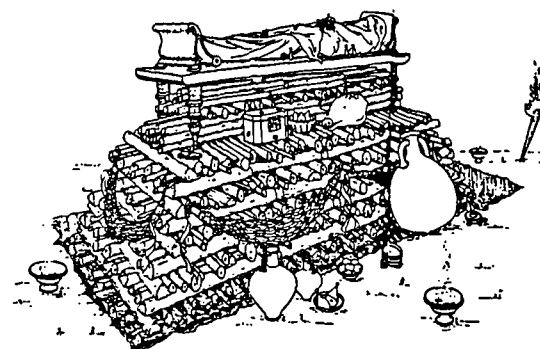


Figure 2.40 The number of Roman period cemeteries by county (JRS / Britannia)



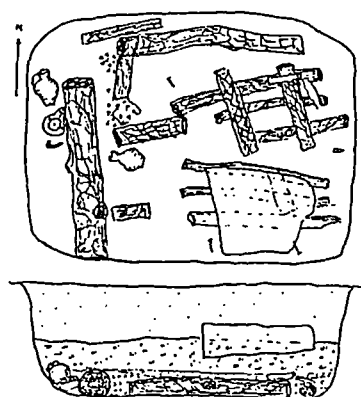
Experimental 'bustum' (Gaitzch and Werner 1993)



Pyre reconstruction (Witteyer and Fasold 1995)



'Bustum' from Mainz (Witteyer 1993). Scale c. 1:20



'Bustum' from Cabasse, France (Bérard 1961). Scale c. 1:30

Figure 3.1 Experimental and reconstructed pyre sites (from Gaitzch and Werner (1993: 61, Abb. 6) and Witteyer and Fasold 1995) and traces of pyre structure in *busta* from Mainz-Weisenau (from Witteyer 1993: 78, Abb. 10,) and La Calade grave 15 (Bérard 1961: 128, Plate XV)

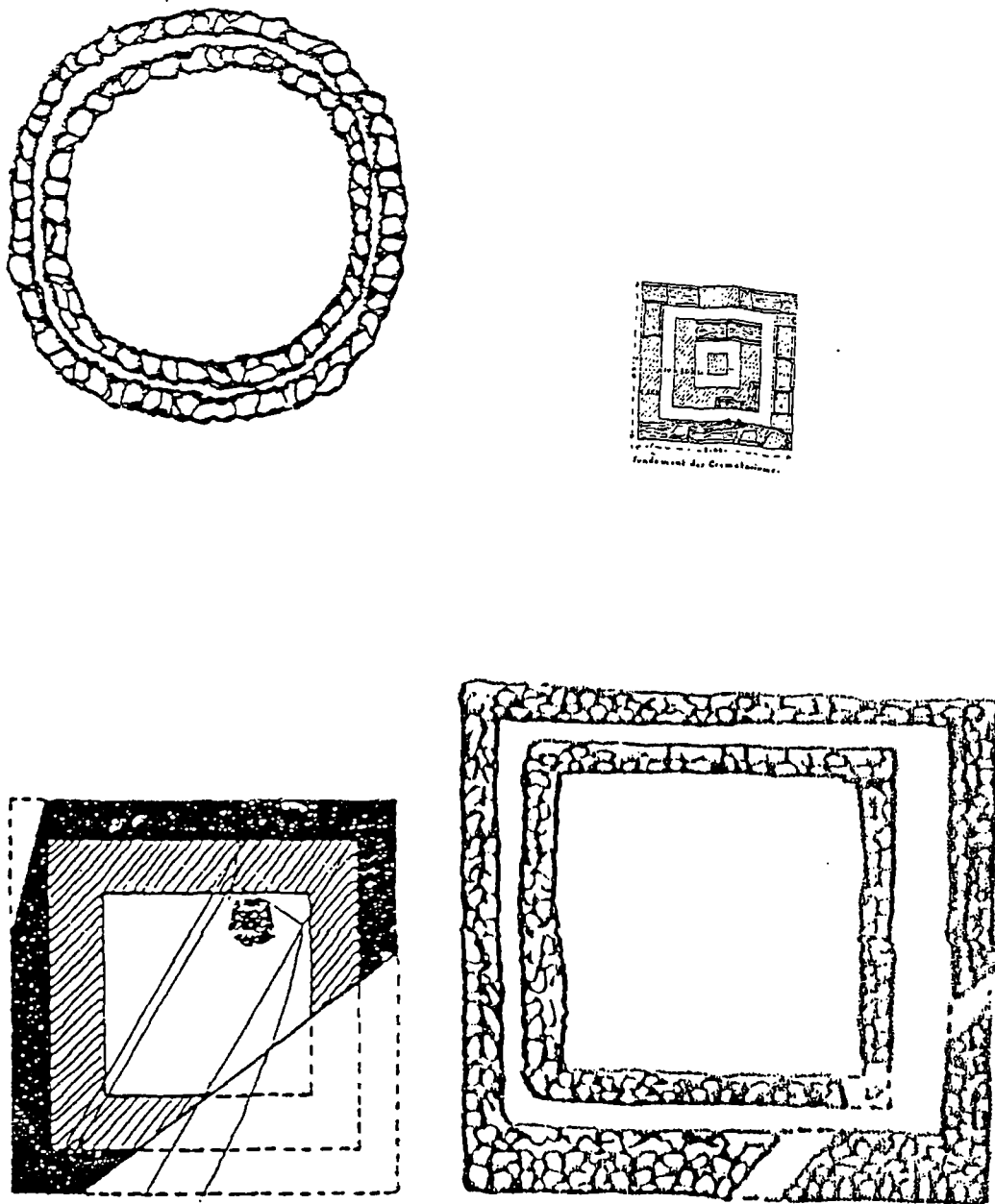


Figure 3.2 Permanent pyre sites from Wels (Rieß 1974: 156) (top left), Rheinzabern (Ludovici 1908: 185, 201-2) (top right), Salzburg (Ruprechtsberger 1983: 23) (bottom left) and Innsbruck (Ruprechtsberger 1983: 23) (bottom right) (Scale 1:100)

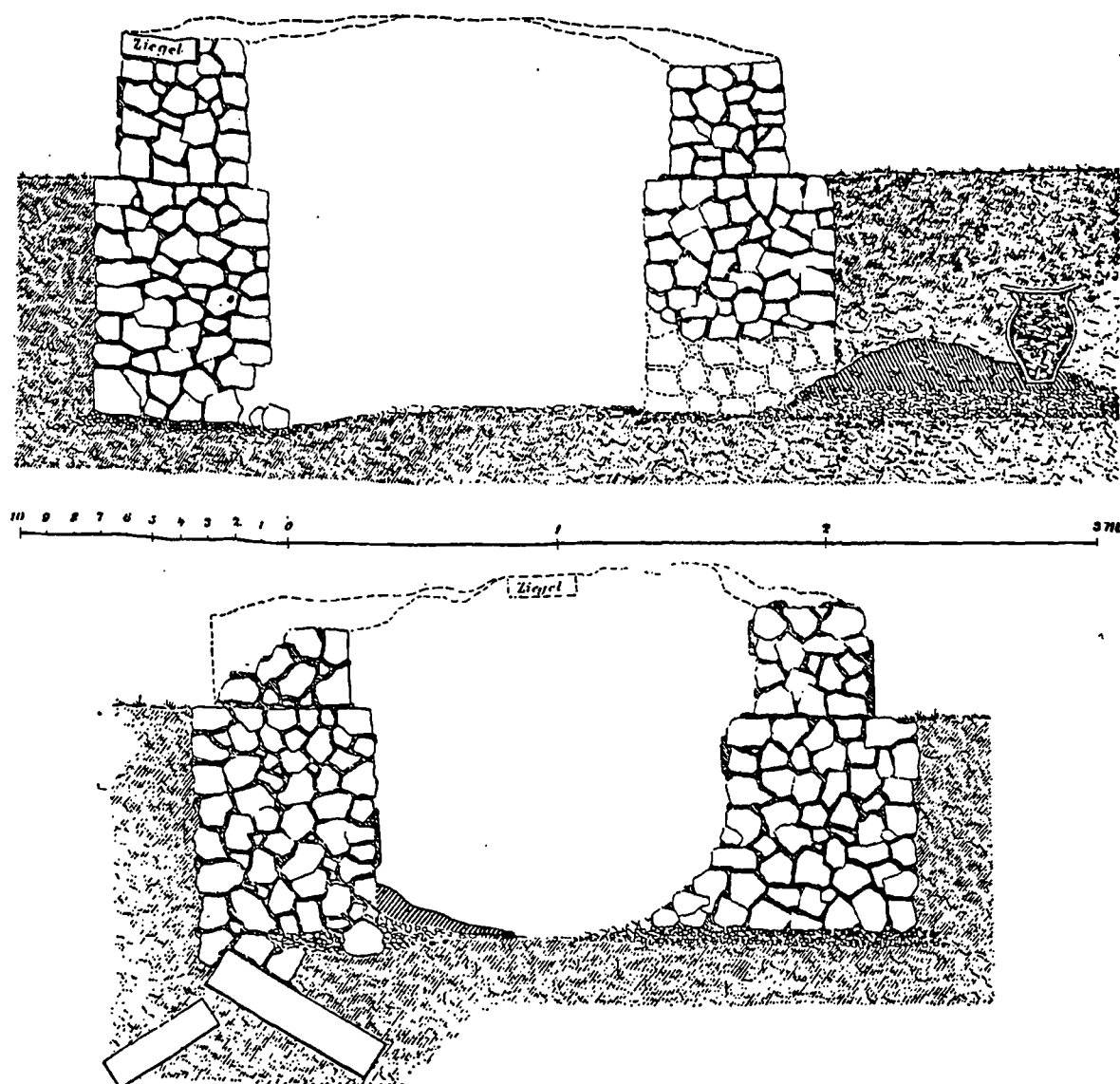


Figure 3.3 Section through the *ustrinum* at Carnuntum (from Wenham 1968: Fig. 8, 24 - derived from von Groller 1900)

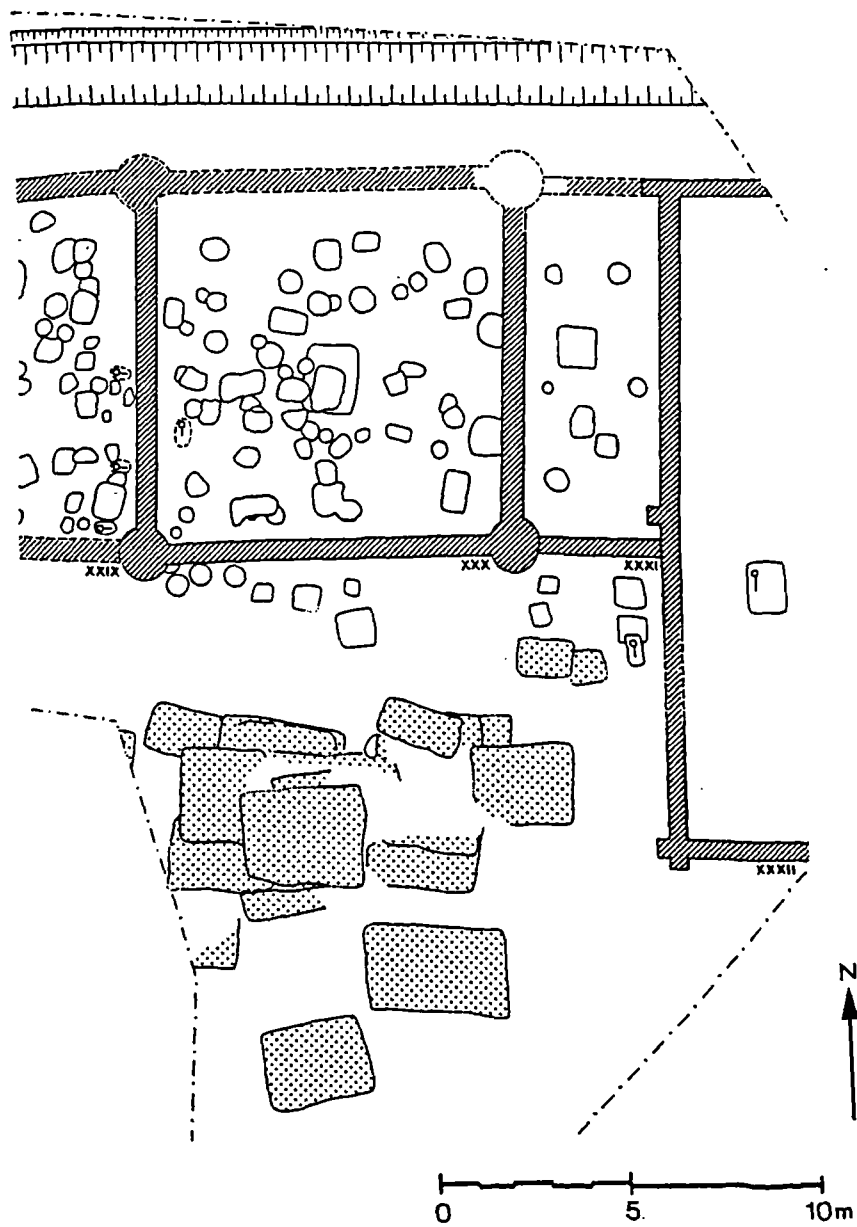


Figure 3.4 The relationship of pyre sites to enclosures XXIX to XXXII to the *Gräberstraße* at Mainz-Weisenau (from Witteyer 1993: Fig. 2 71)

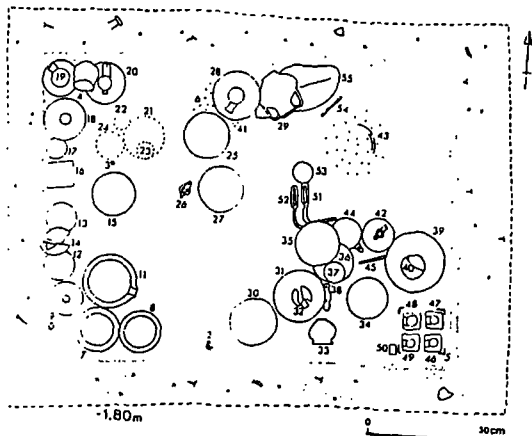
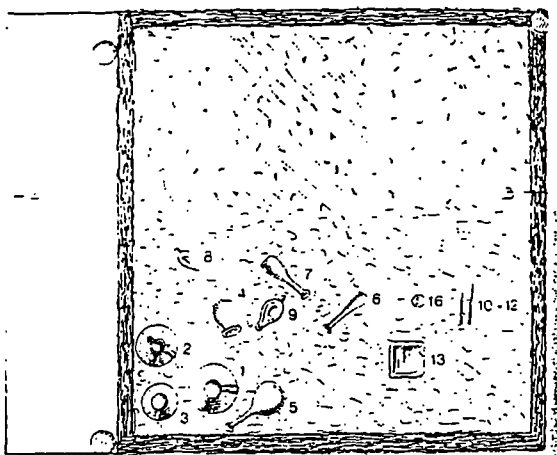


Fig. 5 — Graf 1 — Dépôt funéraire I.

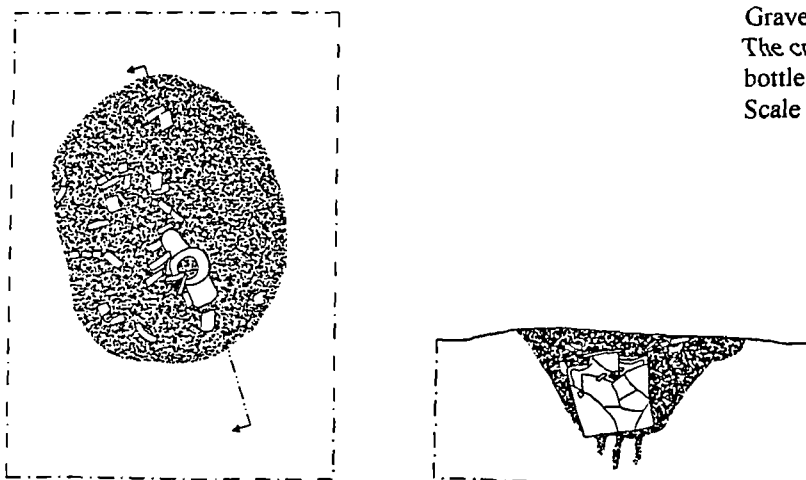
Grave 1 Helshoven (Roosens and Lux 1974: 11)

The pyre debris is packed between the walls of the grave pit and the wooden case which contains the cremated bone and grave goods. Scale 1: 25



Grave 92 St Severin (Päffgen 1992: II, Tafel 118)

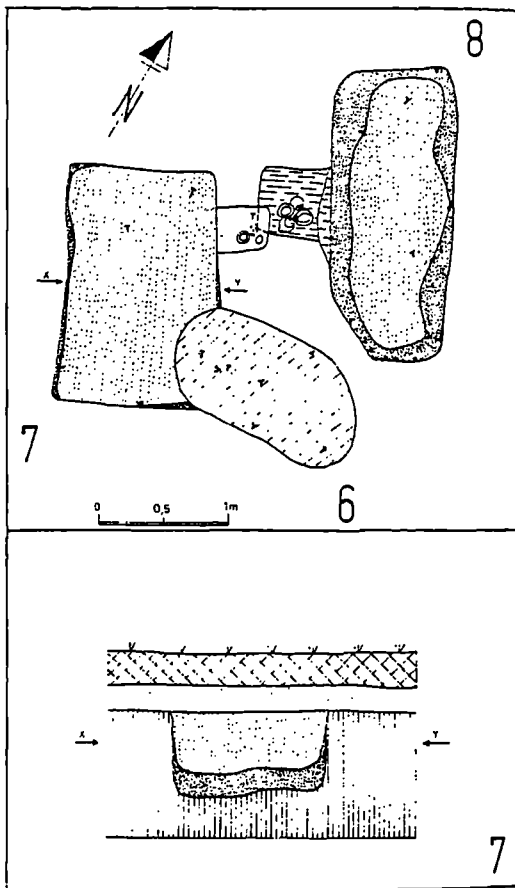
The cremated bone lies at the bottom end of the plan beneath the grave goods, pyre debris at the top. Scale c. 1:13



Grave 5 Ergolding (Struck 1996: Tafel 48)

The cremated bone is contained in the glass bottle which is embedded in the pyre debris. Scale 1:20

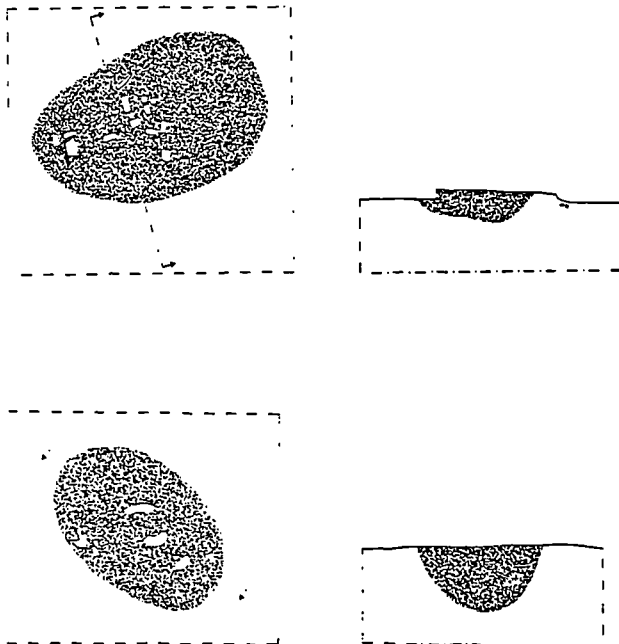
Figure 3.5 Excavated examples of Brandschüttungsgräber



Graves 6,7,8 Sint-Martens-Leerne

(Vermeulen 1992: 230)

Grave goods are placed in the niche of 7 and 8. In 7 the mixed layer of charcoal and pyre debris on the base and lining the sides of the grave is clearly visible. Scale 1:50



Graves 53 and 54, Ergolding (Struck 1996:
Tafeln 76 and 77)

Scale 1:20

Figure 3.6 Excavated examples of Brandgrubengräber

TRENTHOLME DRIVE EXCAVATIONS CREMATIONS

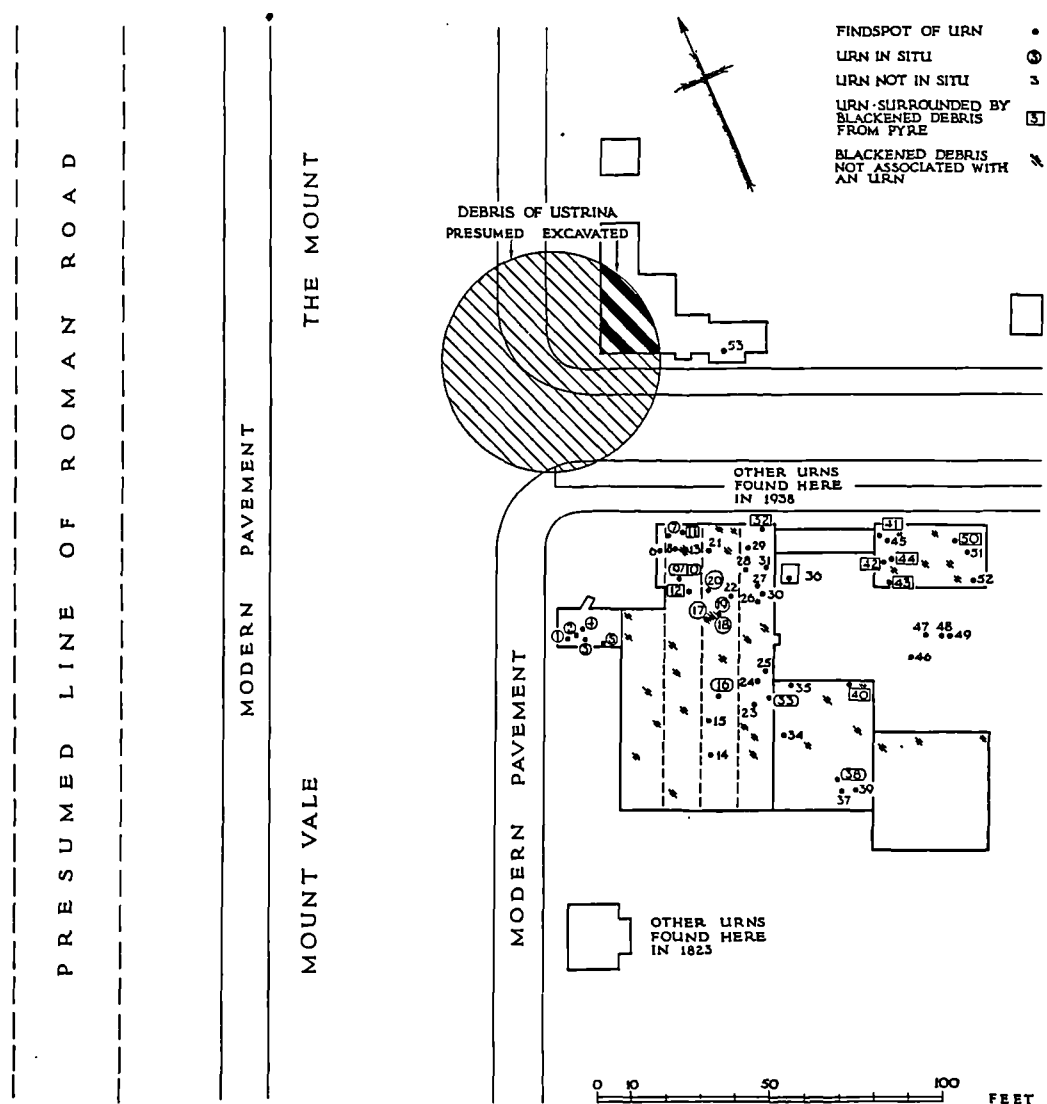


Figure 3.7 Pyre site and cremation burials at Trentholme Drive (from Wenham 1968: Fig. 6, 22)

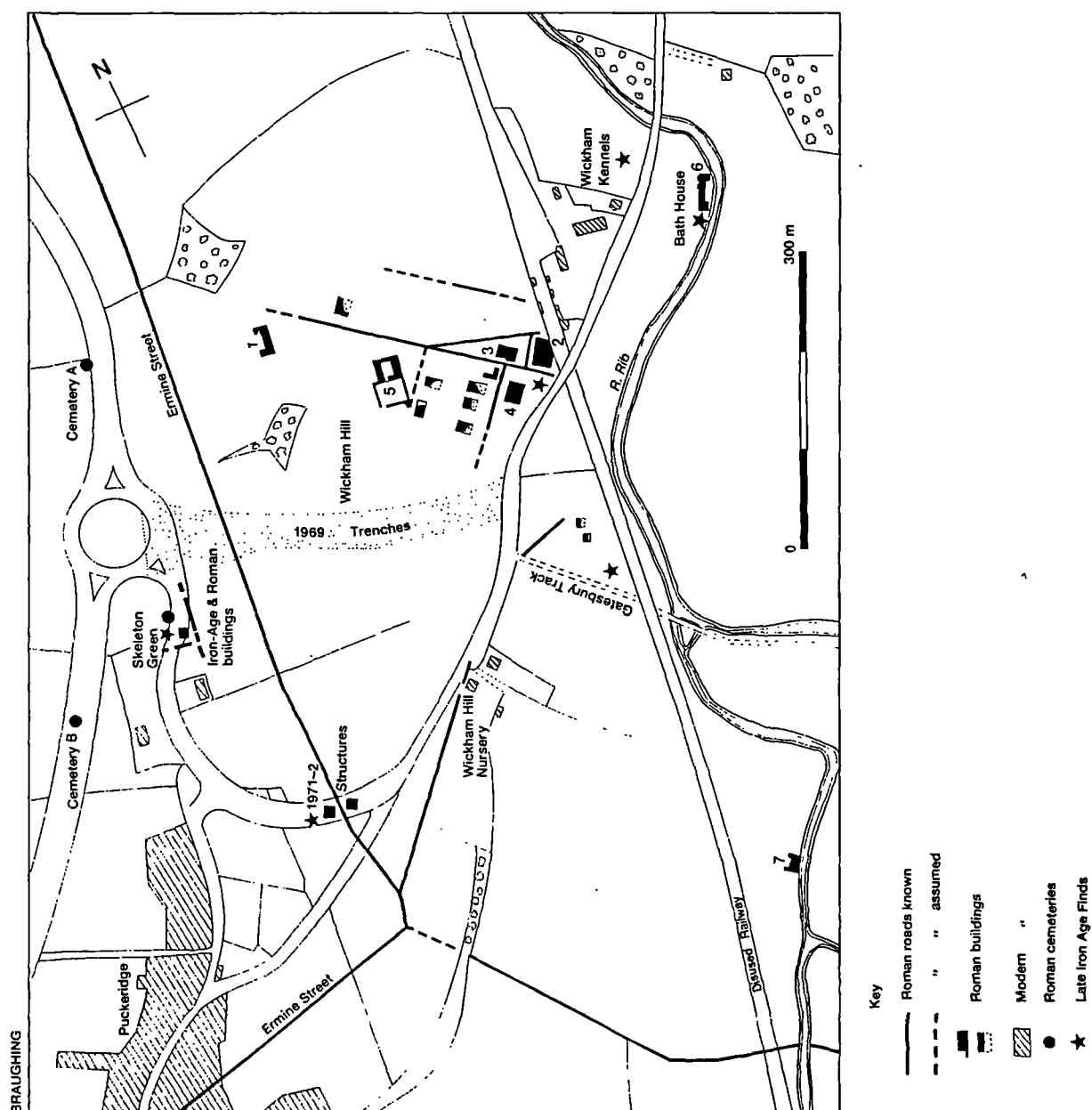


Figure 4.1 Roman period Braughing with cemeteries (after Burnham and Wachter 1990: 105)

GENERAL SITE PLAN



Figure 4.2 Composite site plan, Skeleton Green (from Partridge 1981: Figure 5, 32)

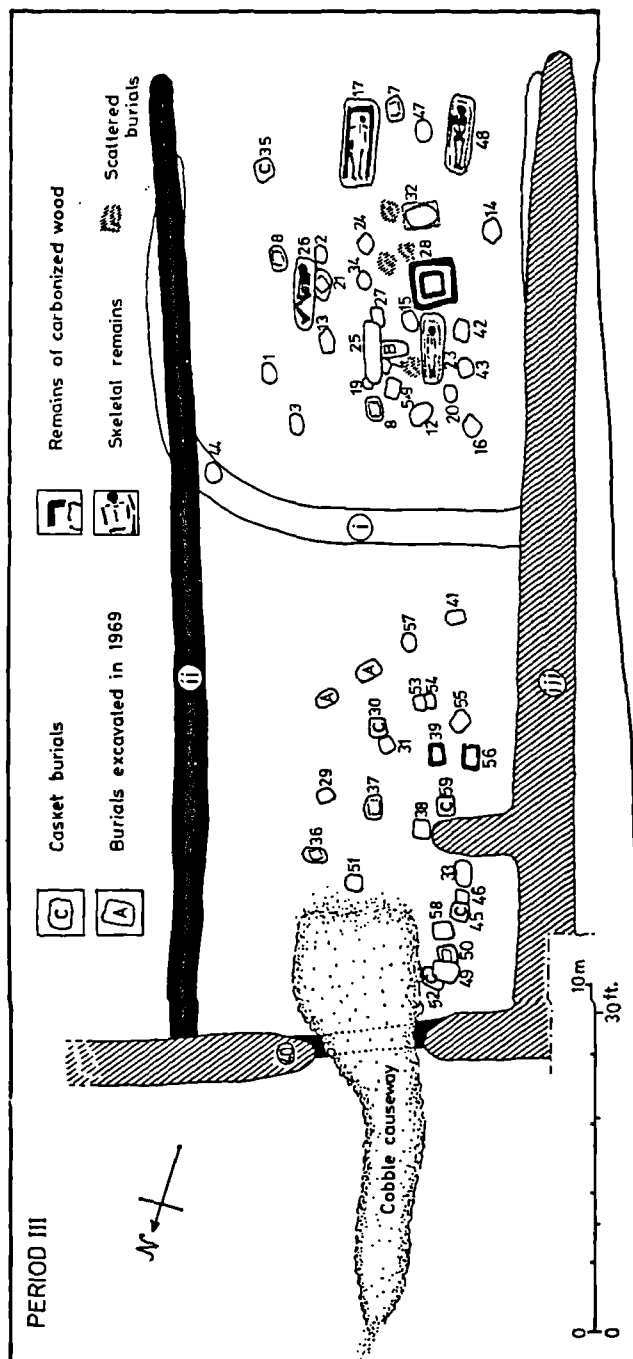
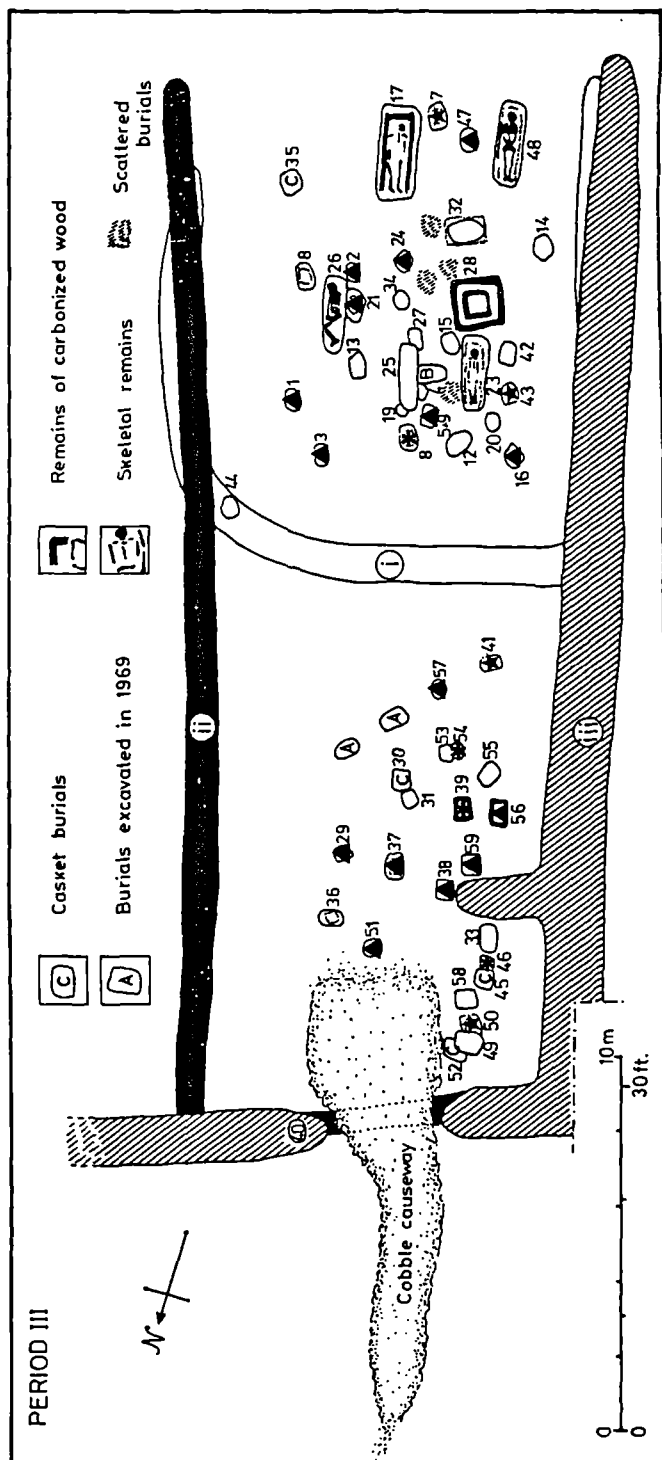


Figure 4.3 The Skeleton Green cemetery (from Partridge 1981: Figure 90, 246)



Samian - Flavian	★
Samian - Hadrianic	✱
Samian - Hadrianic / Antonine or Antonine	▲

Figure 4.4 The distribution of samian-dated burials, Skeleton Green

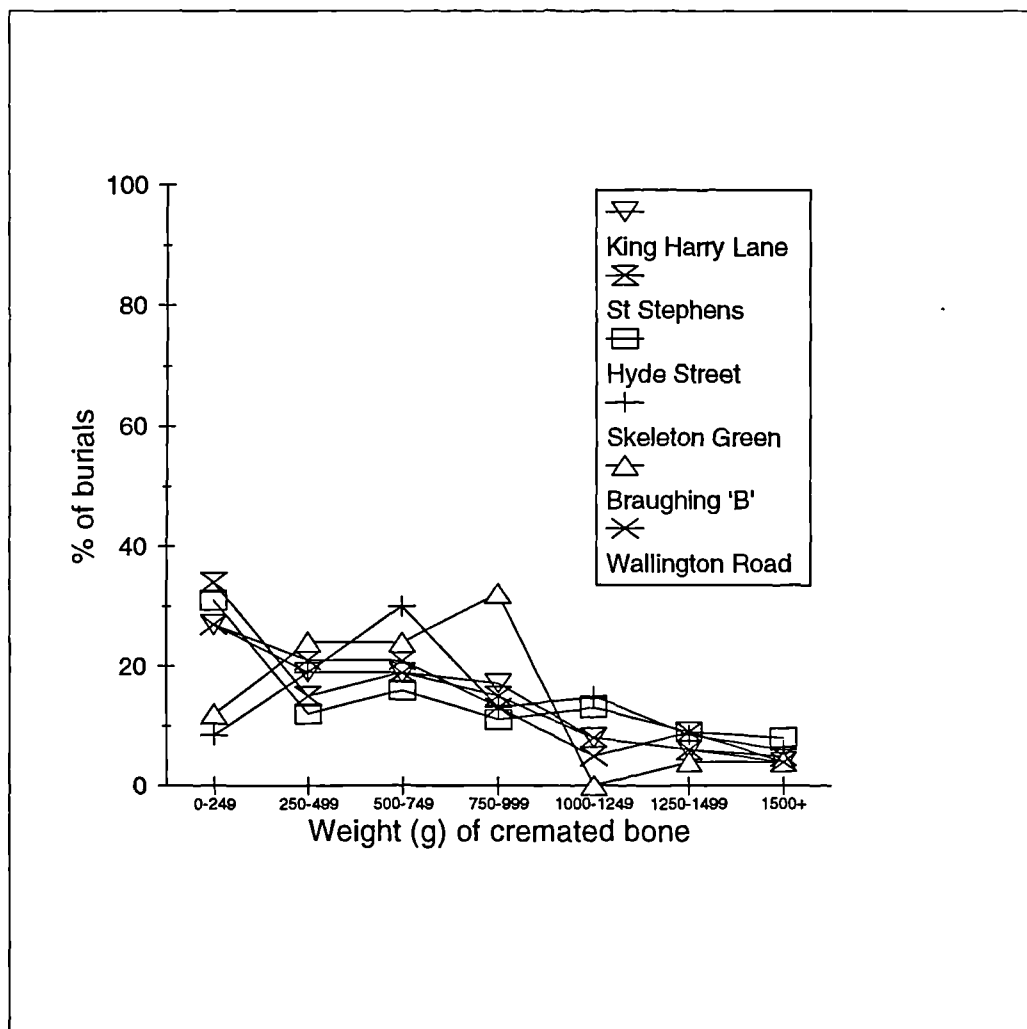


Figure 4.5 The amount of cremated bone in burials from a sample of Romano-British cemeteries

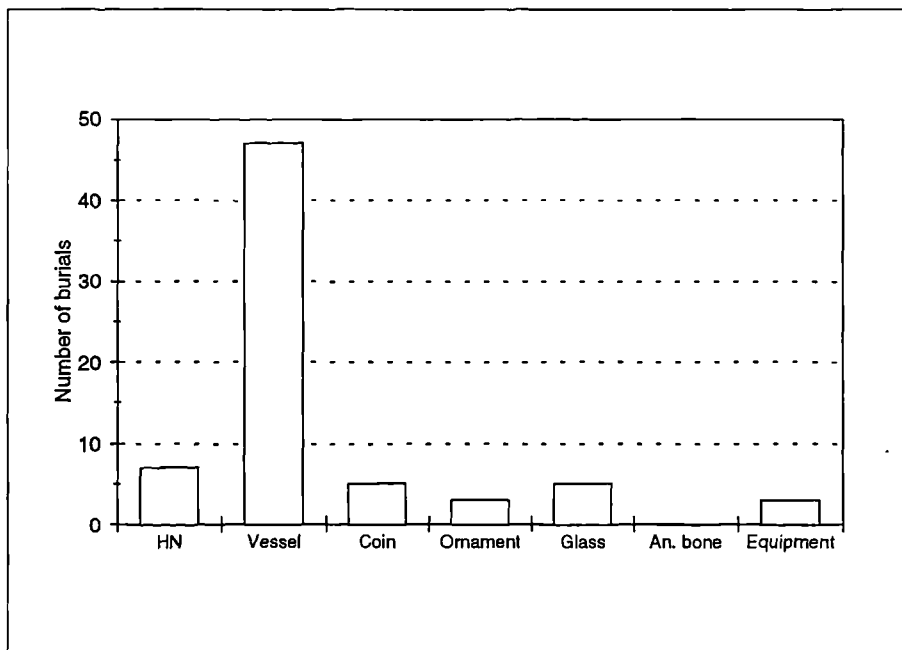


Figure 4.6 The number of burials with different artefact types, Skeleton Green

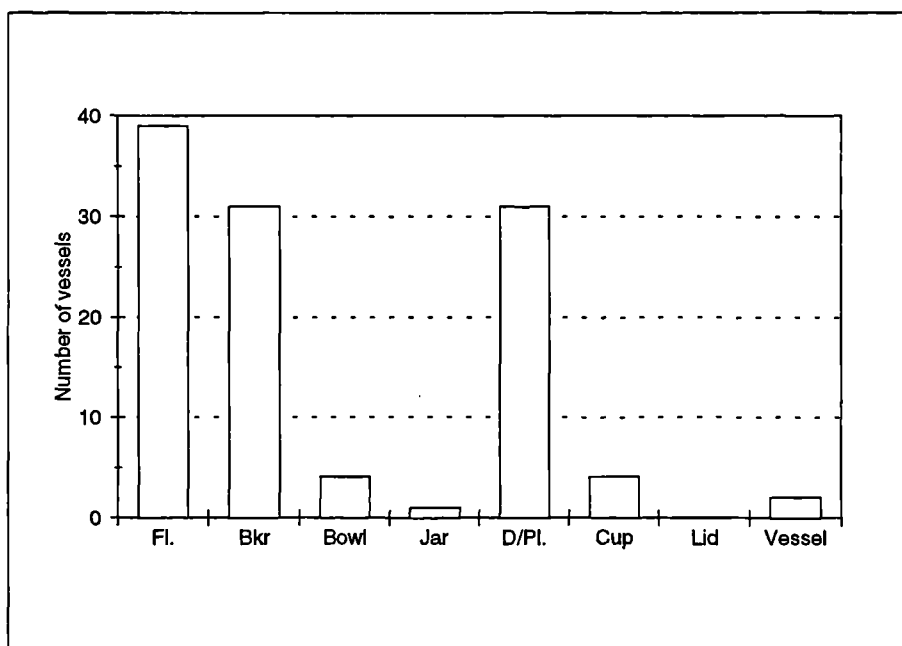


Figure 4.7 Numbers of different ceramic forms, Skeleton Green

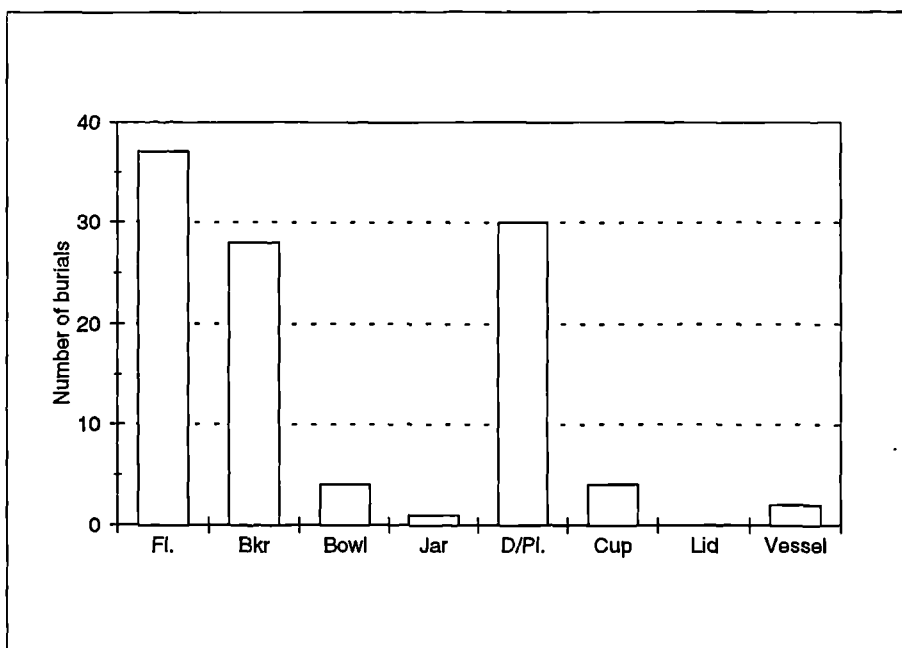


Figure 4.8 The number of burials with different ceramic forms, Skeleton Green

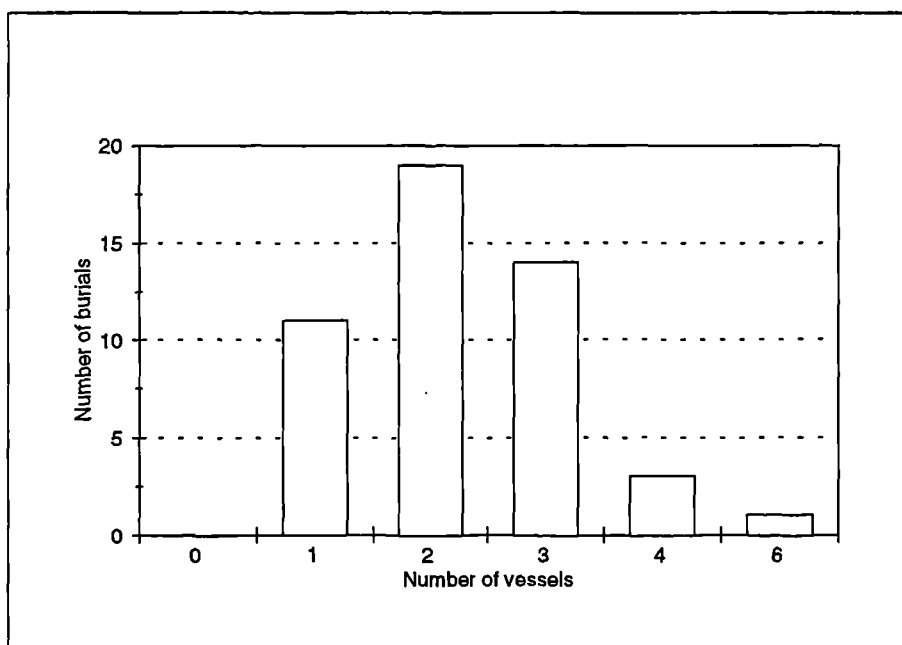


Figure 4.9 The number of burials with different numbers of ceramics, Skeleton Green

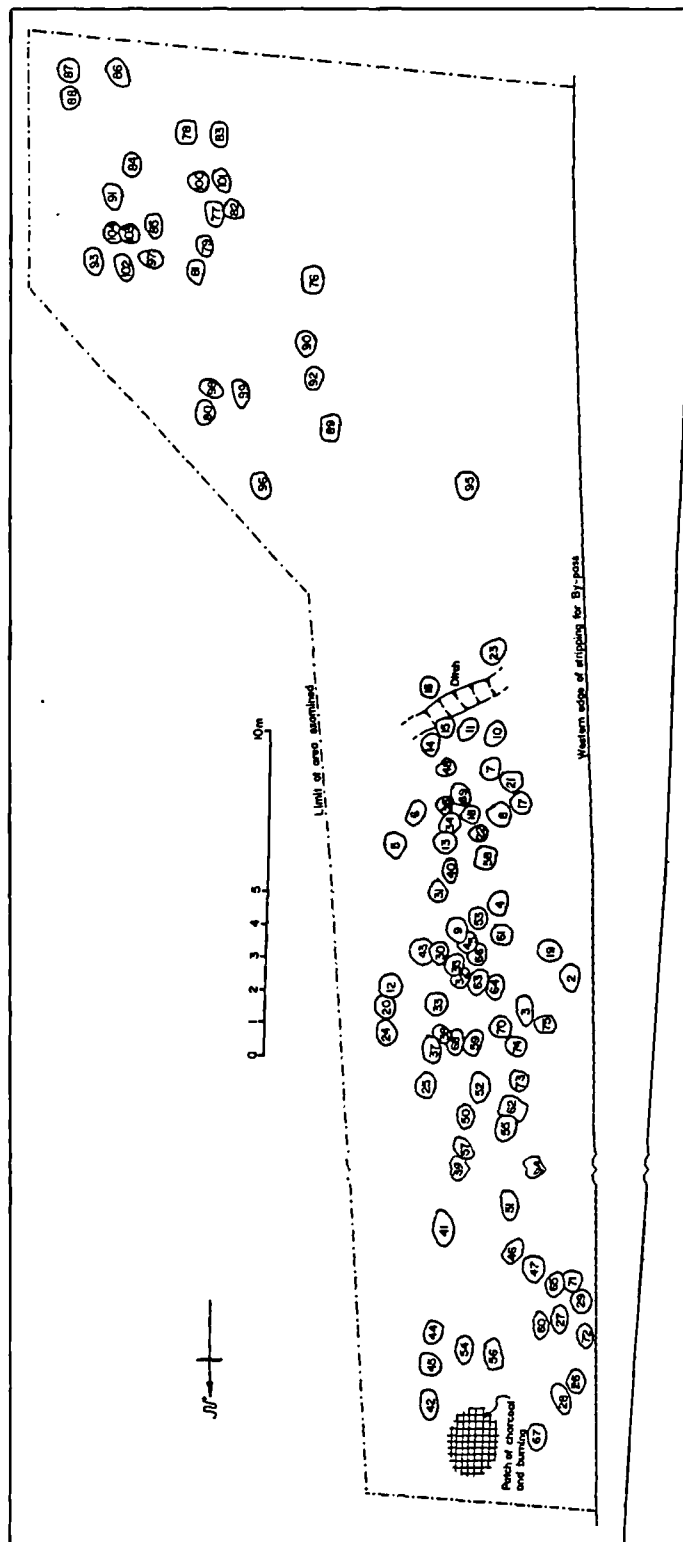


Figure 4.10 Braughing B cemetery (from Partridge 1977: Fig. 29, 74)

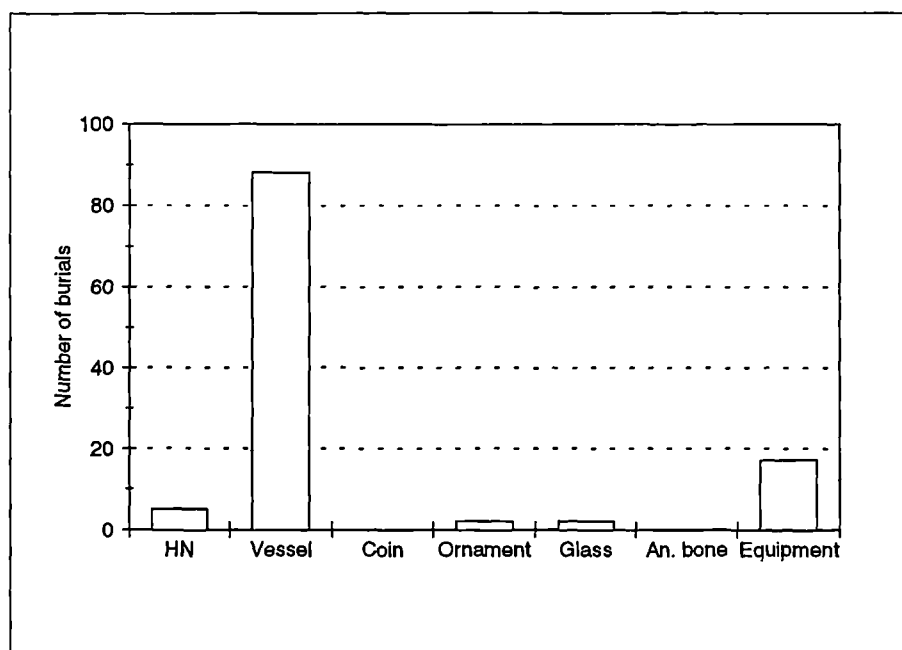


Figure 4.11 The number of burials with different artefact types, Braughing B

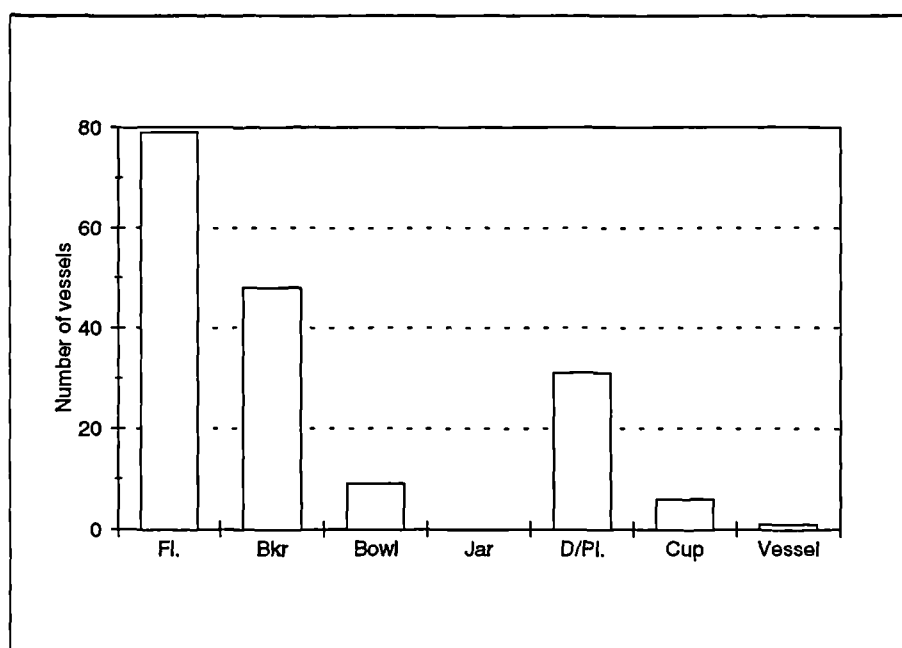


Figure 4.12 Numbers of different ceramic forms, Braughing B

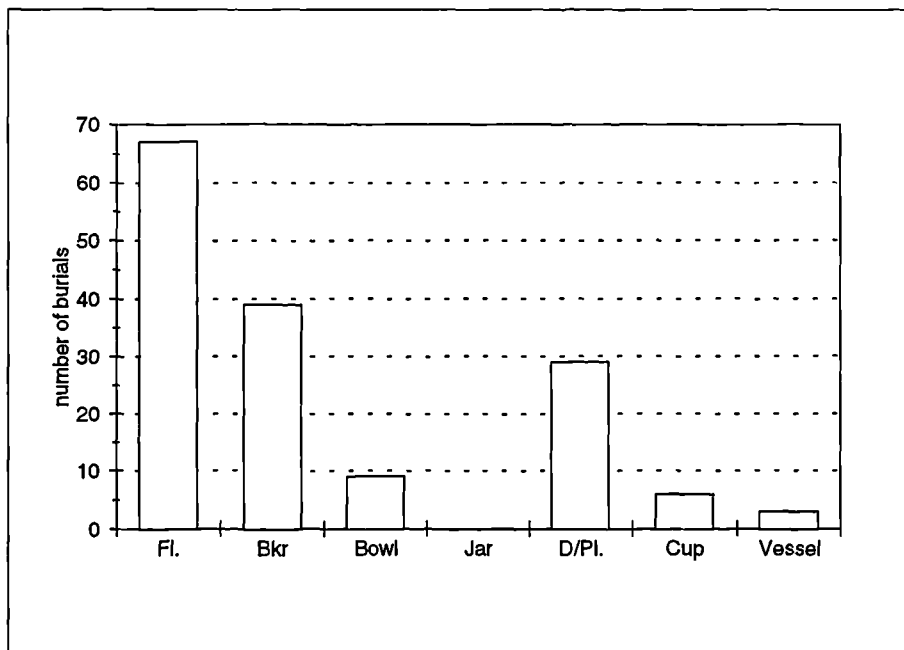


Figure 4.13 The number of burials with different ceramic forms, Braughing B

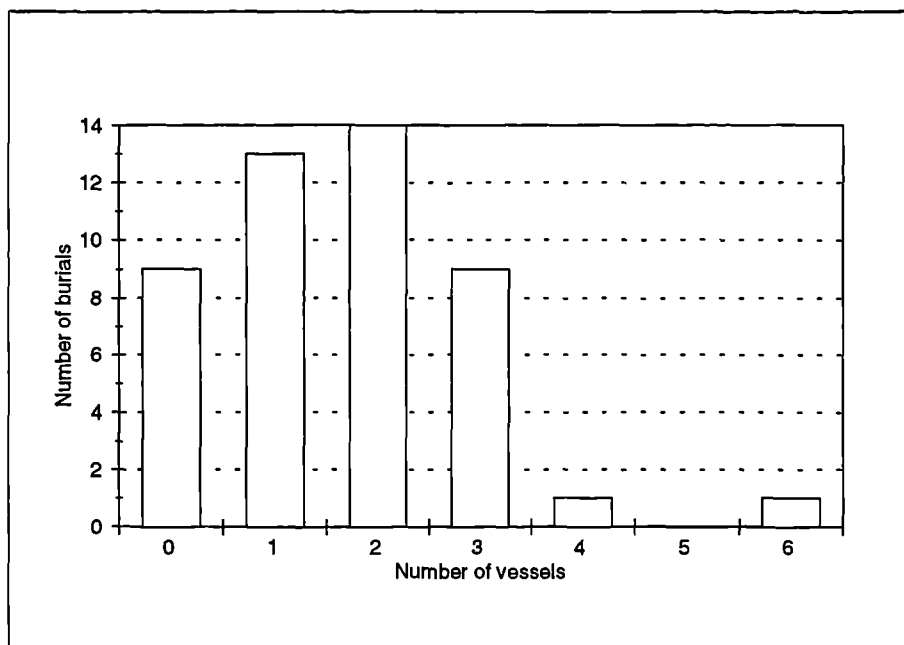


Figure 4.14 The number of burials with different numbers of ceramics, Braughing B

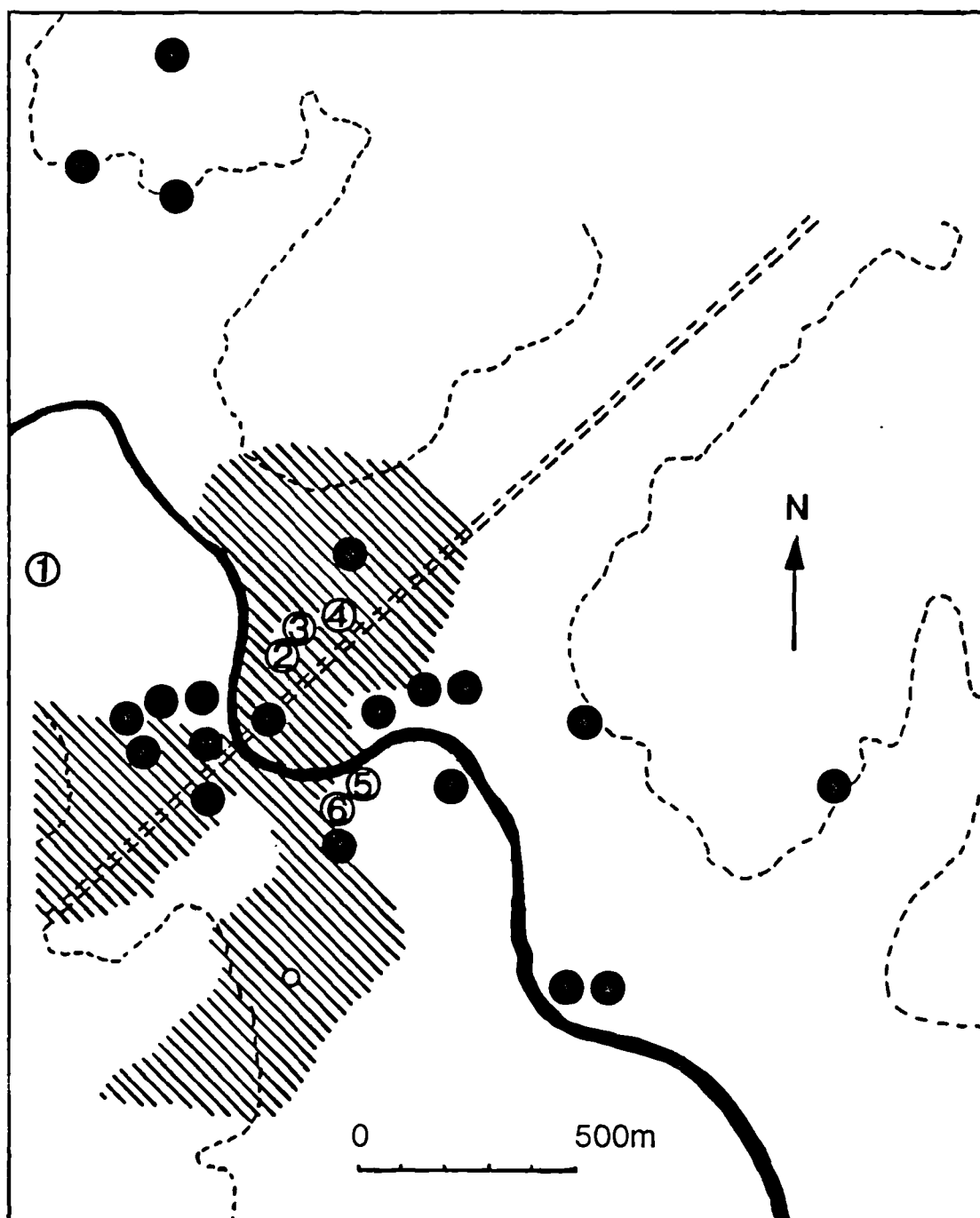


Figure 4.15 Roman period Welwyn (filled circles = settlement areas) in relation to the modern village (dashed area) (after Rook 1986: Fig. 28, 107)

1. Gravel pit - possible cemetery
2. The Grange- inhumations
3. The Grange - early Roman cremation cemetery
4. The Grange- third century temple-mausoleum, late fourth or fifth century inhumation cemetery and possibly cremation burials
5. Mill Lane Possible pre-conquest and Roman period cremation burials (TL 232160)
6. Prospect Place Two first century BC cremation burials. The eponymous Welwyn burials

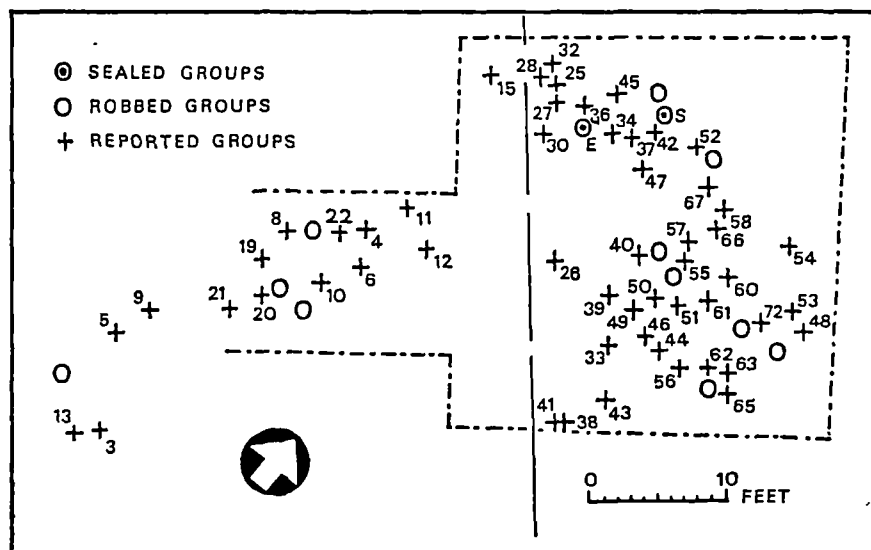


Figure 4.16 The Grange Road cemetery, Welwyn (from Rook 1973: 2, Fig. II)

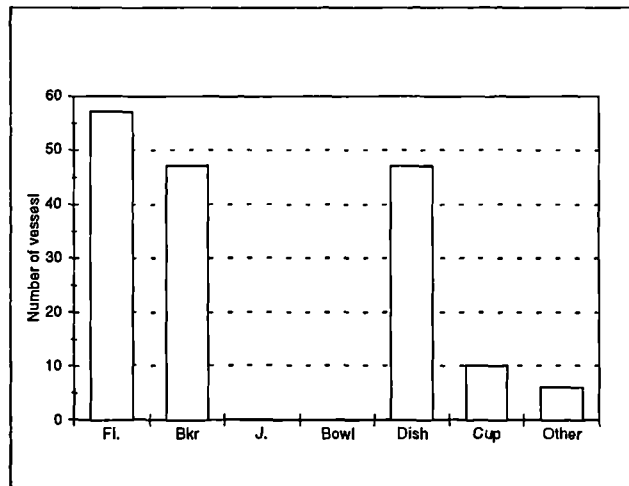


Figure 4.17 Numbers of different ceramic forms, Welwyn

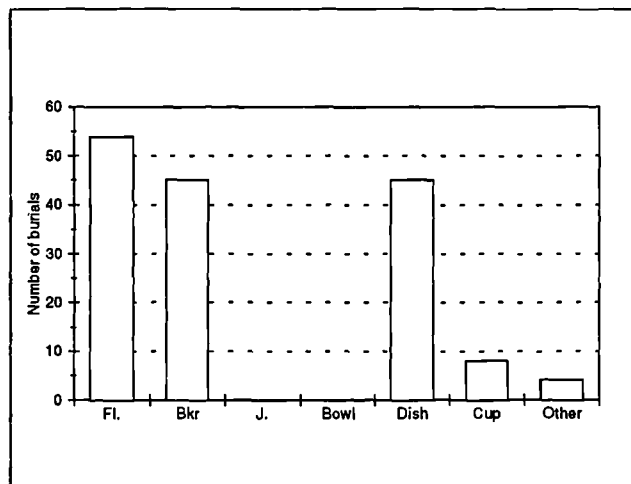


Figure 4.18 Number of burials with different ceramic forms, Welwyn

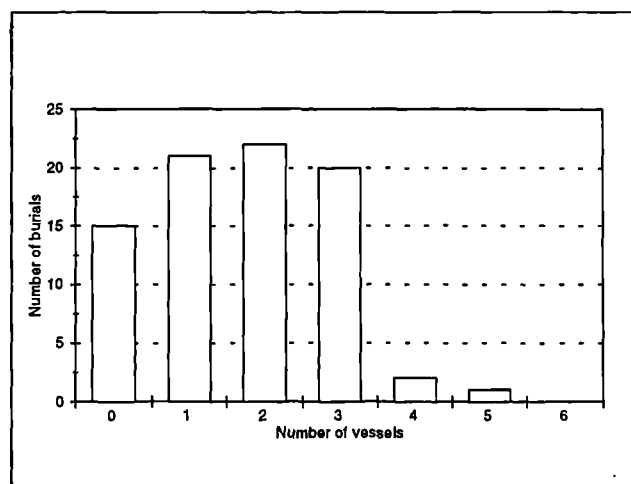


Figure 4.19 The number of burials with different numbers of ceramics, Welwyn

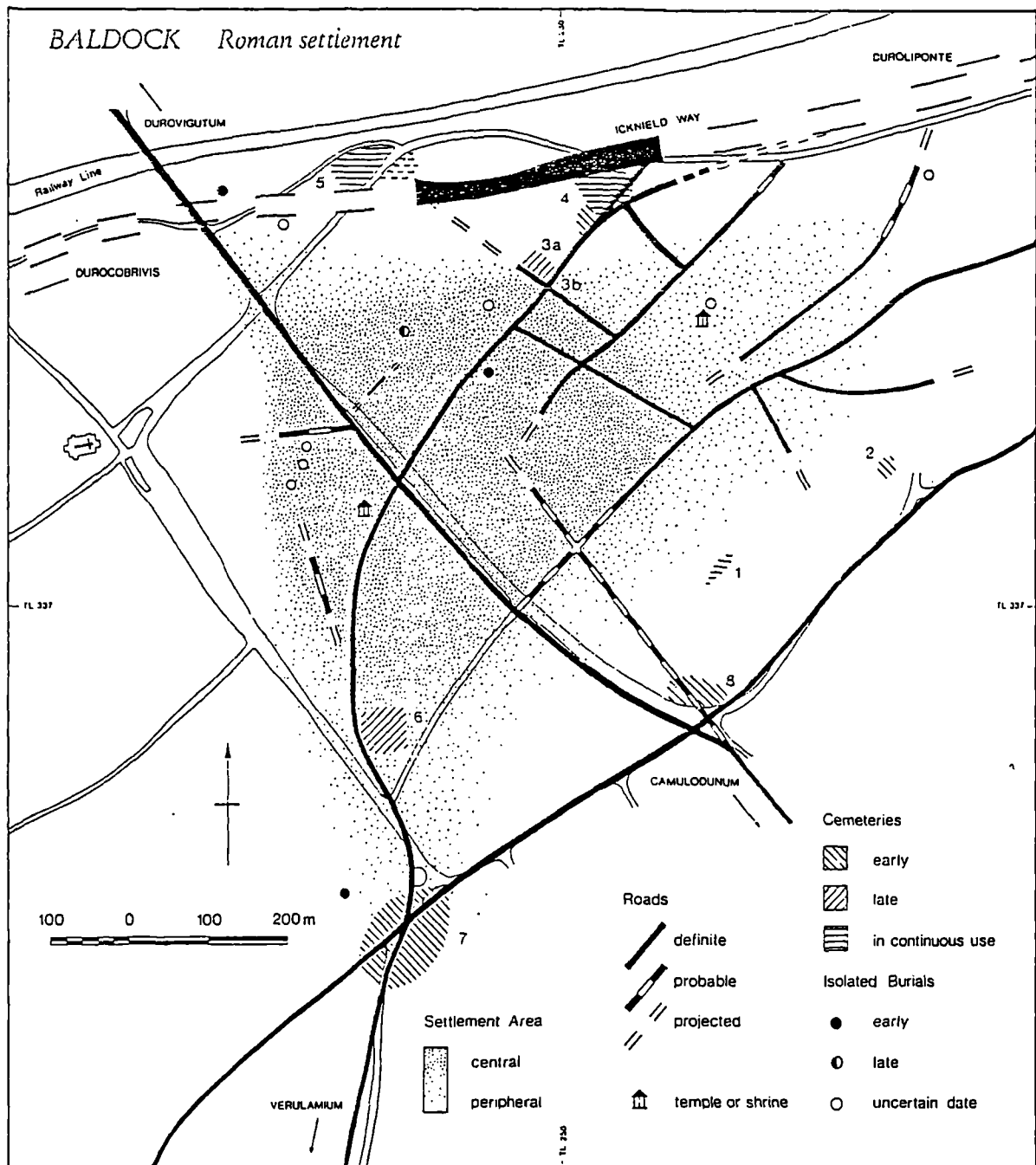


Figure 4.20 The distribution of cemetery areas, Baldock (from Burleigh 1993: Fig. 3, 44)

(1. Walls Field 2. Wallington Road 3a. California - late Roman 3b. California - Late Iron Age 4. Royston Road 5. Icknield Way East 6. The Tene 7. London Road 8. Clothall Road)

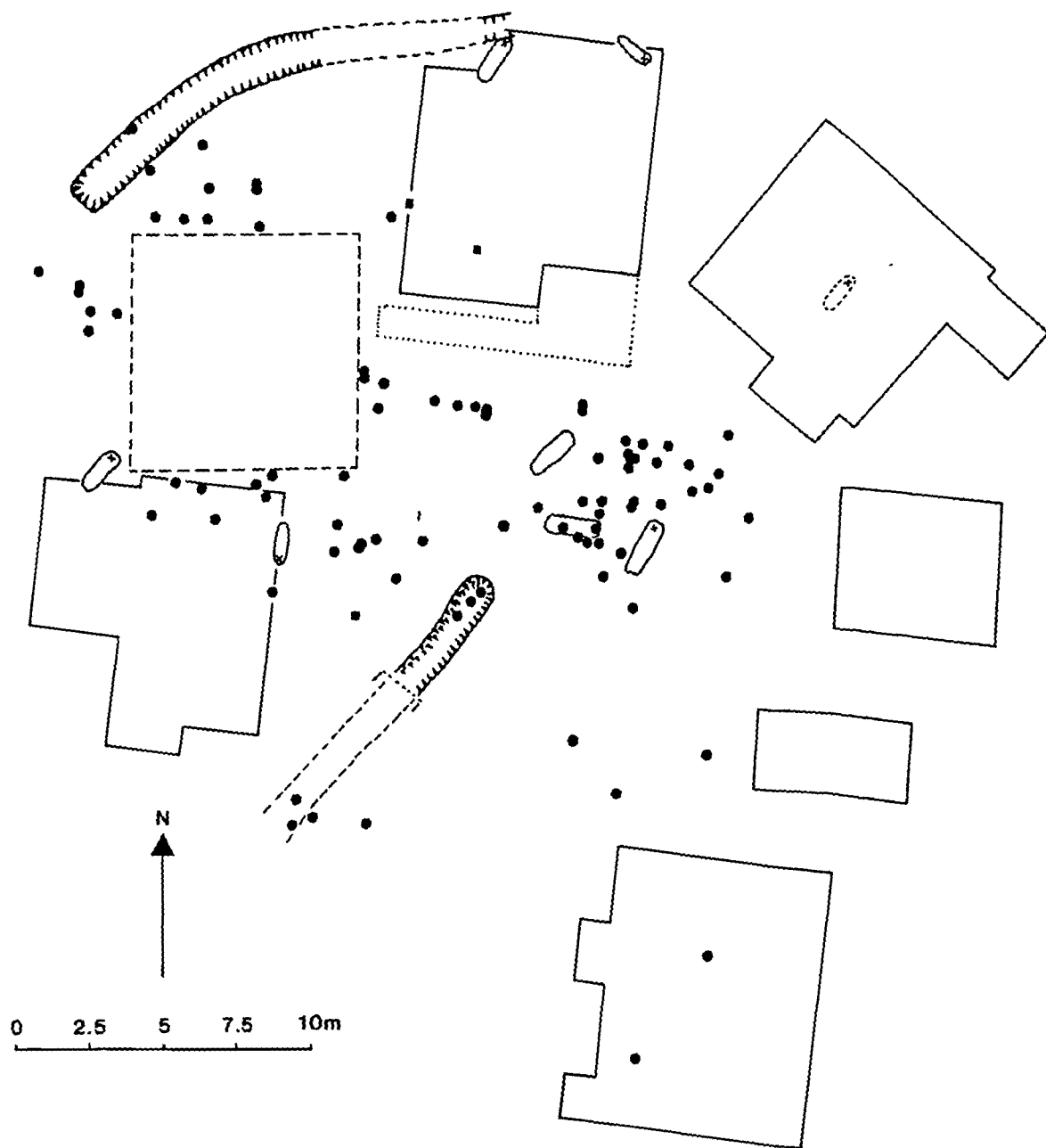


Figure 4.21a The Wallington Road cemetery, Baldock (from Stevenson in Burleigh and Matthews in preparation)

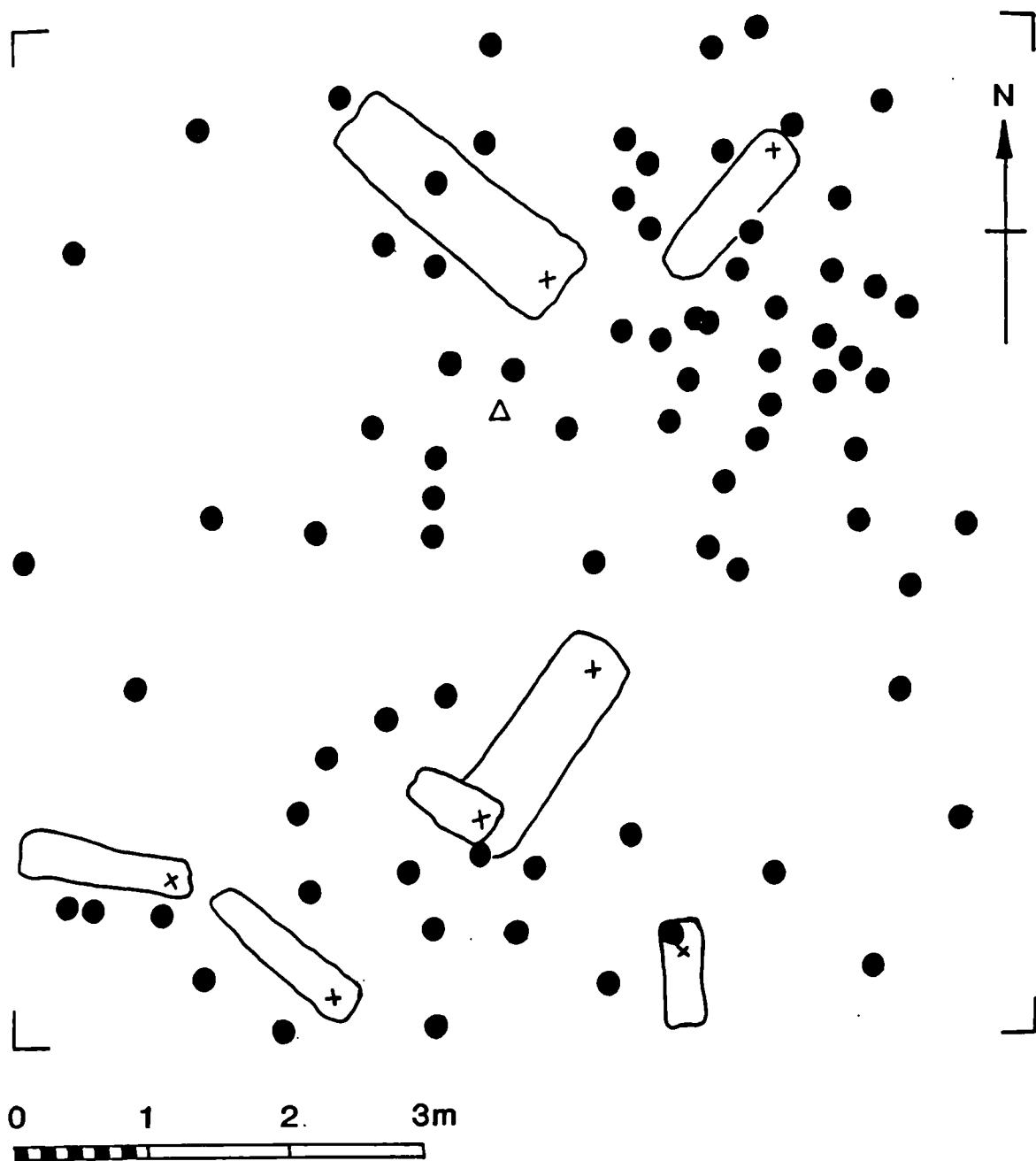


Figure 4.21b Central area of the Wallington Road cemetery (from Stevenson in Burleigh and Matthews in preparation)

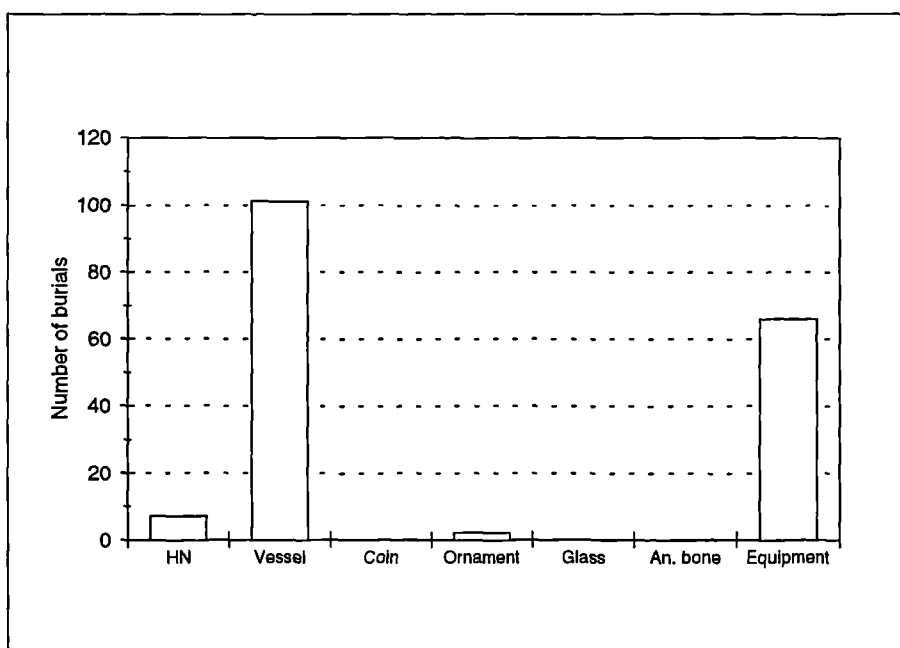


Figure 4.22 The number of burials with different artefact types at Wallington Road

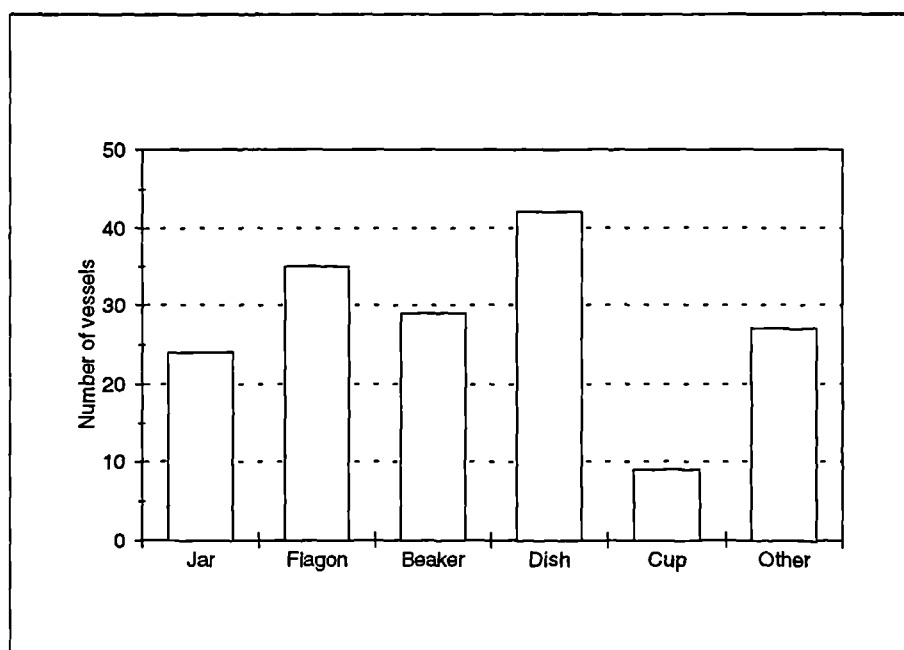


Figure 4.23 Numbers of different ceramic forms, Wallington Road

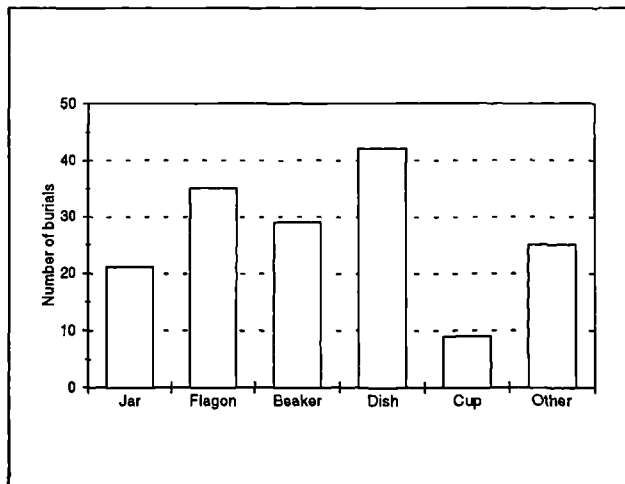


Figure 4.24 Numbers of burials with different ceramic forms, Wallington Road

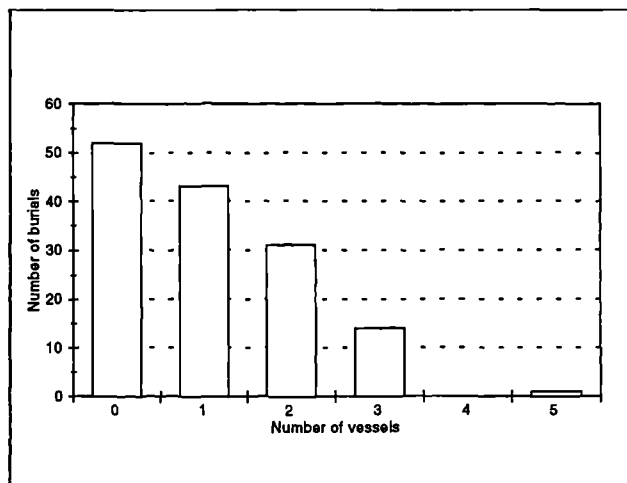


Figure 4.25 The number of burials with different numbers of ceramics, Wallington Road

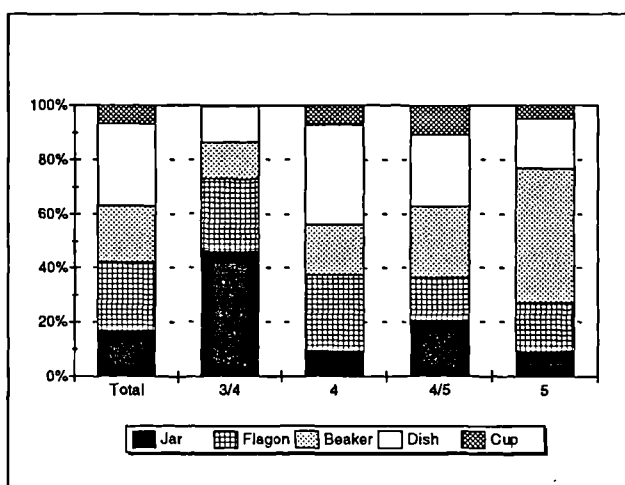


Figure 4.26 Numbers of different vessel forms in the later phases, Wallington Road

NE

Northern (July 1930) 24-39	288-297	271-287	258-270	298-310	311-320
Central (March and April 1928)	40-57				
	71-89				
	52-70				
	90-102				
	103-109				
114-124 (July and August 1929)					
125-130					
131-135					
		110-112	113		
Southern (1925) 1-23, 136-157, and broken groups 157-257					

SW

Fig. 4. 27 A schematized plan of Westell's excavation in market garden plots in Walls Field, Baldock (60.95m (SW-NE) x 30.7m (NW-SE))

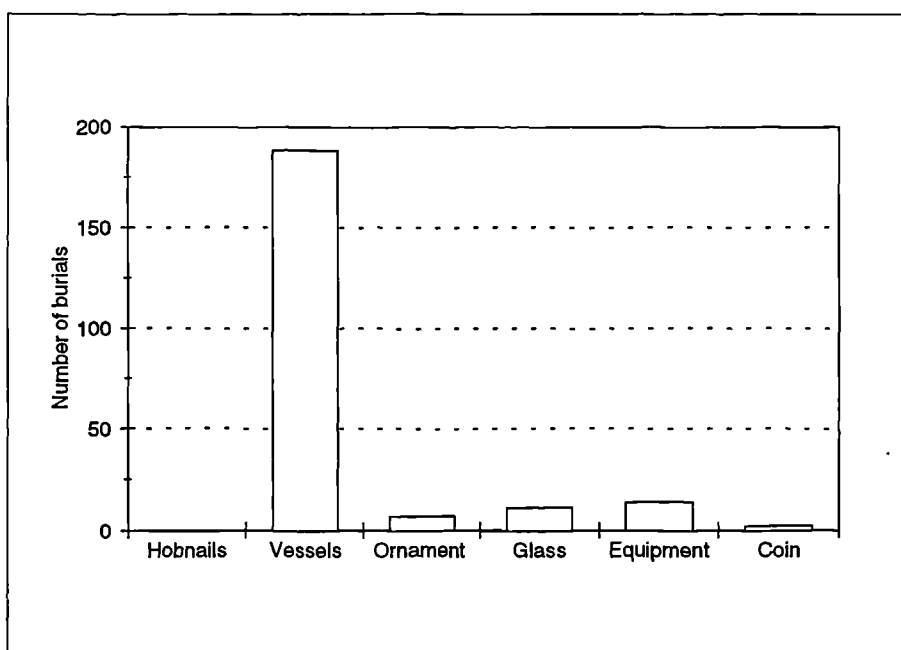


Figure 4.28 The number of burials with different artefact types, Walls Field

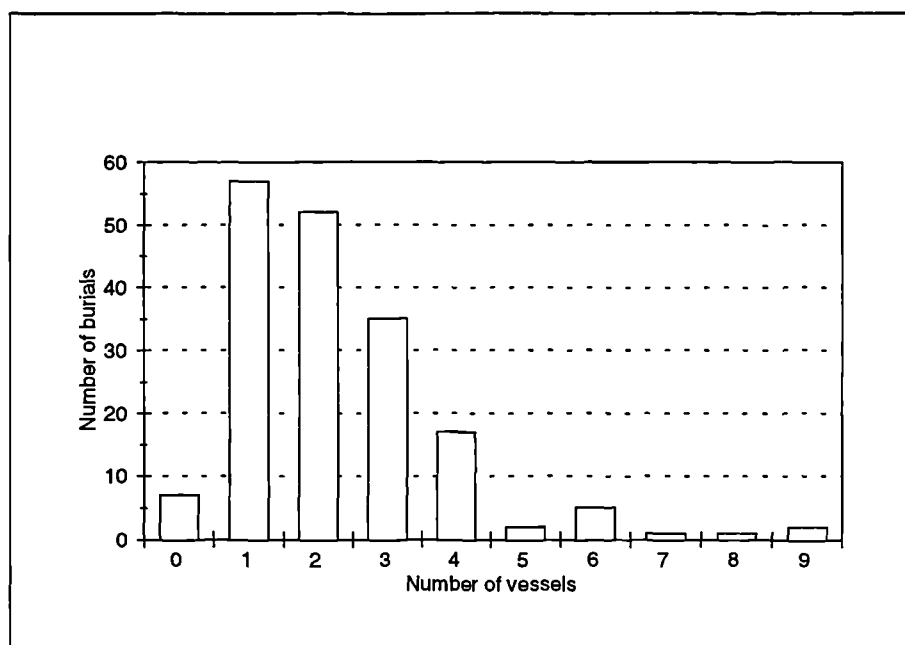


Figure 4.29 The number of burials with different numbers of ceramics, Walls Field

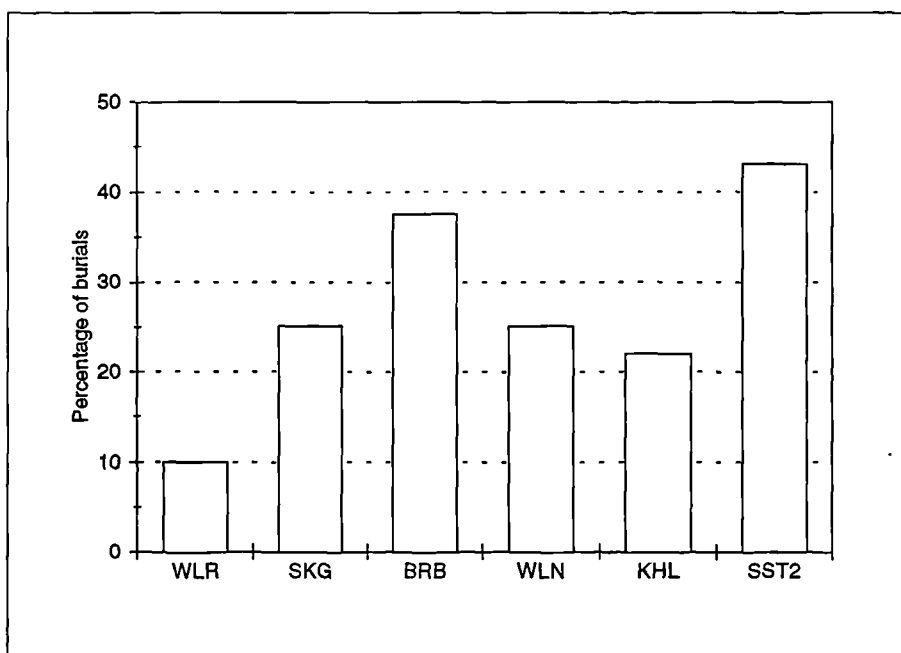


Figure 4.30 The percentage of burials with cremated animal bone from urban and minor centre cemeteries

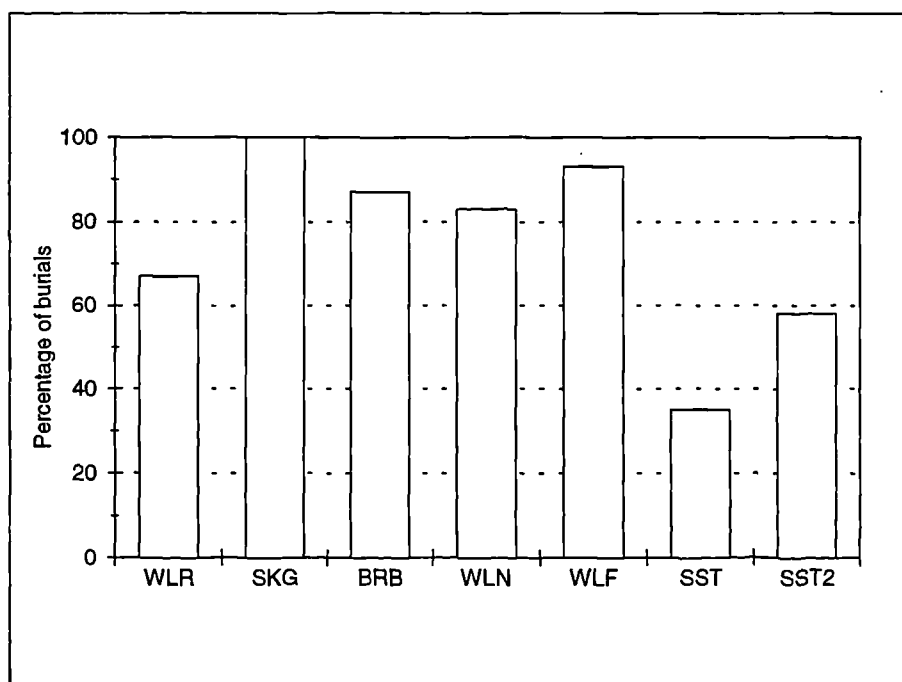


Figure 4.31 The percentage of burials with ceramic accessory vessels from urban and minor centre cemeteries

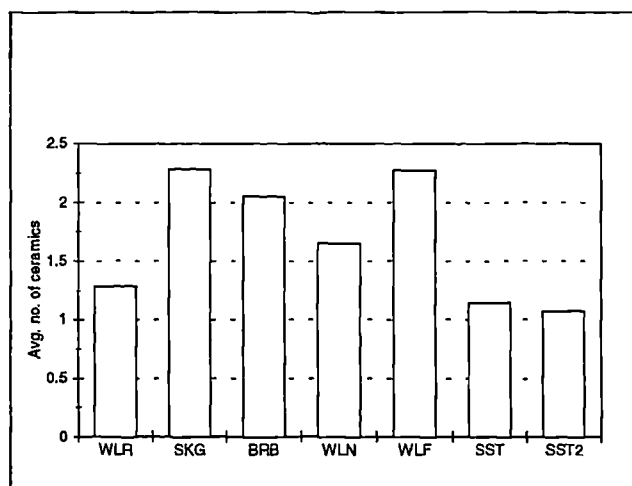


Figure 4.32 The average number of ceramic accessory vessels in burials from urban and minor centre cemeteries

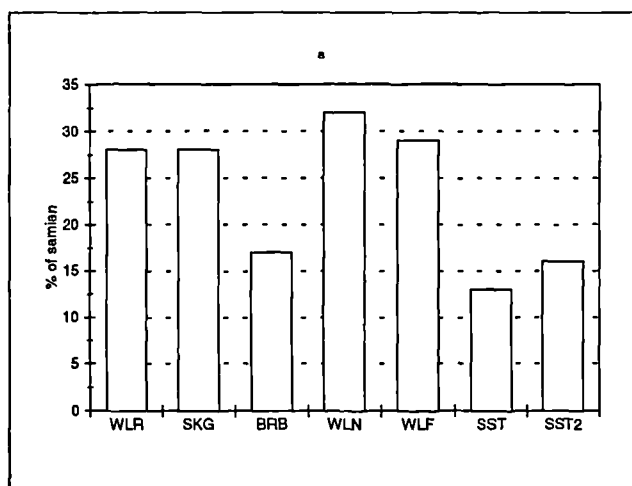


Figure 4.33 Samian as a percentage of ceramic accessory vessels from urban and minor centre cemeteries

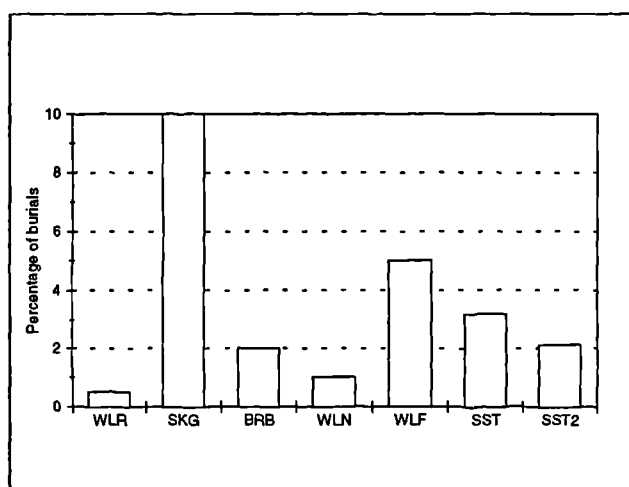


Figure 4.34 The percentage of burials with glass accessory vessels from urban and minor centre cemeteries



Figure 4.35 General distribution of Iron Age and Roman burial and settlement evidence at Baldock (from Burleigh 1995b; Fig. 16.1)

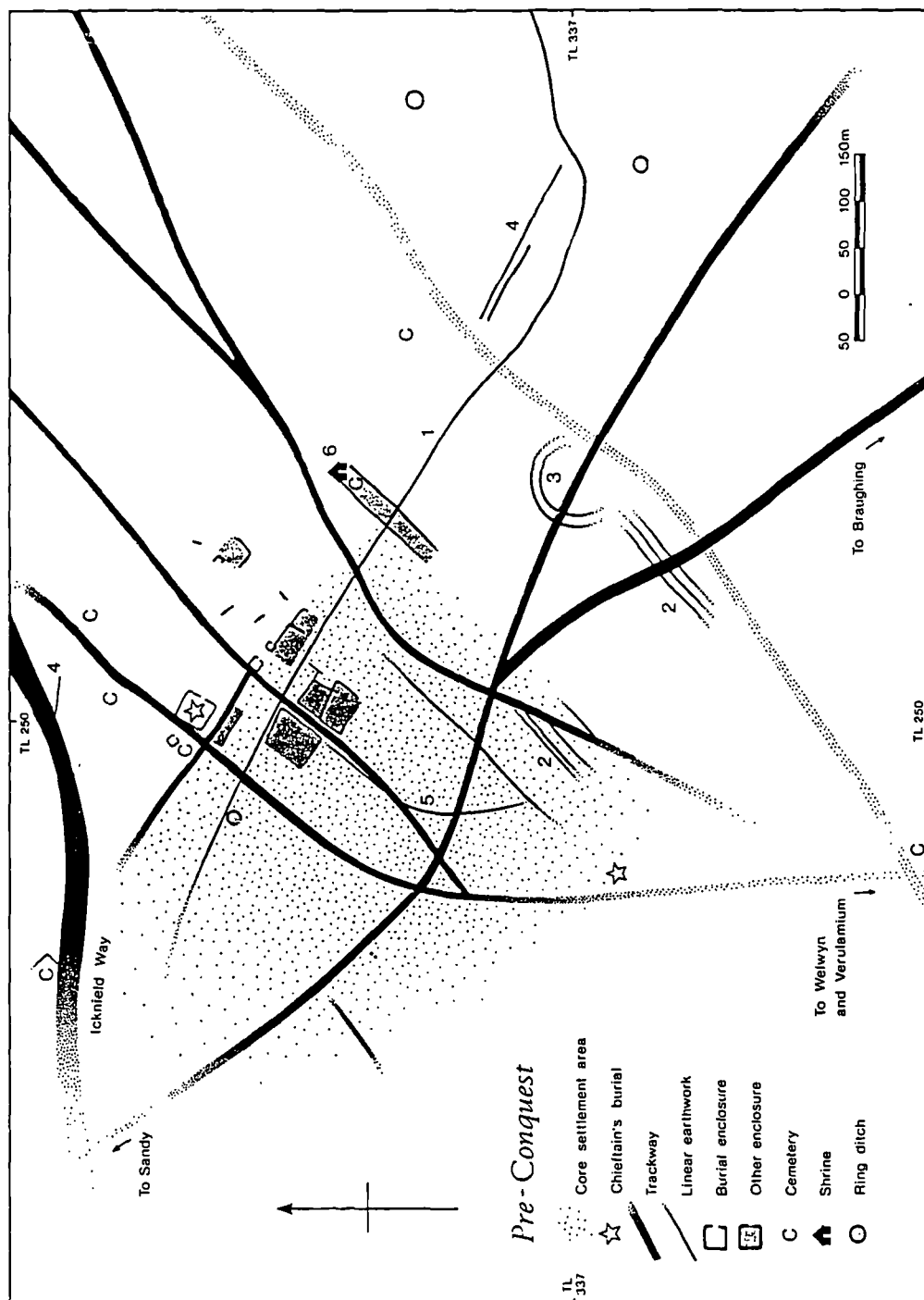


Figure 4.36 The distribution of LPRIA burials, Baldock (from Burleigh 1995b: 180)

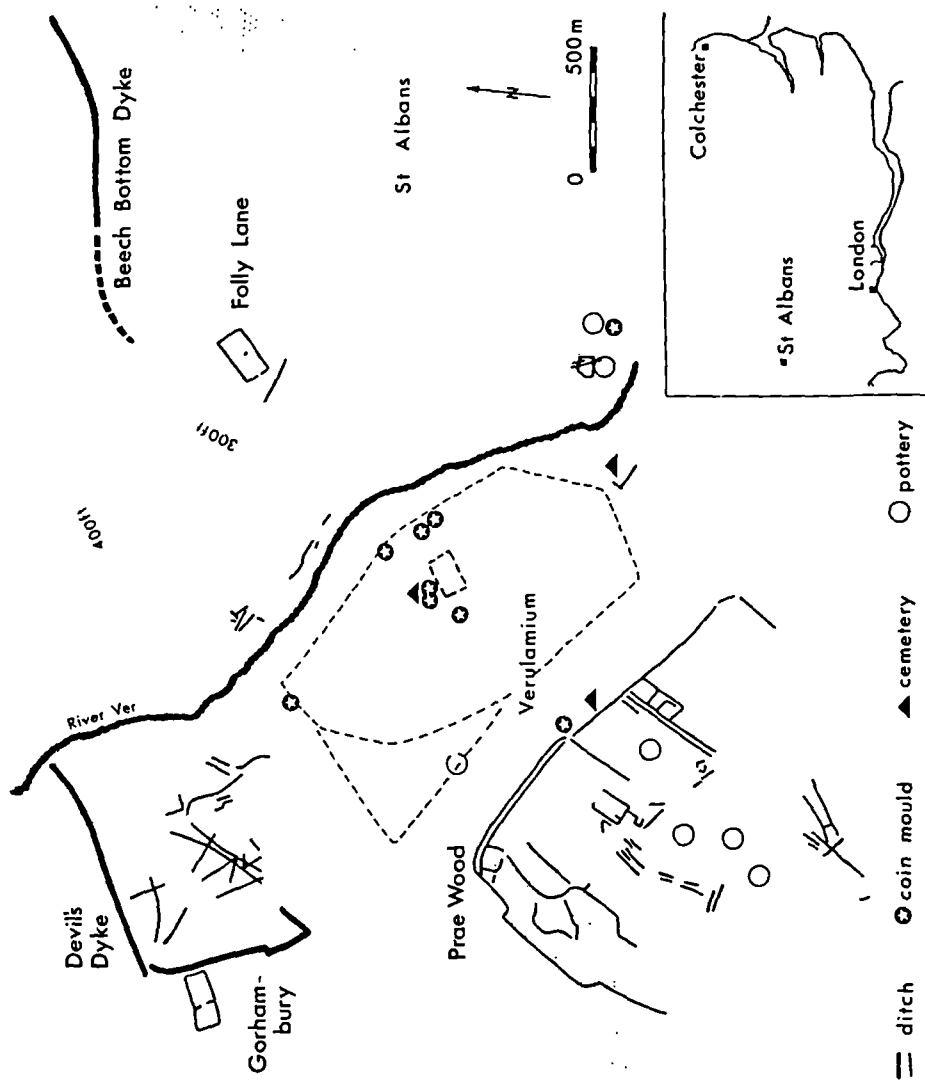


Figure 4.37 The distribution of LPRJA burials, St Albans (from Niblett 1992: Fig. 1, 918)

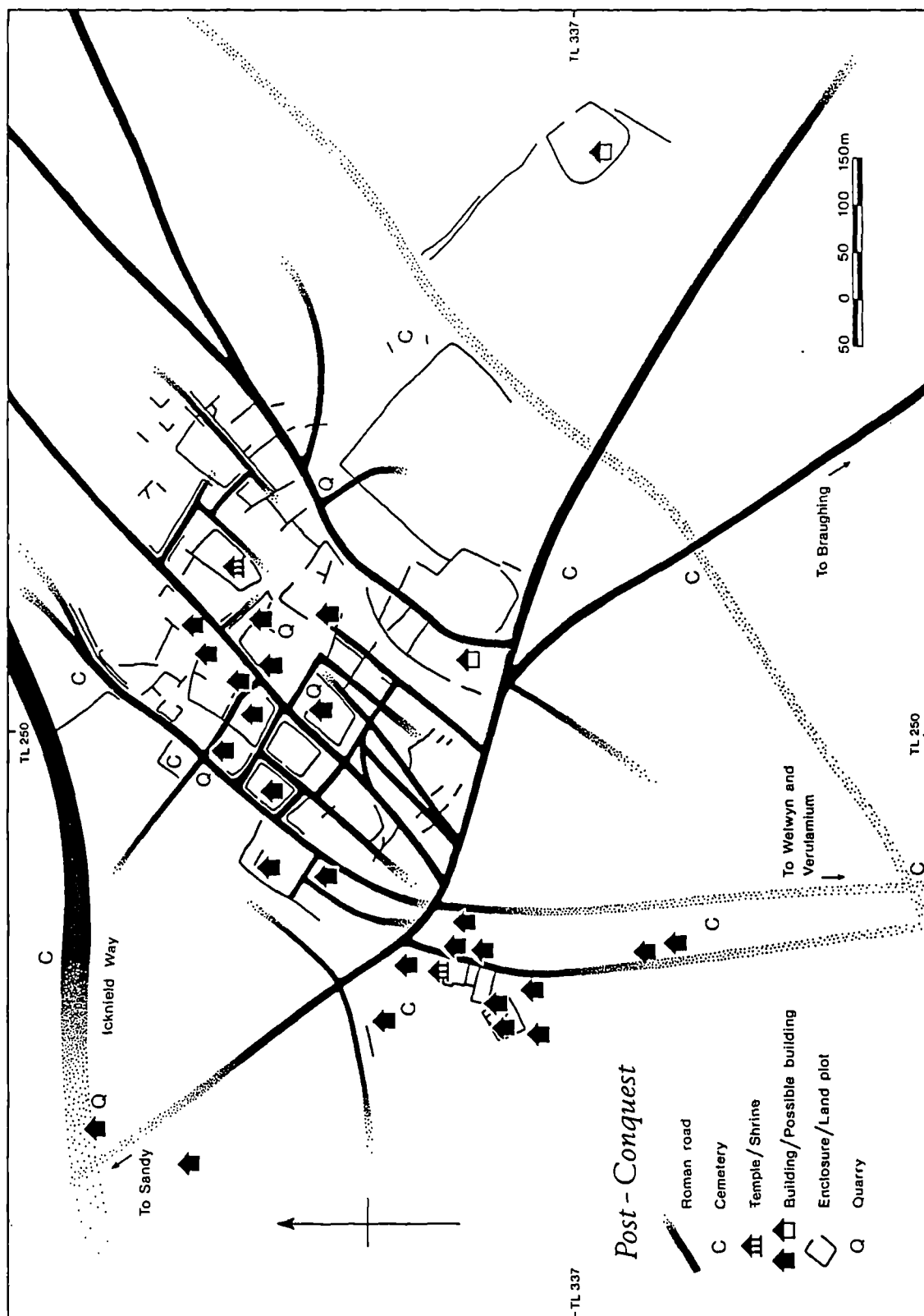


Figure 4.38 The distribution of Roman burials, Baldock (from Burleigh 1995b: 181)

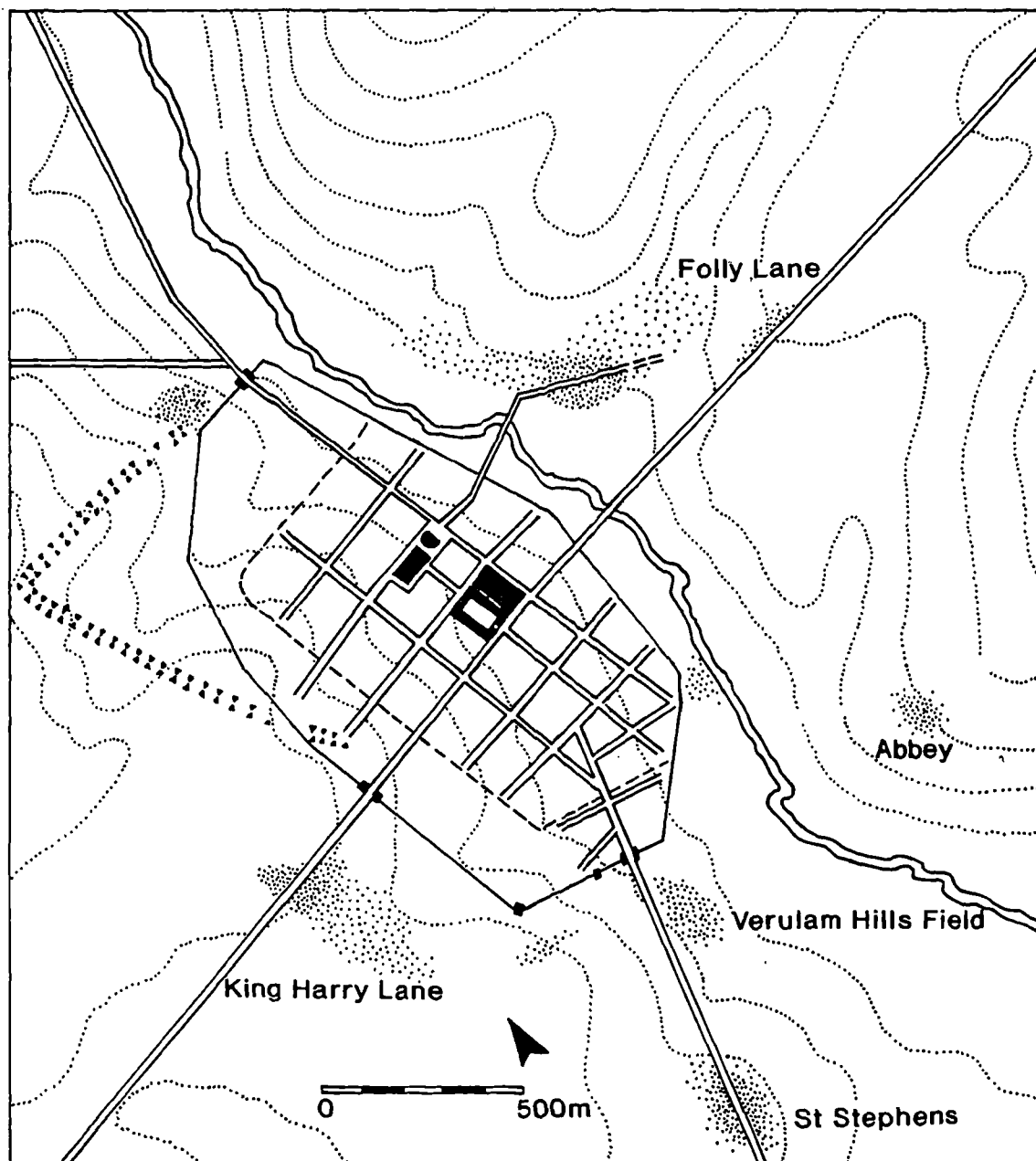


Figure 4.39 The distribution of Roman period burials, St Albans (after Niblett forthcoming)
(dotted area indicates known extent of cemeteries)

ST. STEPHEN'S ROMAN CEMETERY

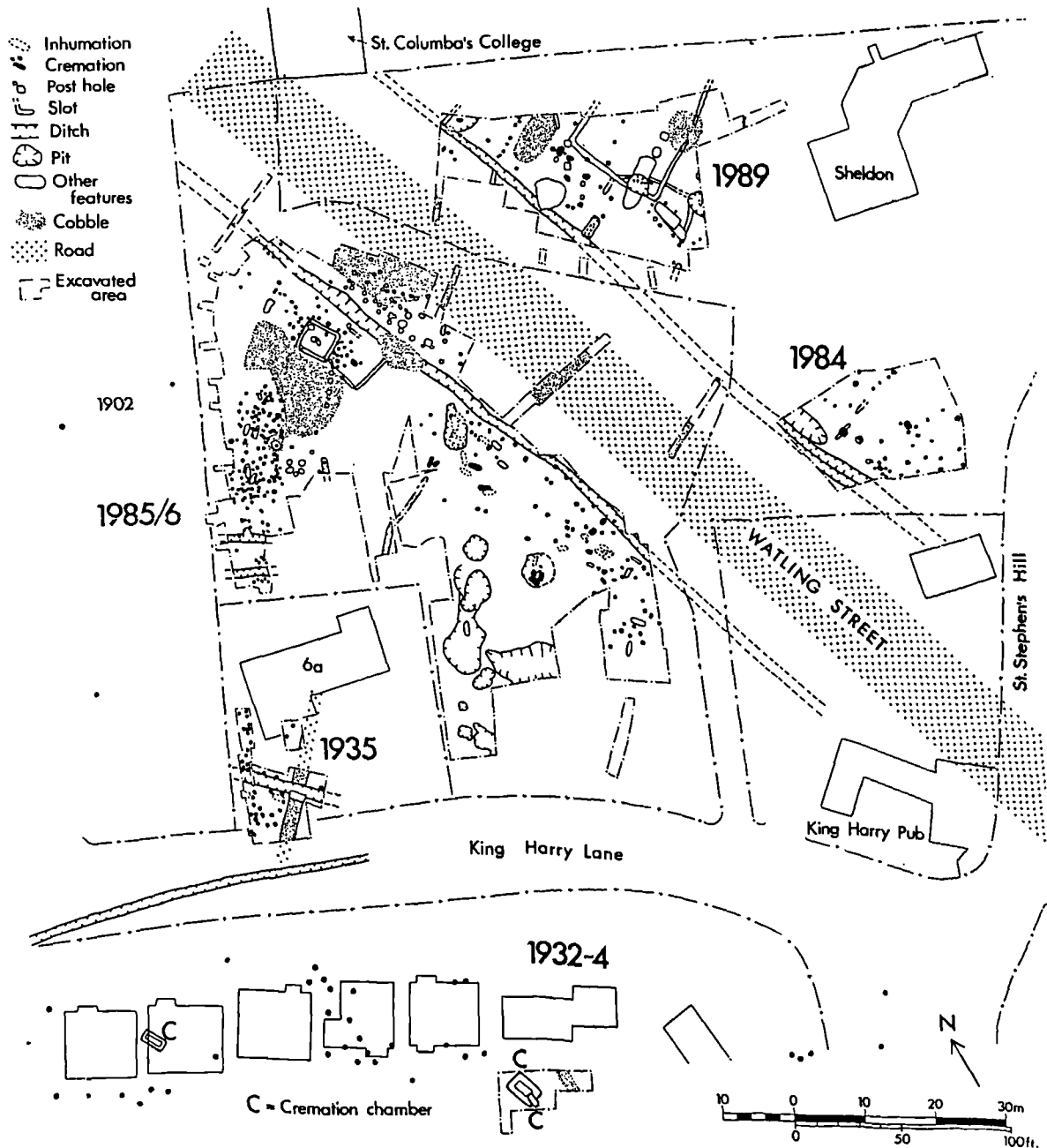


Figure 4.40 Composite site plan of 1930s and 1980s excavations at St Stephens, St Albans (from Niblett unpublished)

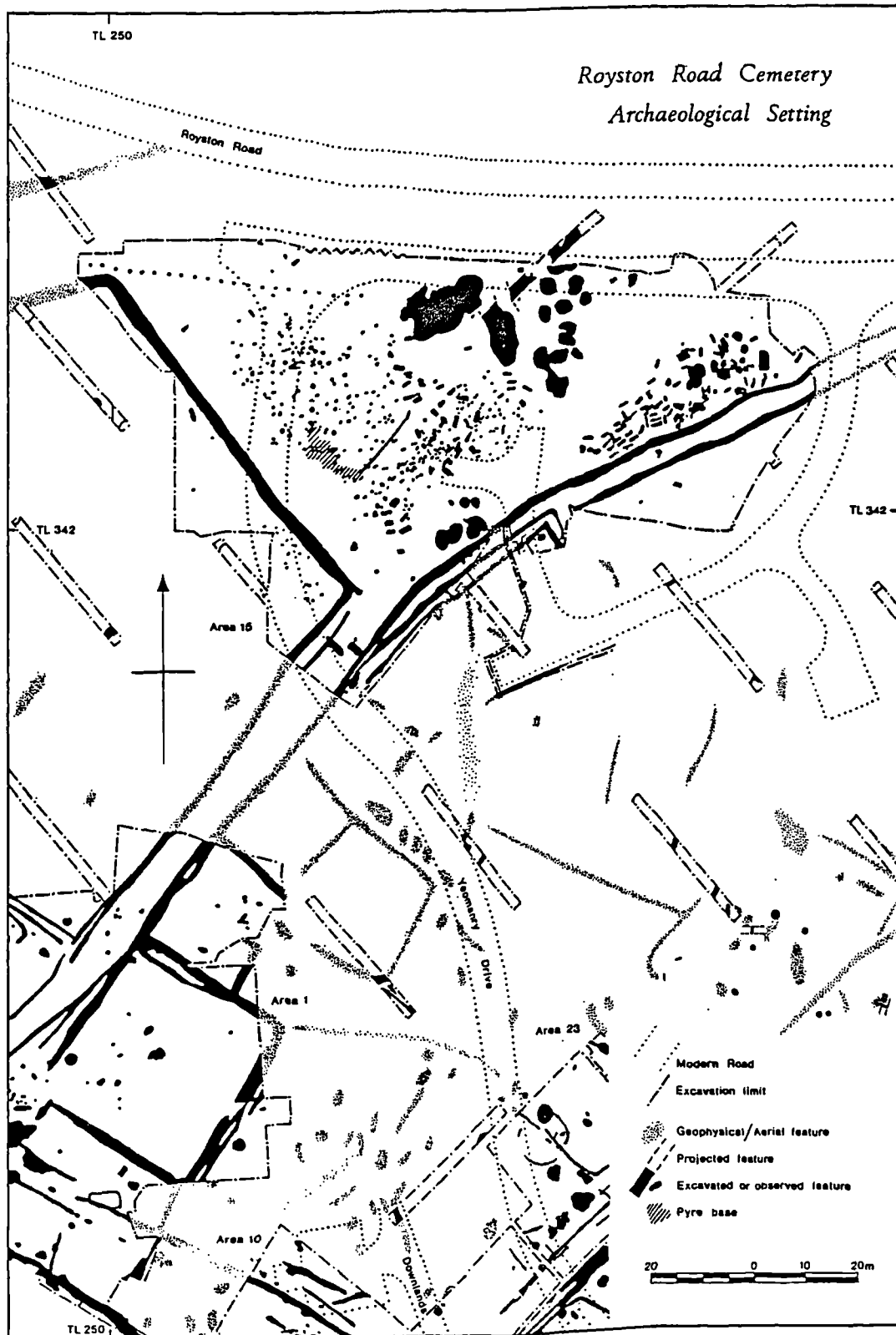


Figure 4.41 Area 15: the Royston road cemetery in its context (from Burleigh in preparation b.)

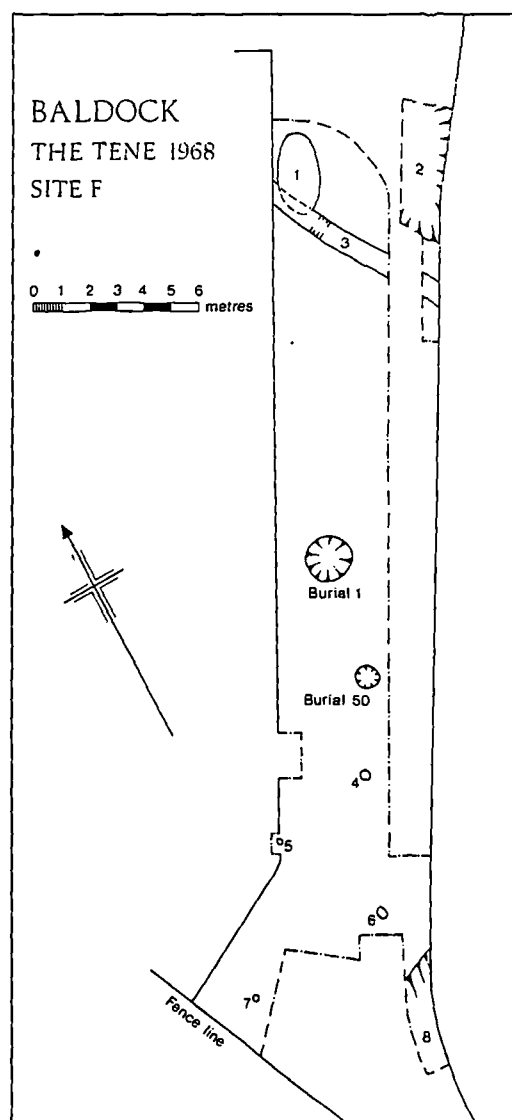


Figure 4.42 The Tene burial and other deposits, Baldock (from Stead and Rigby 1986: 36, Fig. 10)

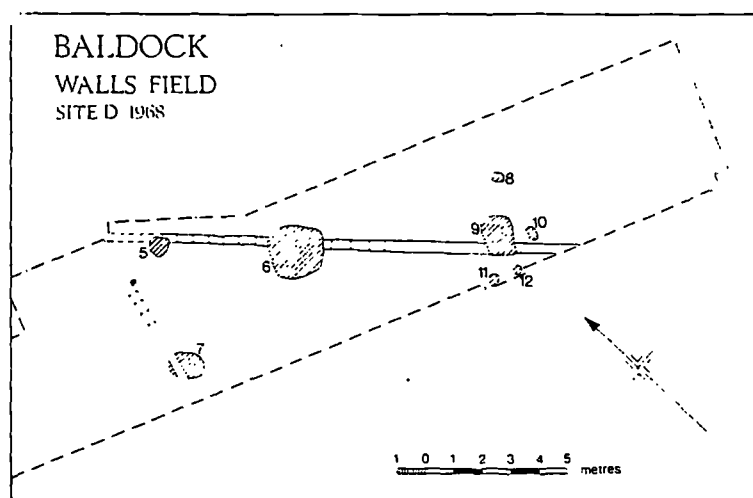


Figure 4.43 Burials at Clothall Road (Site D), Baldock (from Stead and Rigby 1986: 62, fig. 26)

BALDOCK, Royston Road

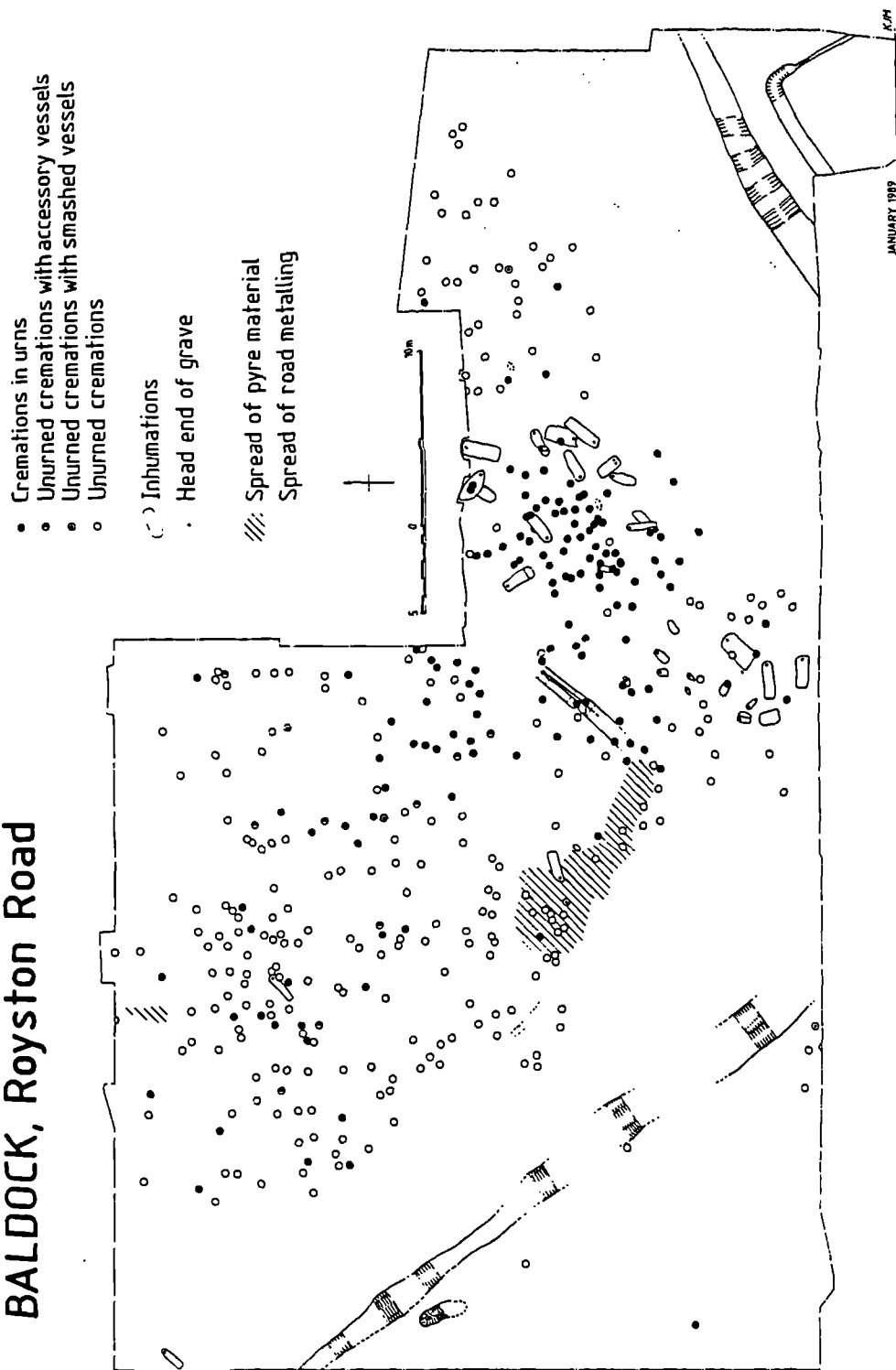


Figure 4.44 Area 15: the Royston road cemetery (eastern section) (from Frere 1989: Fig. 22)

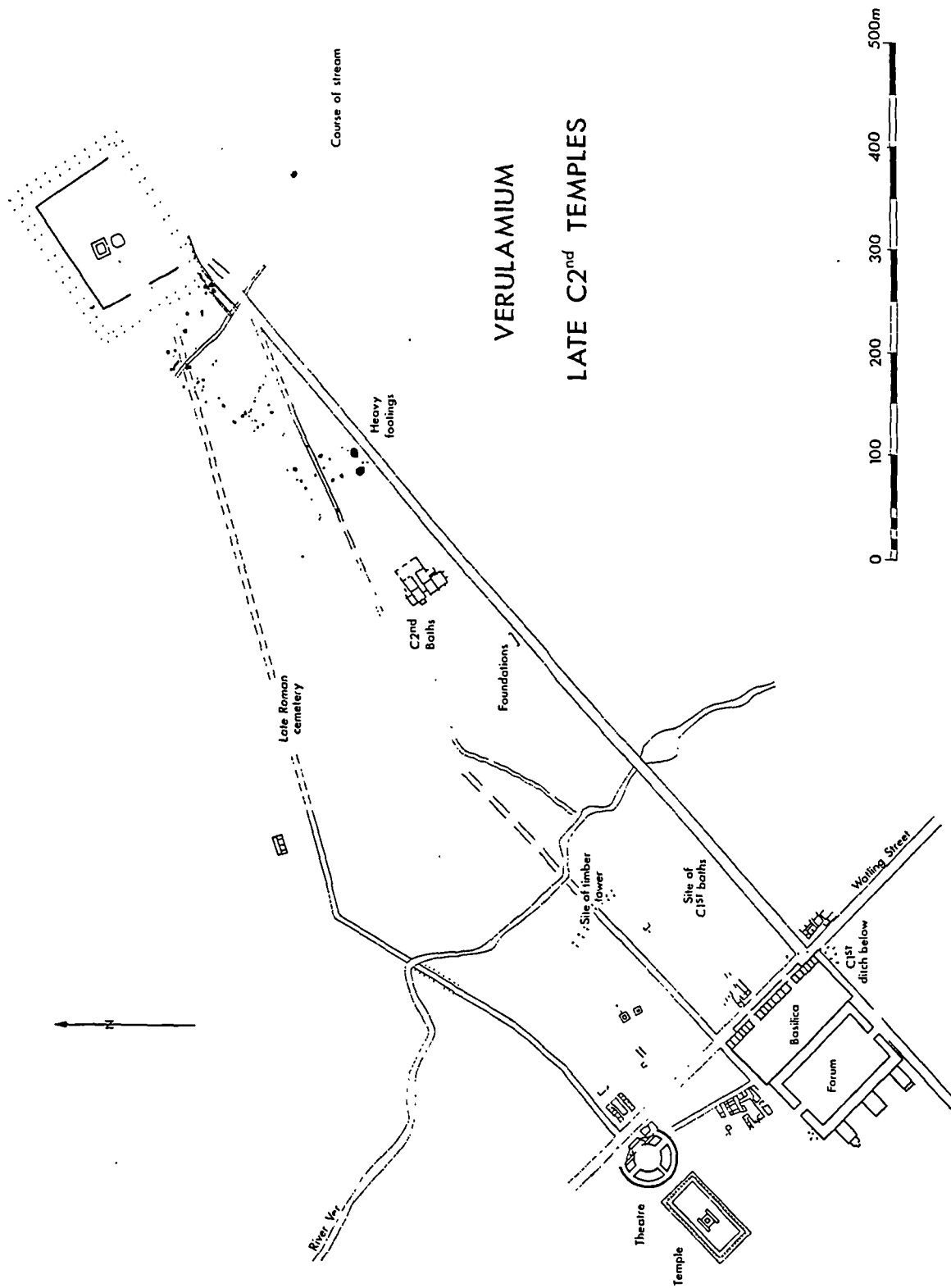


Figure 4.45a Site A cremations (symbol), the Folly Lane site and its environs (from Niblett 1995a: Fig. 43, 100)

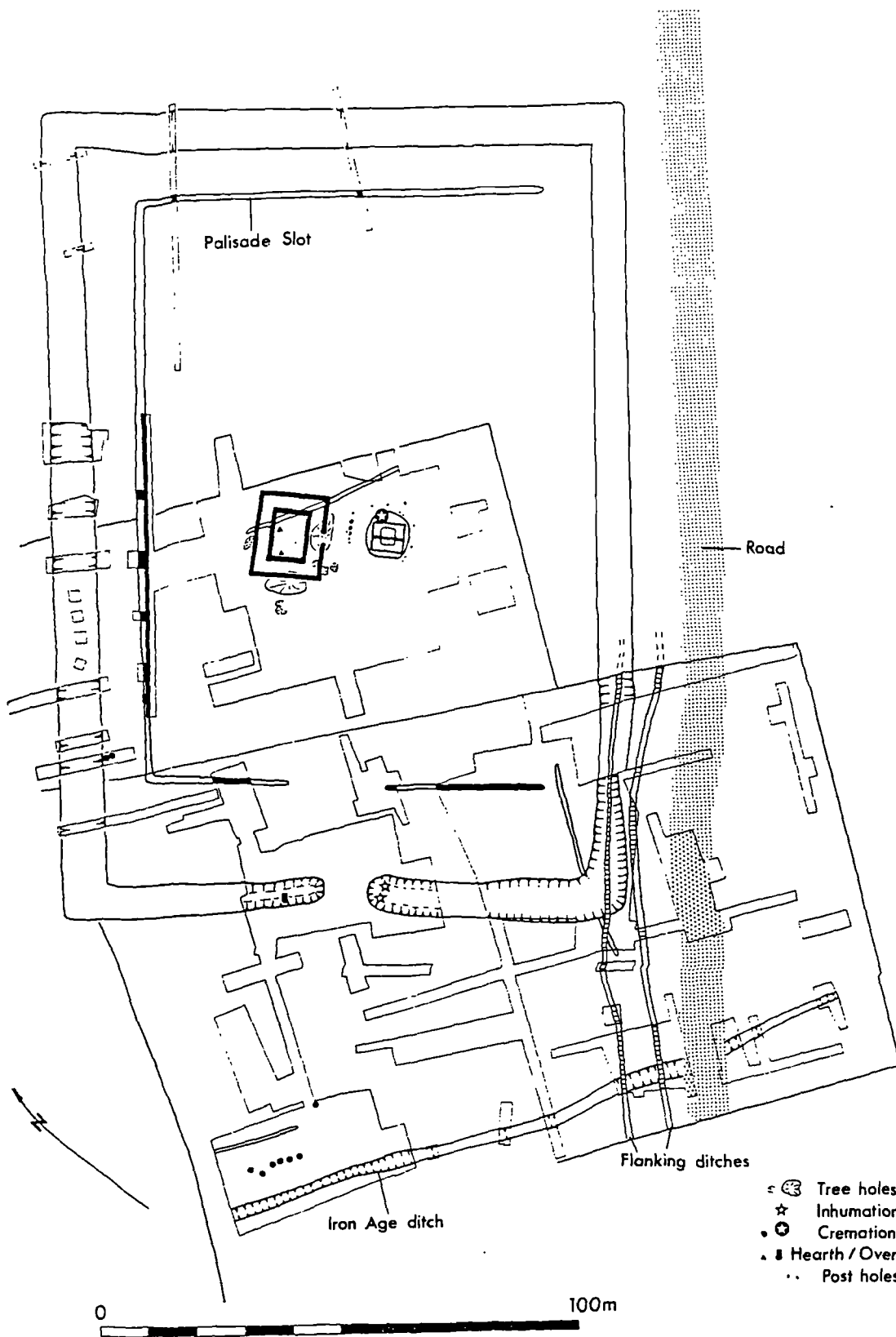


Figure 4.45b LPRIA and Roman period features at Folly Lane (from Niblett 1992: Fig. 2, 919)

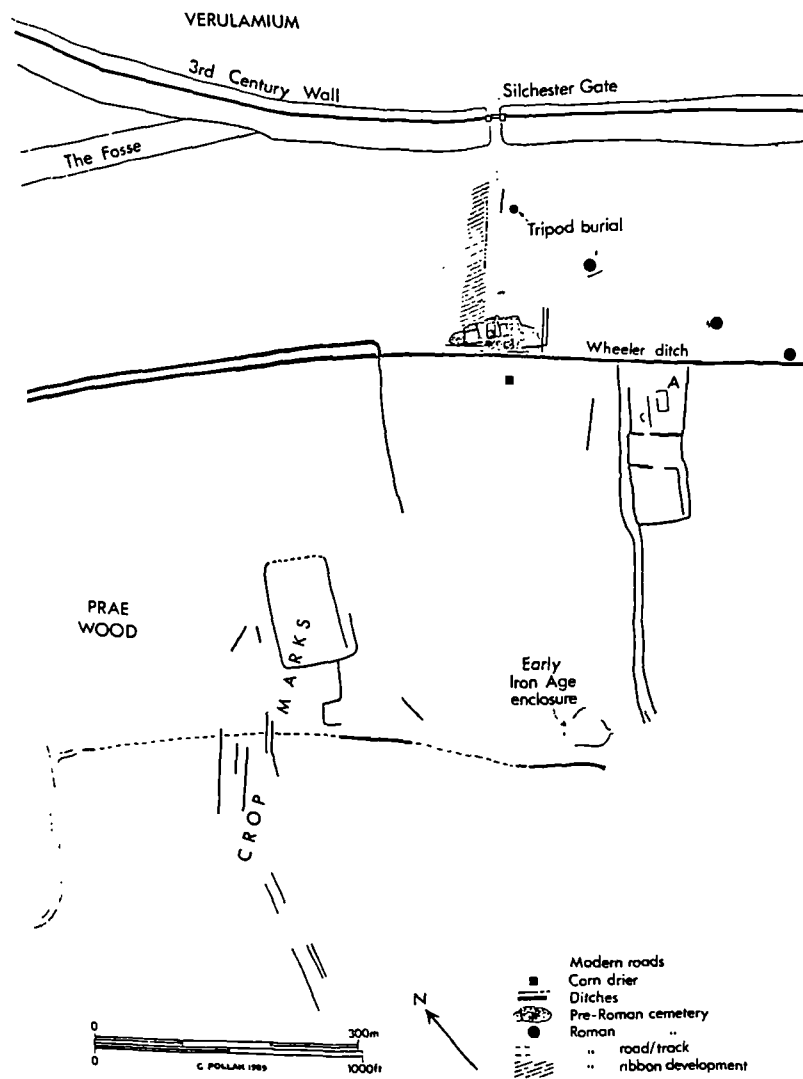


Figure 4.46 The 'tripod' burial, 'Lindum Place' burial (in enclosure A) and other pre-Roman and Roman features south of the Silchester Gate (after Niblett 1993: Fig. 9, 88)

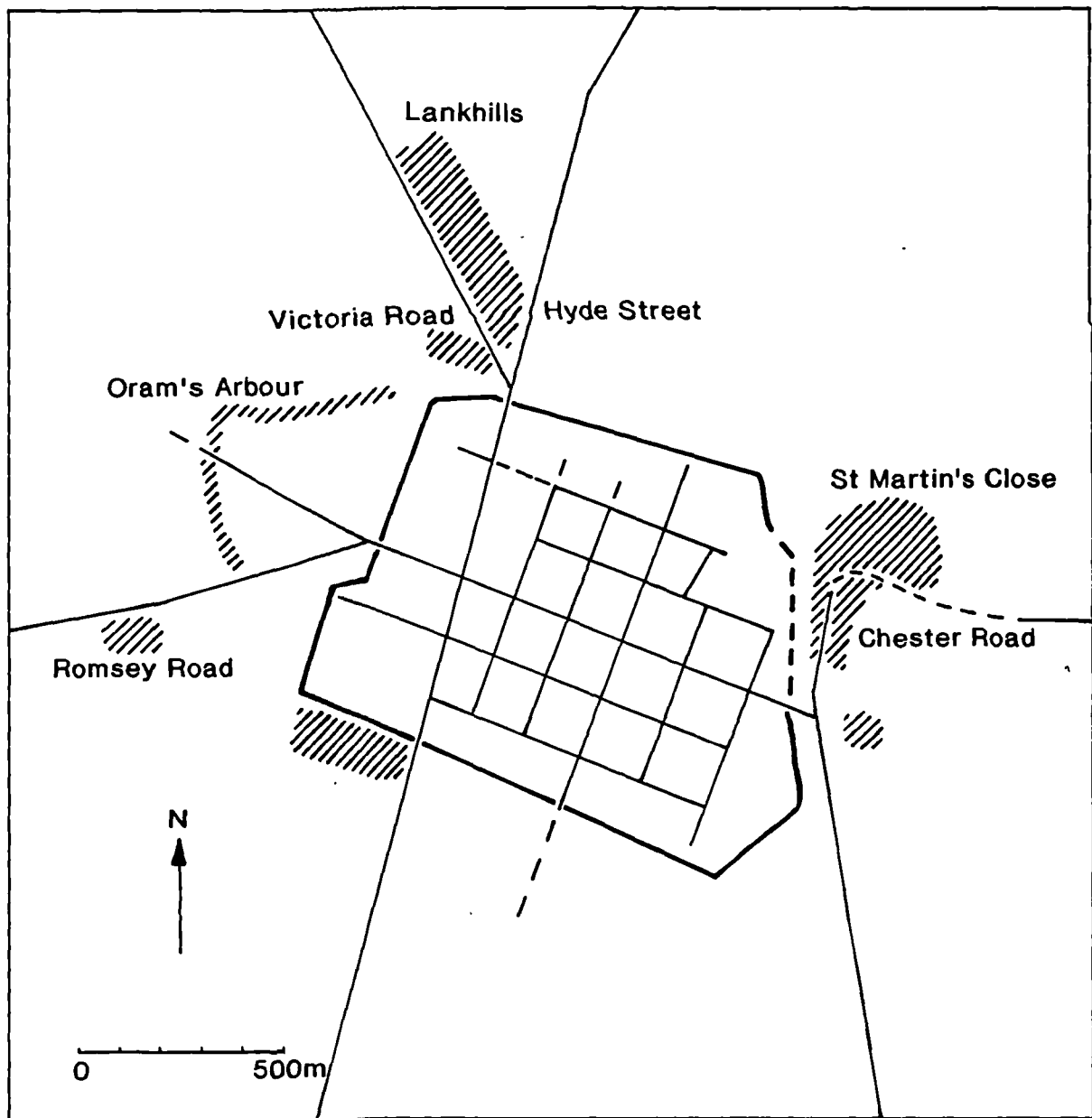


Figure 5.1 The cemeteries of Roman Winchester (dashed area indicates general extent of cemeteries)

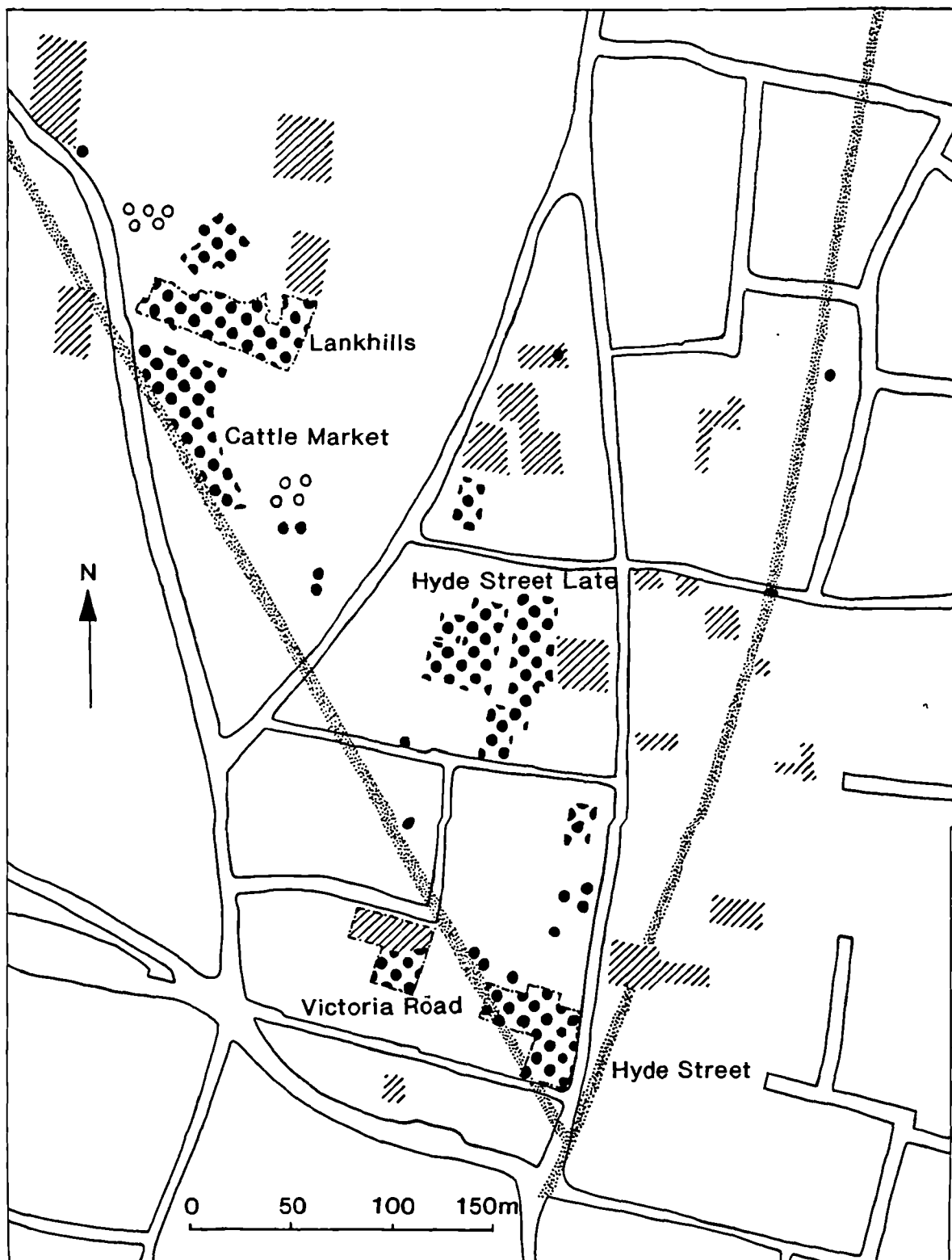


Figure 5.2 The northern cemetery area at Winchester (after Qualmann in preparation)

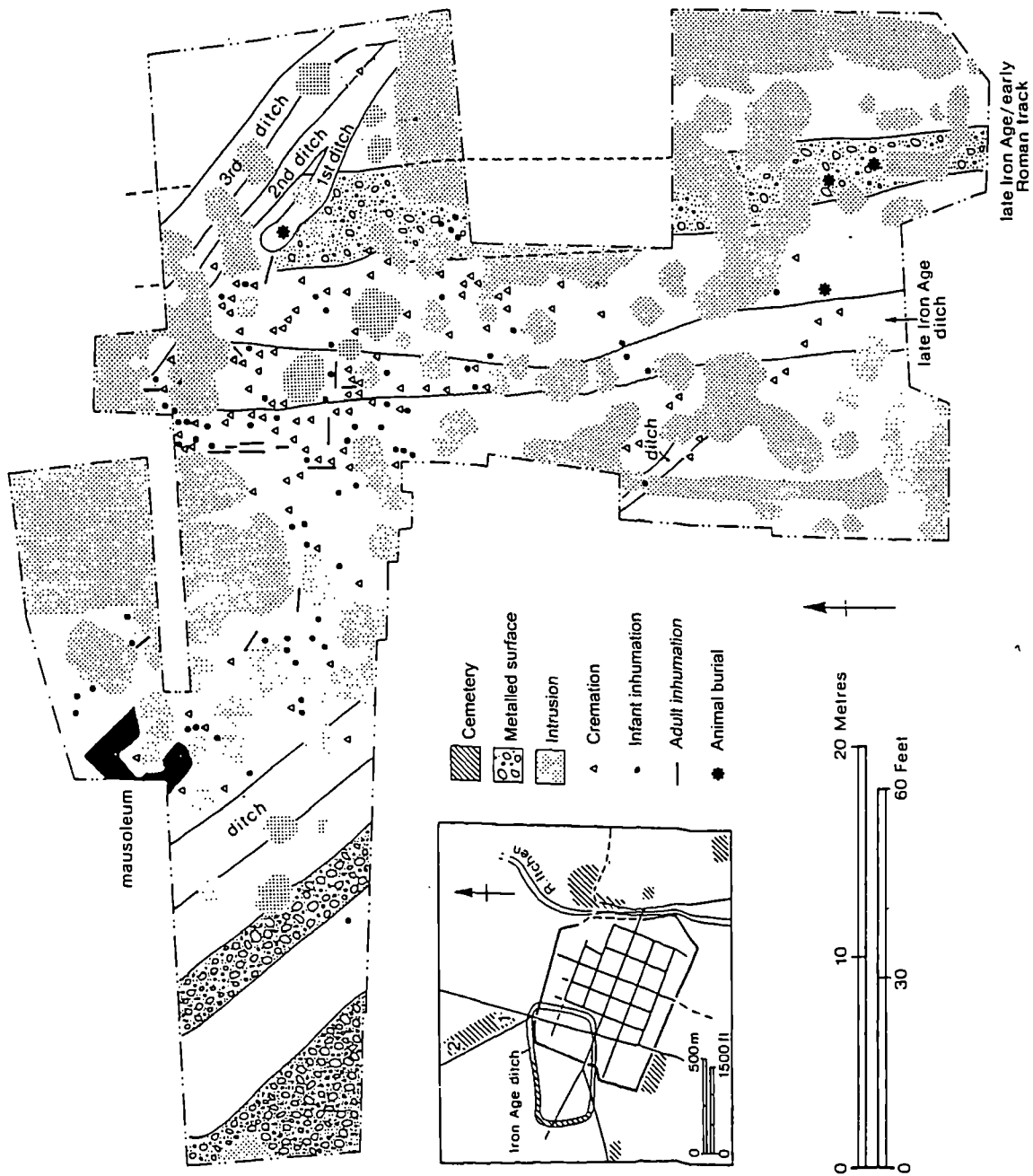


Figure 5.3 The Hyde Street cemetery from the first to early third centuries (from Ottaway 1992: Fig. 3.9, 77)

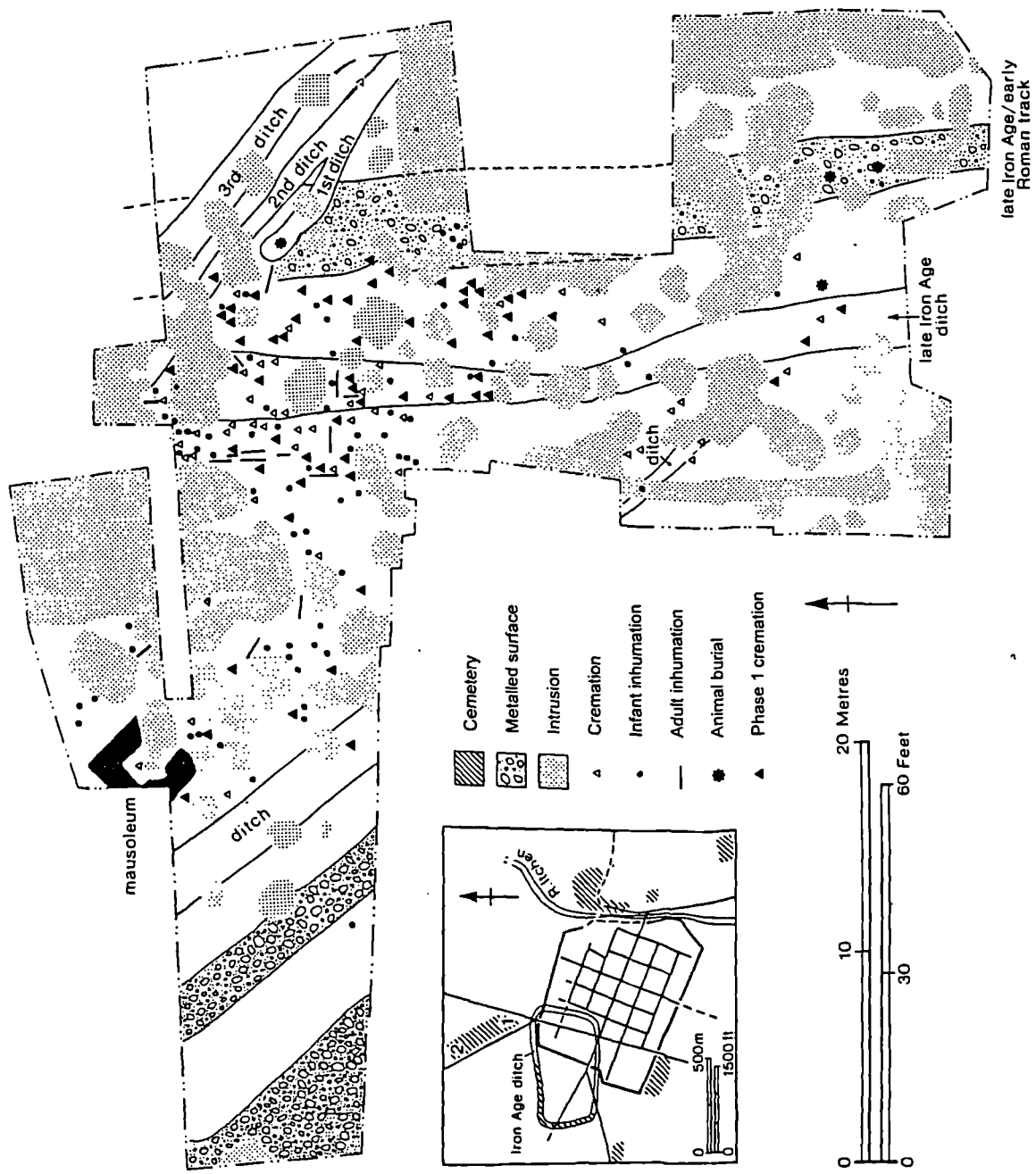


Figure 5.4 The distribution of phase 1 burials in the Hyde Street cemetery

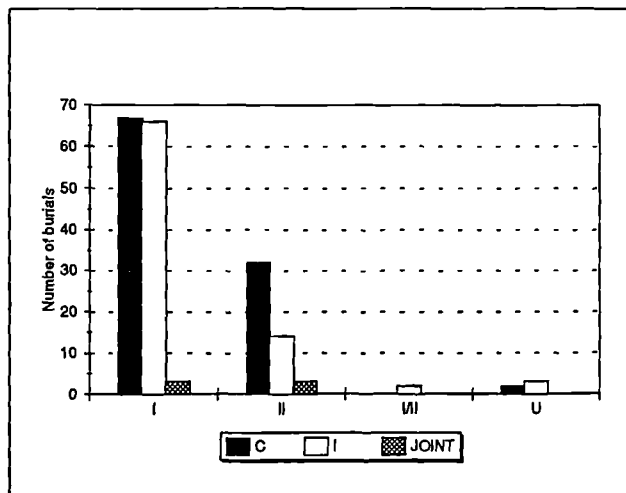


Figure 5.5 Numbers of cremated and inhumed burials over time, Hyde Stre

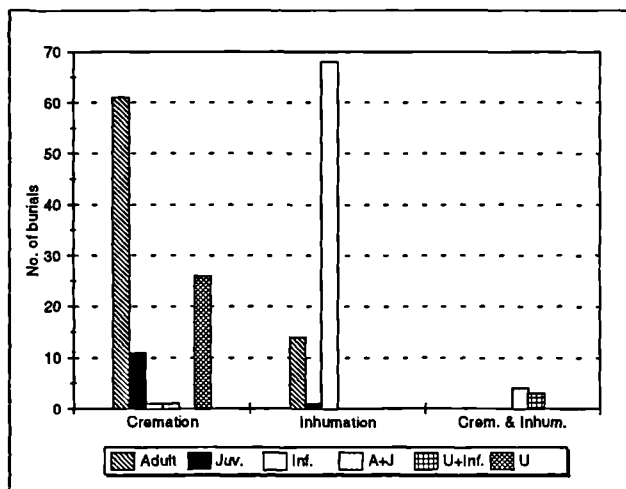


Figure 5.6 Cremated and inhumed populations, Hyde Street

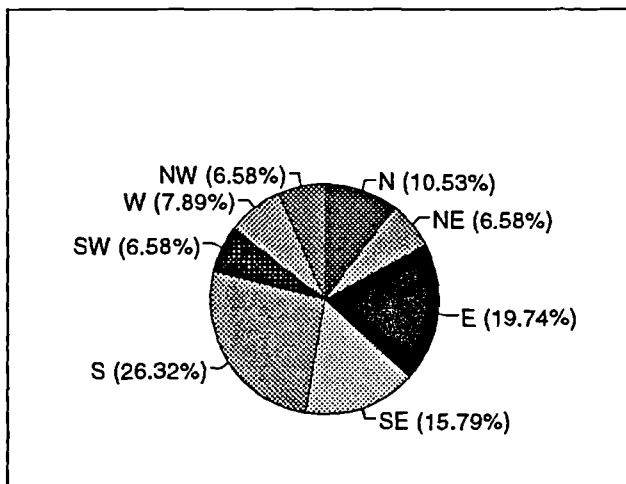


Figure 5.7 The orientation of inhumation burials, Hyde Street



Figure 5.8 The location of Branderschüttungsgräber and Brandgrubengräber, Hyde Street

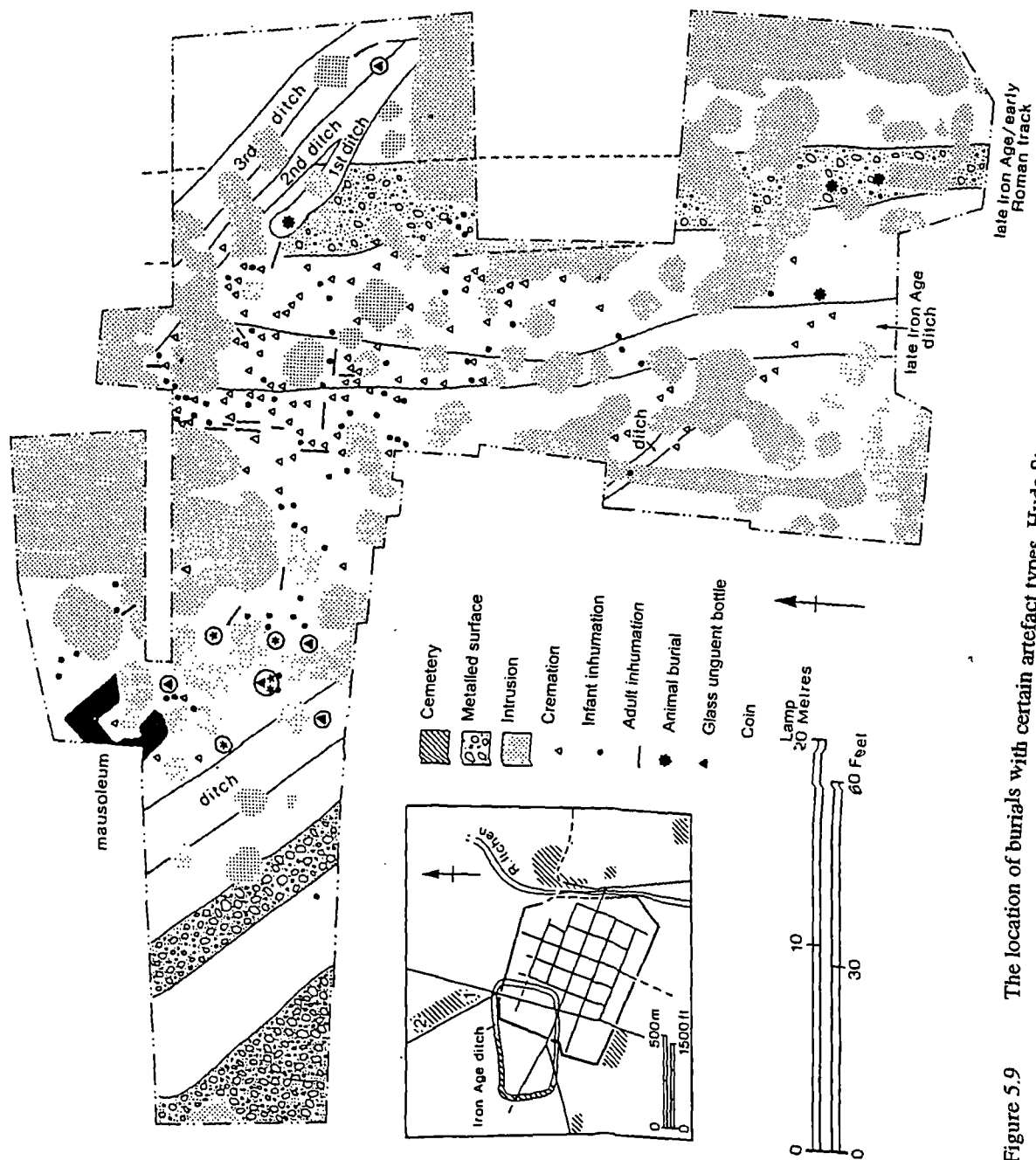


Figure 5.9 The location of burials with certain artefact types, Hyde Street

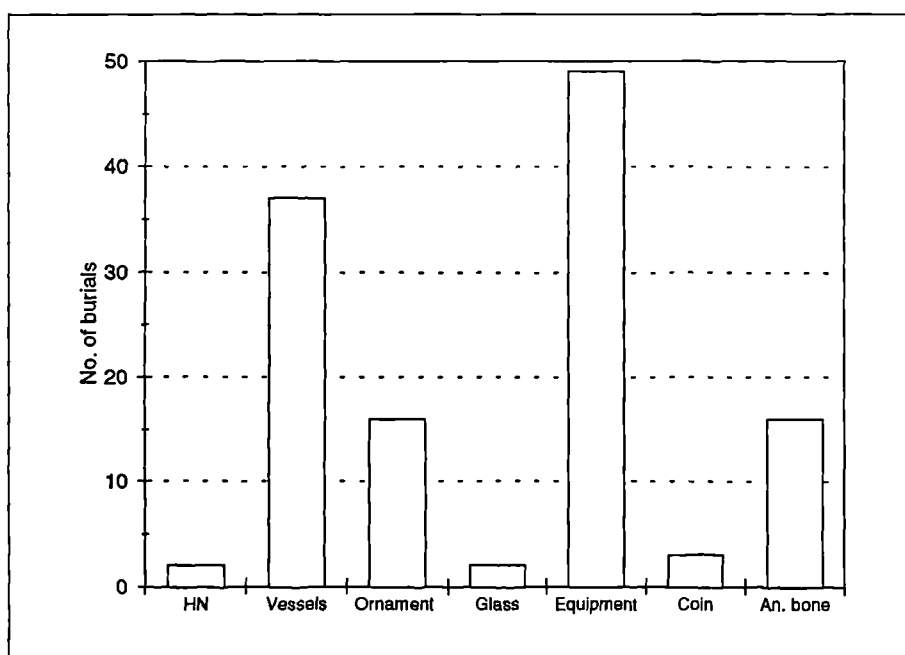


Figure 5.10 The number of burials with different artefact types, Hyde Street

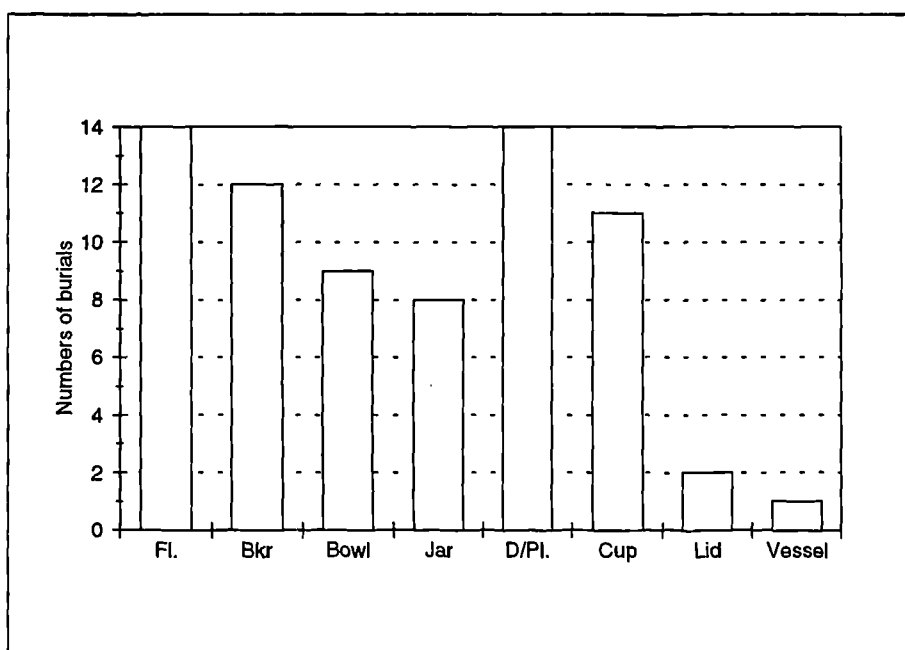


Figure 5.11 The number of burials with different ceramic forms, Hyde Street

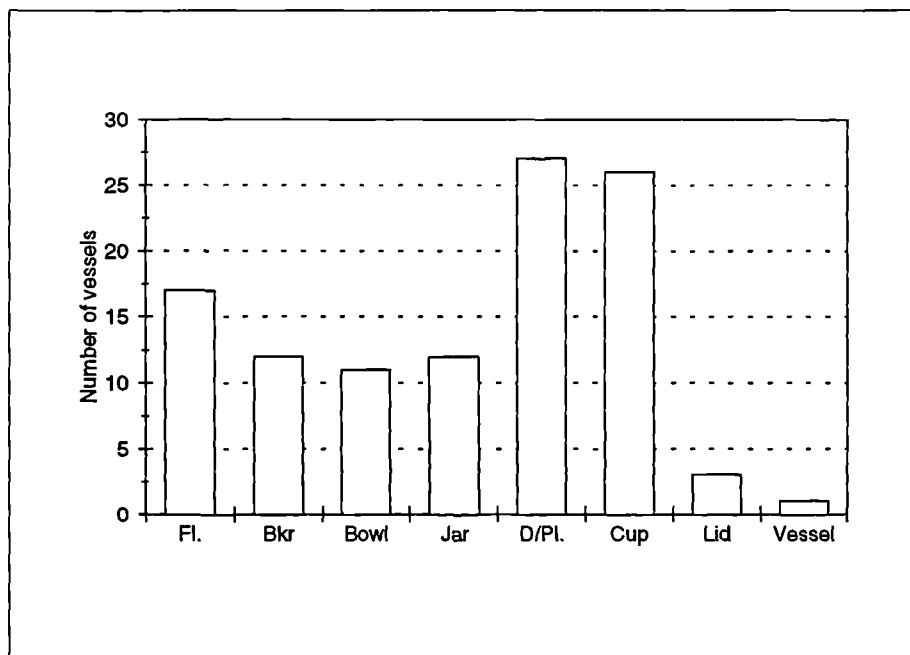


Figure 5.12 Numbers of different ceramic forms, Hyde Street

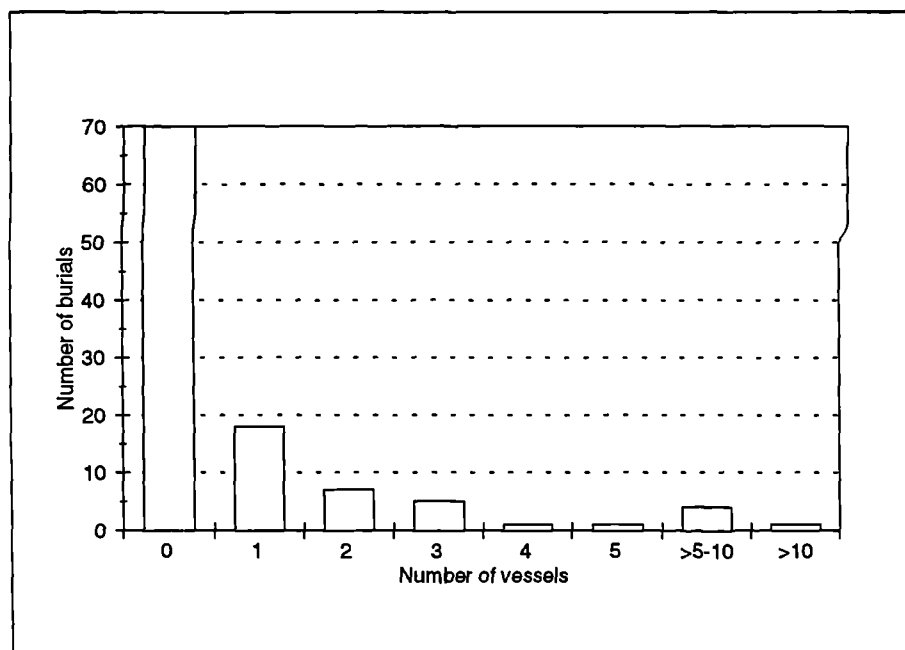


Figure 5.13 The number of burials with different numbers of ceramics

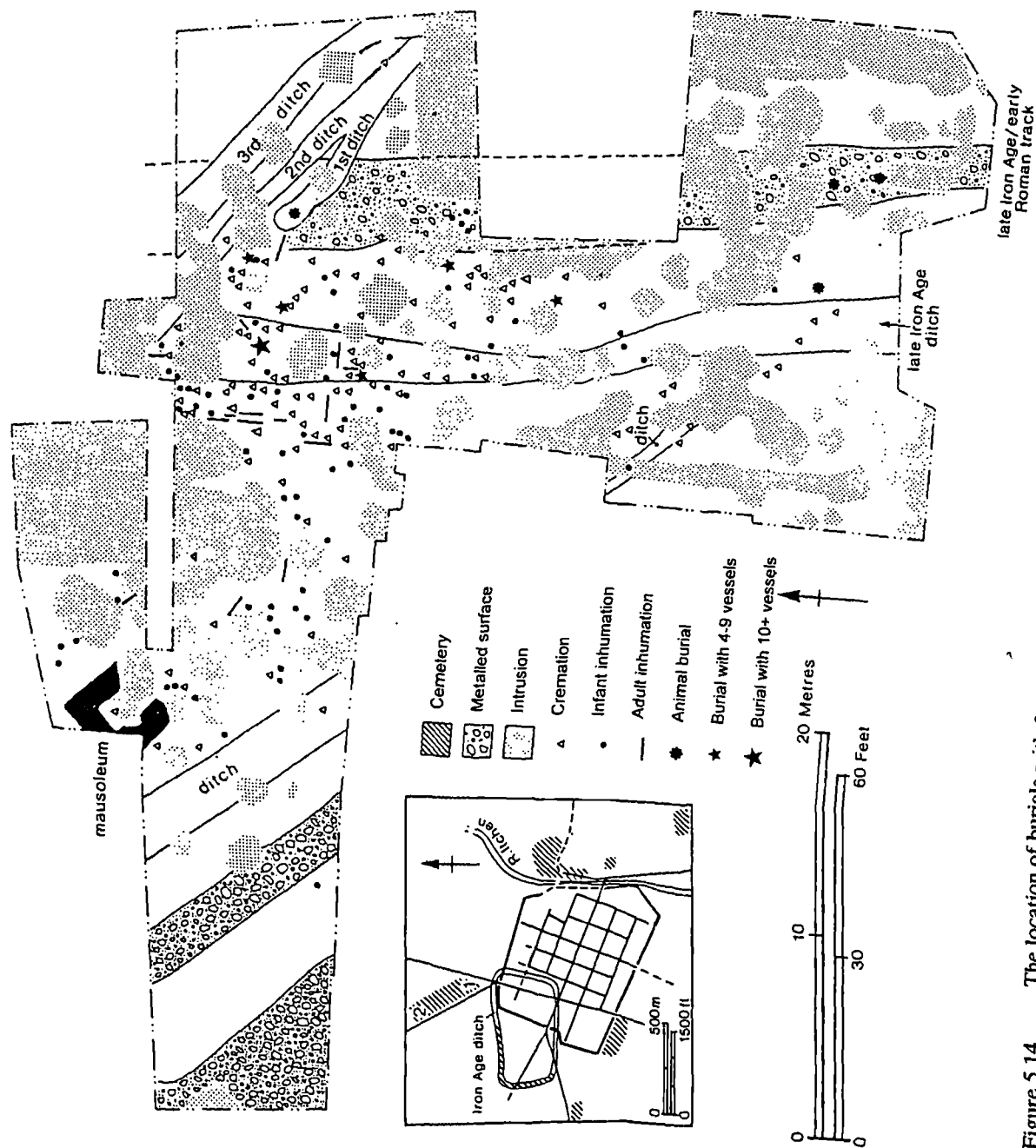


Figure 5.14 The location of burials with four or more accessory vessels, Hyde Street

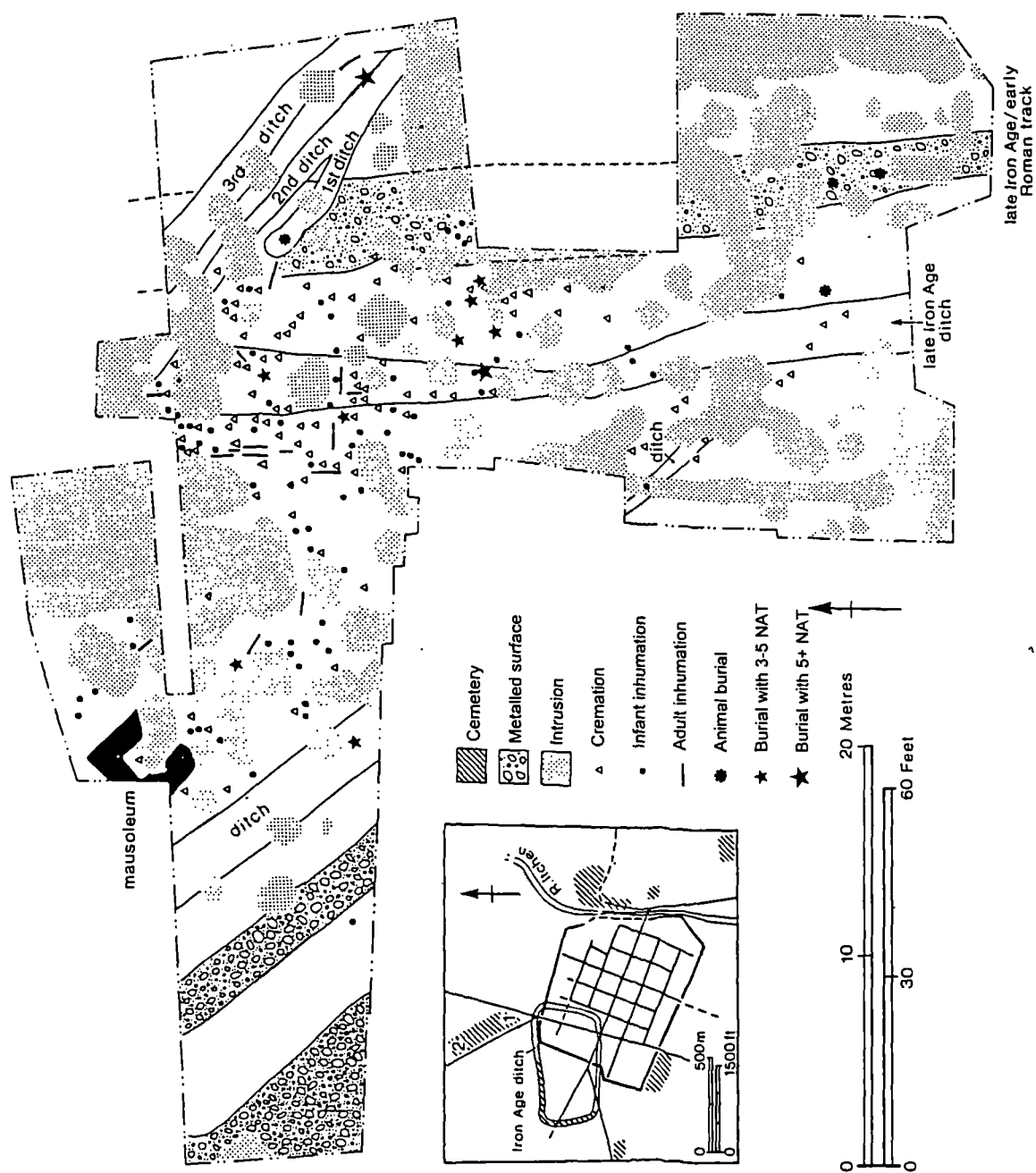


Figure 5.15 The location of burials with three or more non-ceramic artefact types, Hyde Street

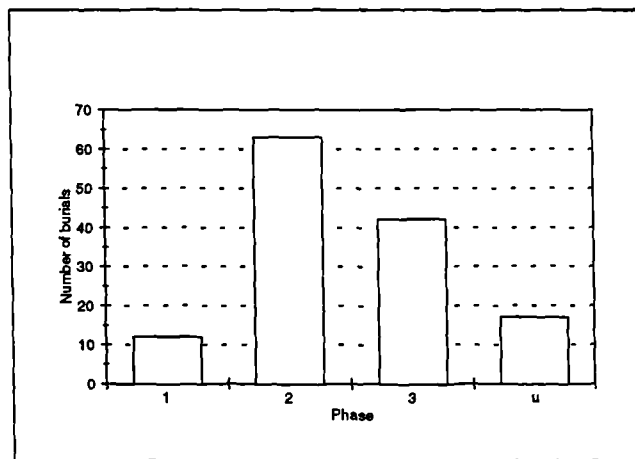


Figure 5.17 Numbers of burials over time, Victoria Road

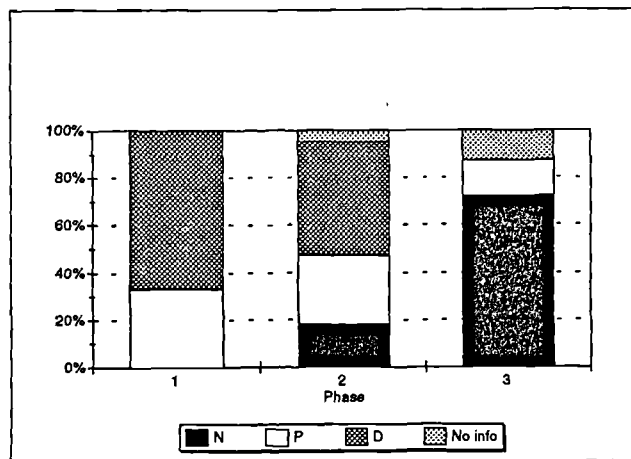


Figure 5.19 The percentage of burials with coffins by phase, Victoria Road

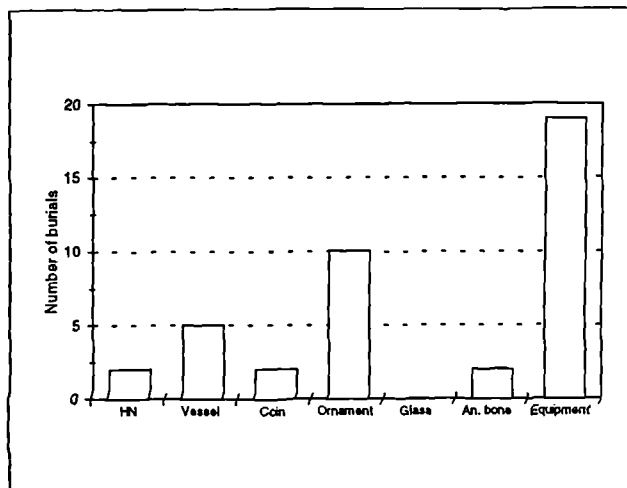


Figure 5.20 The number of burials with different artefact types, Victoria Road

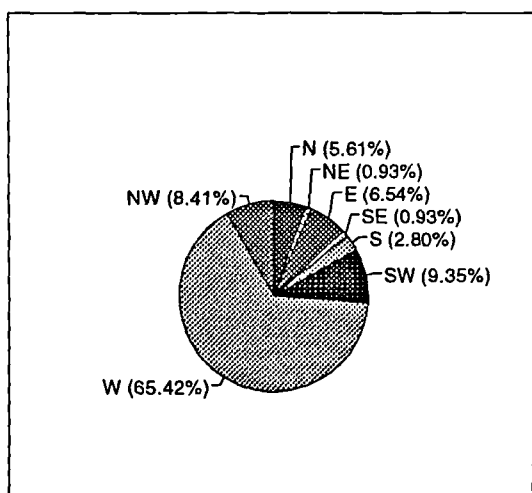


Figure 5.21 Orientation of all inhumation burials, Victoria Road

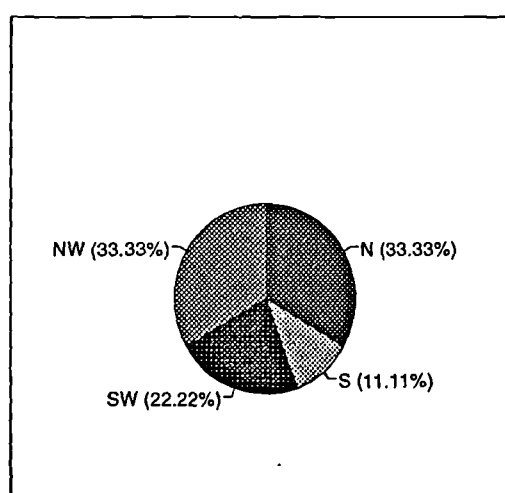


Figure 5.22 Orientation of ph.1 inhumation burials, Victoria Road

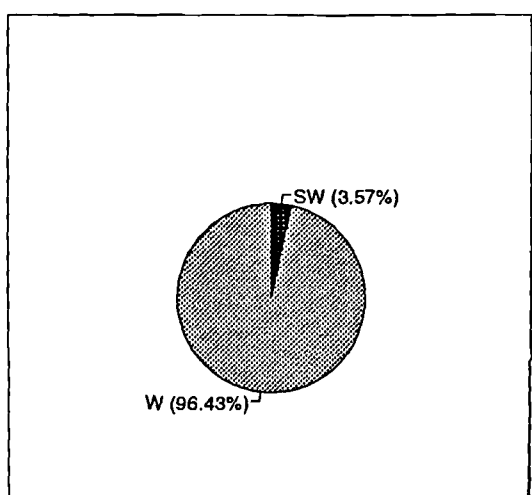


Figure 5.23 Orientation of ph. 2 inhumation burials, Victoria Road

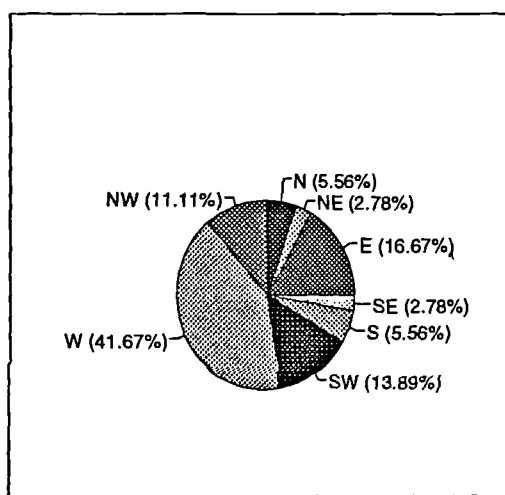


Figure 5.24 Orientation of ph. 3 inhumation burials, Victoria Road

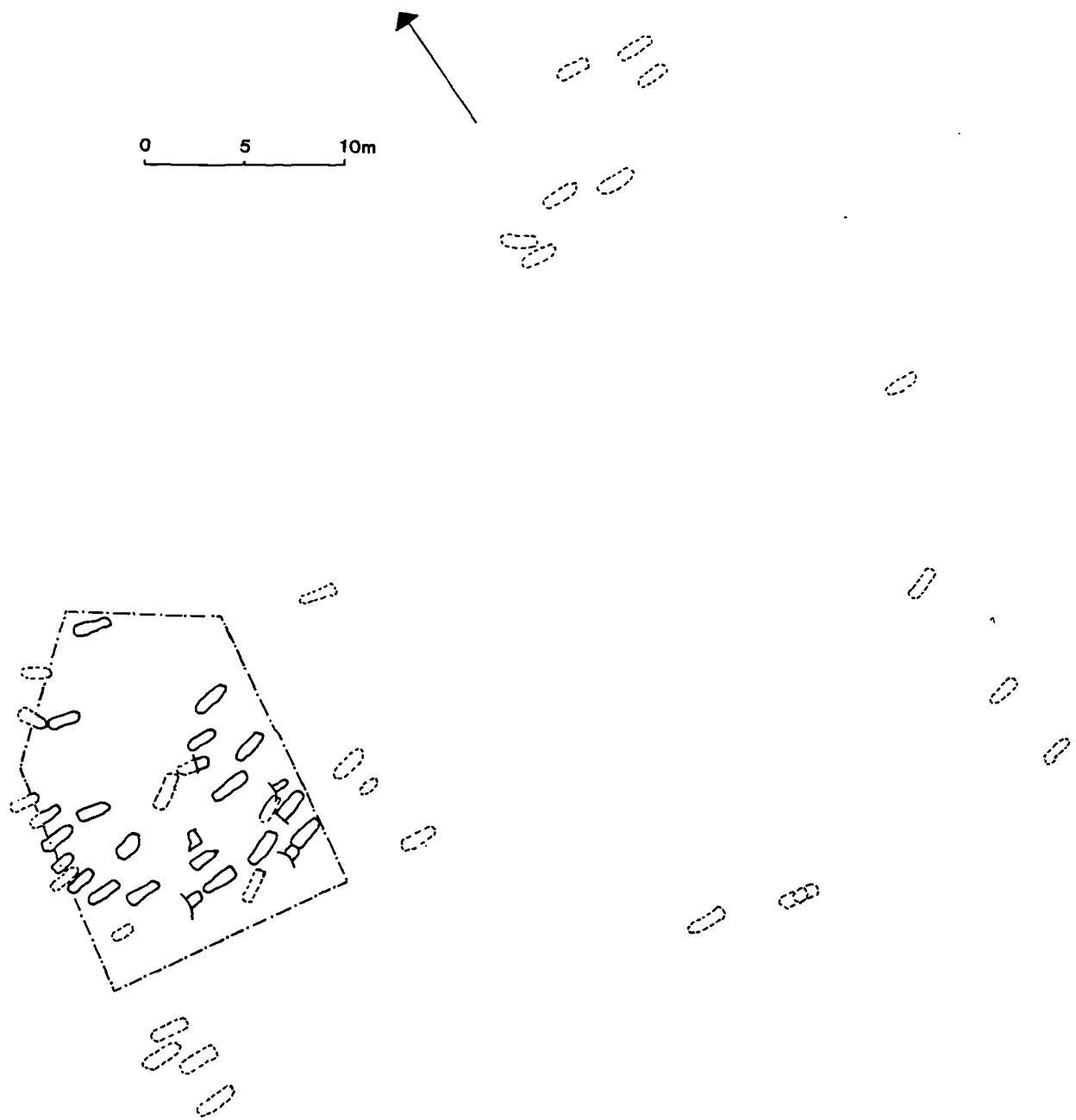


Figure 5.25 Site plan of Hyde Street (Late) cemetery (after Qualmann in preparation)

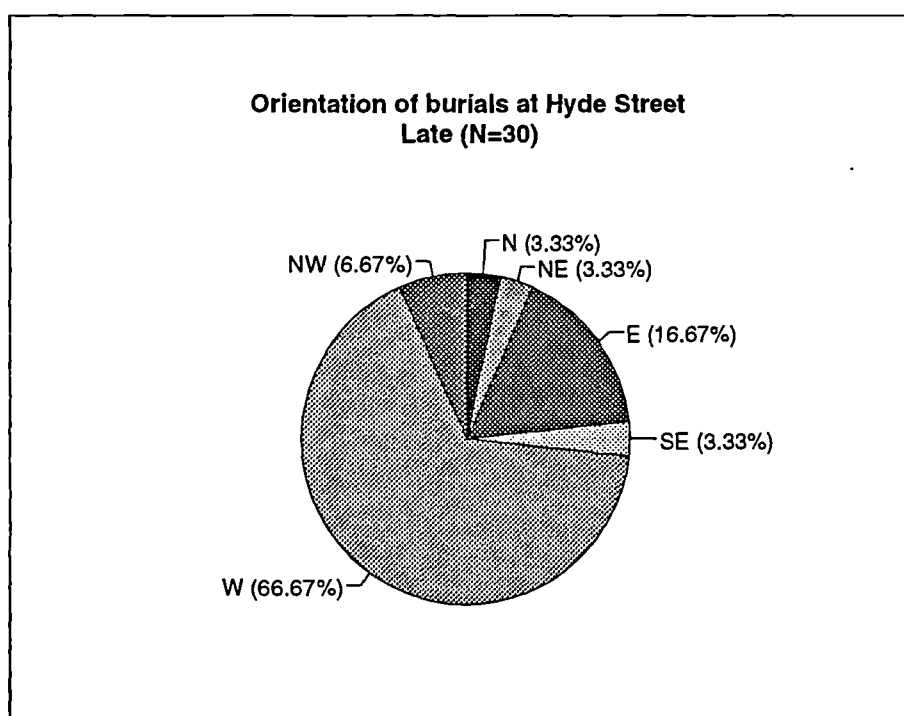


Figure 5.26 The orientation of all inhumation burials, Hyde Street (Late)

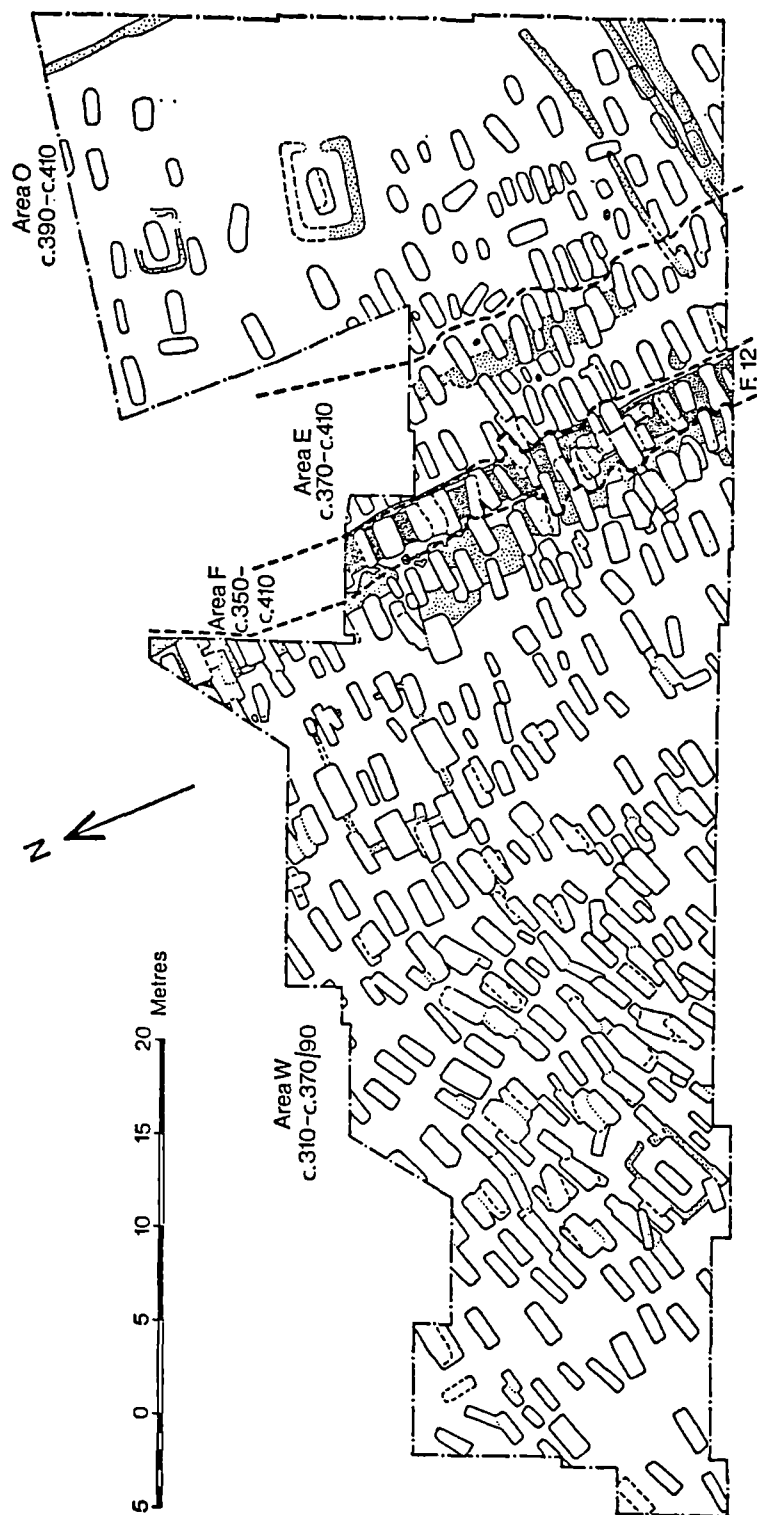


Figure 5.27 Phases of burial, Lankhills (from Clarke 1979: Fig. 9, 118)

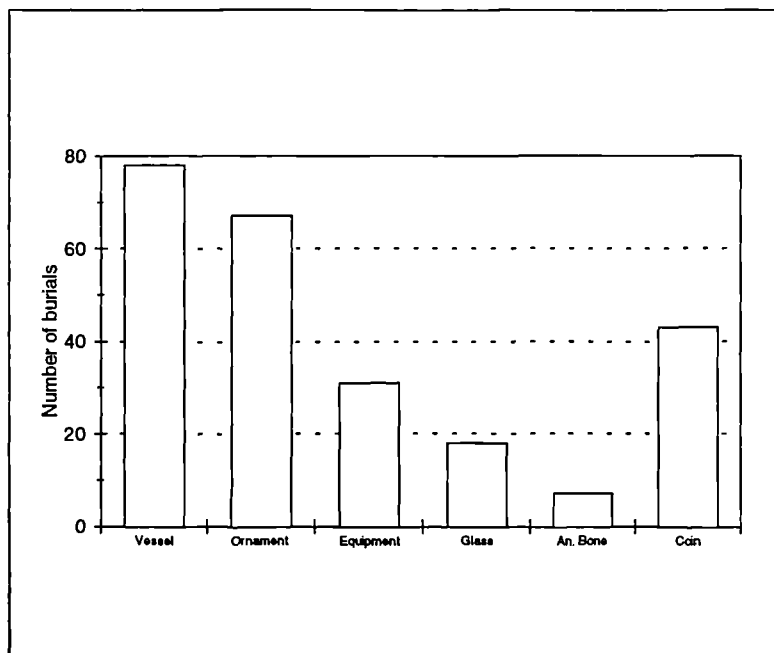


Figure 5.28 The number of burials with different artefact types, Lankhills

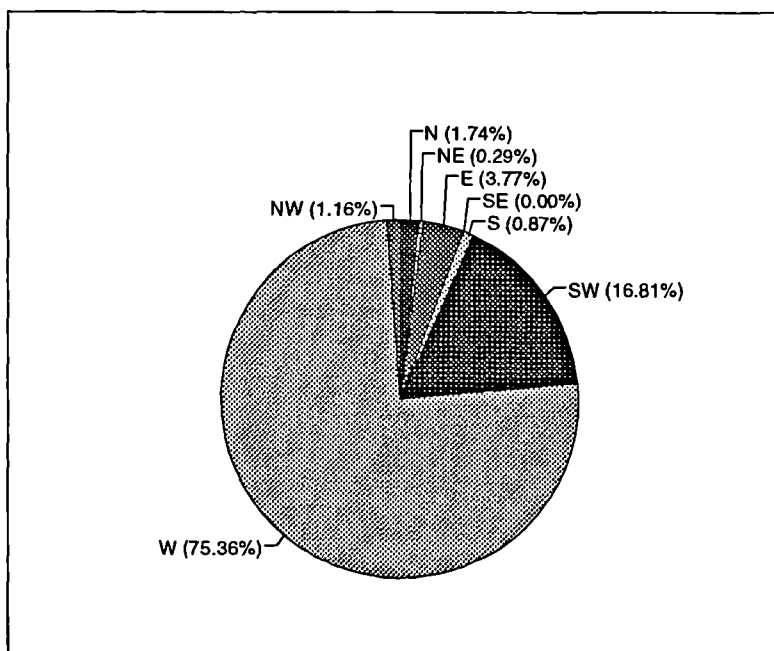


Figure 5.29 The orientation of all inhumation burials, Lankhills

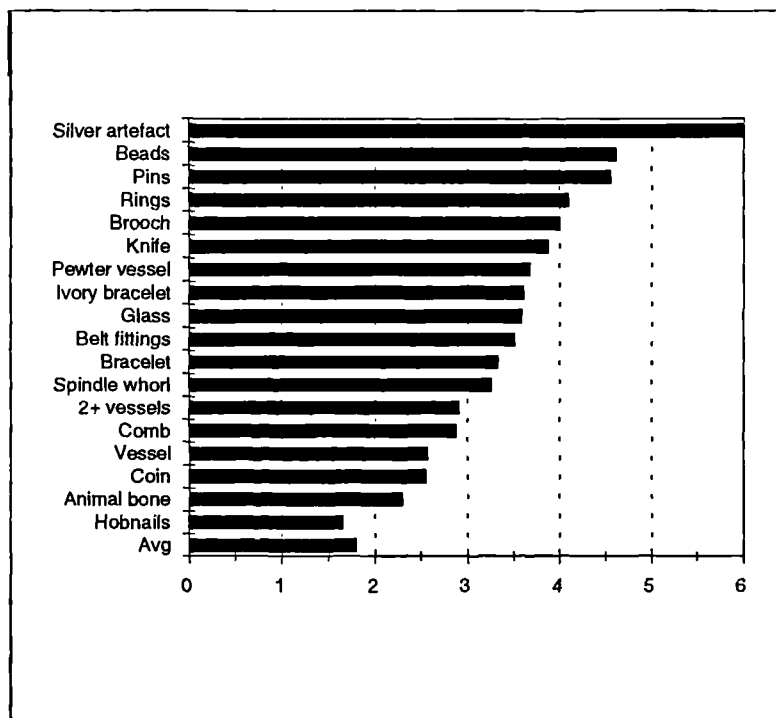


Figure 5.30 Average NAT of burials with different attributes, Lankhills

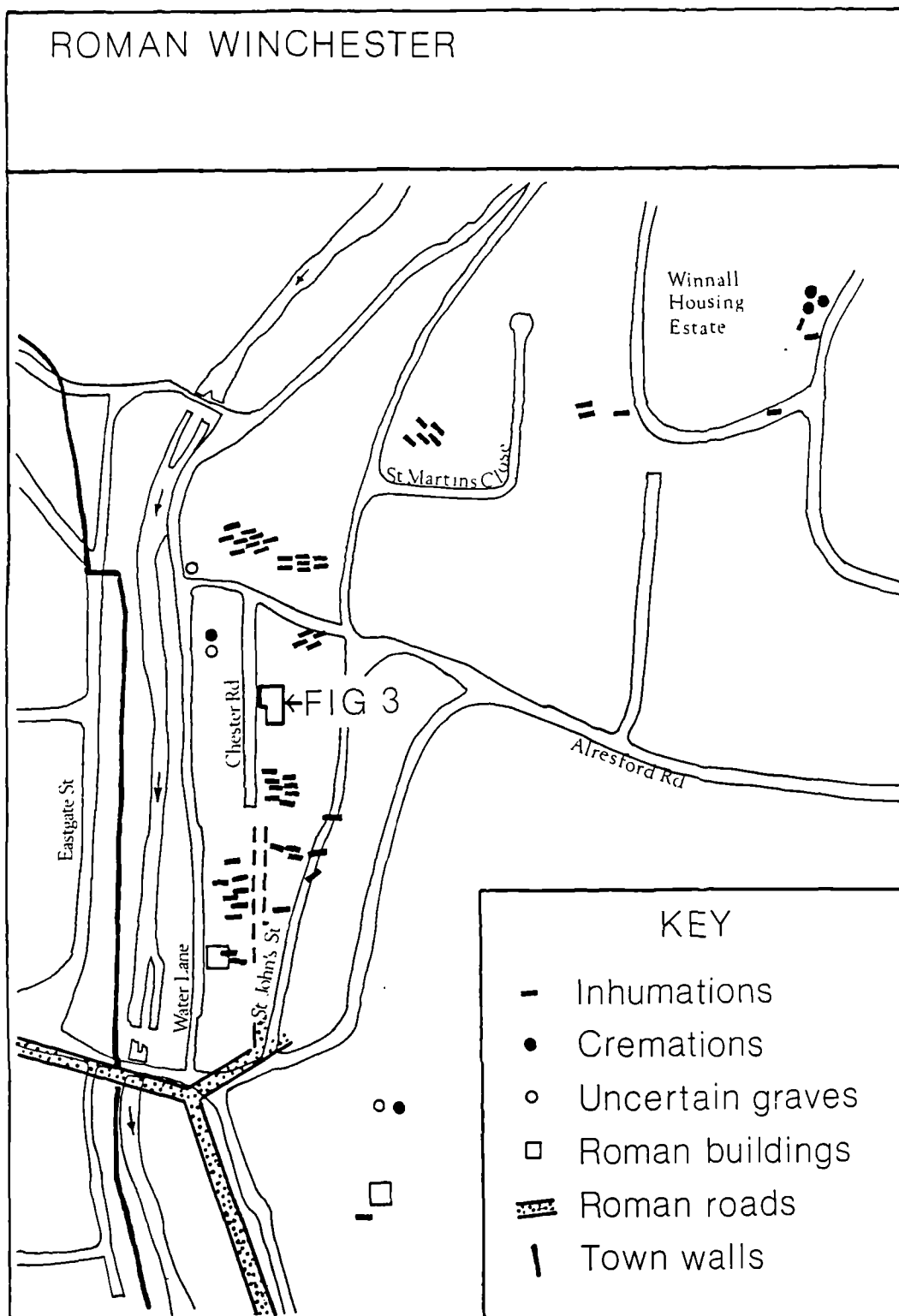


Figure 5.31 The distribution of burials in Winchester's eastern cemeteries (after Qualmann in preparation)

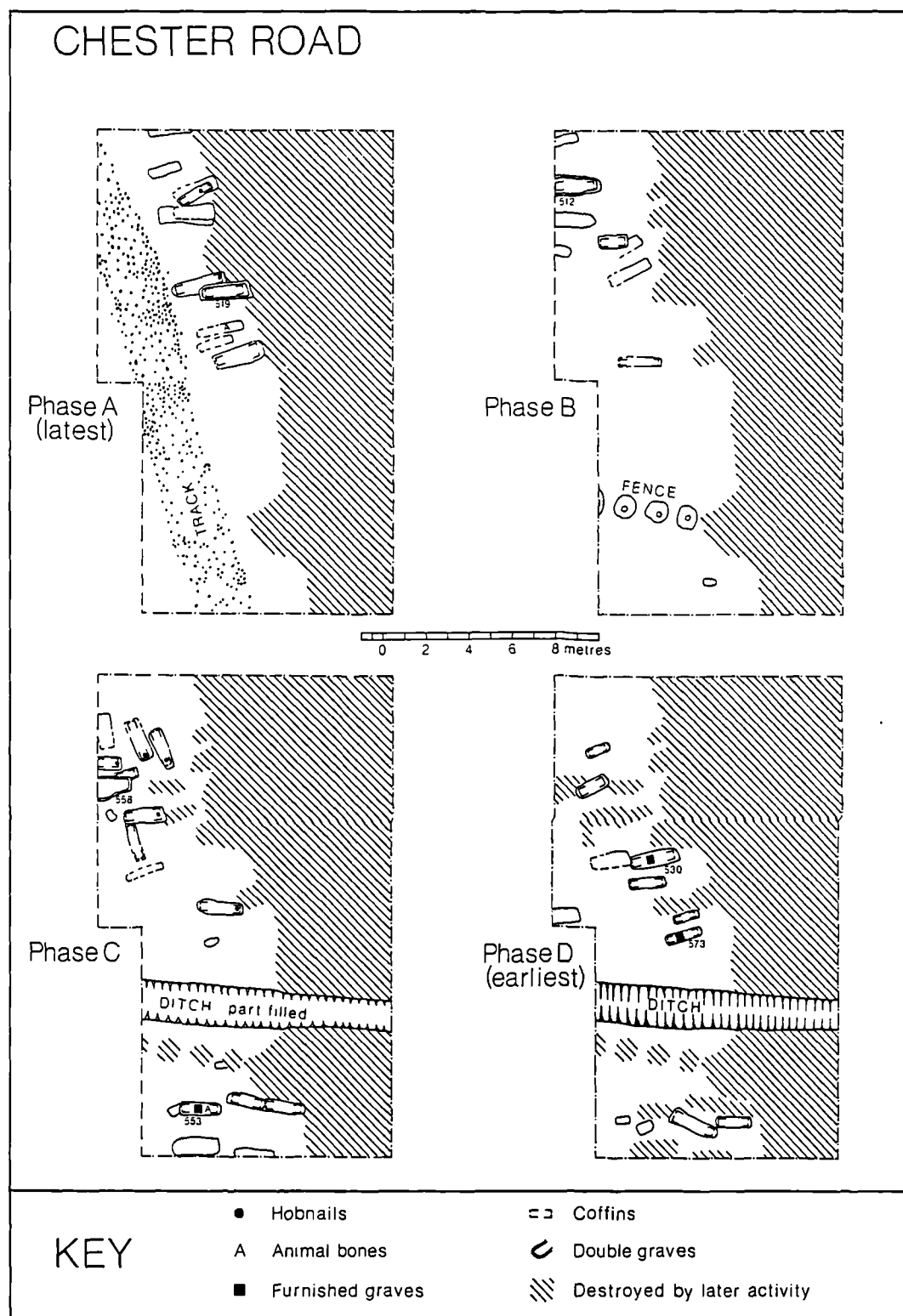


Figure 5.32 Site plan of the Chester Road cemetery (after Qualmann in preparation)

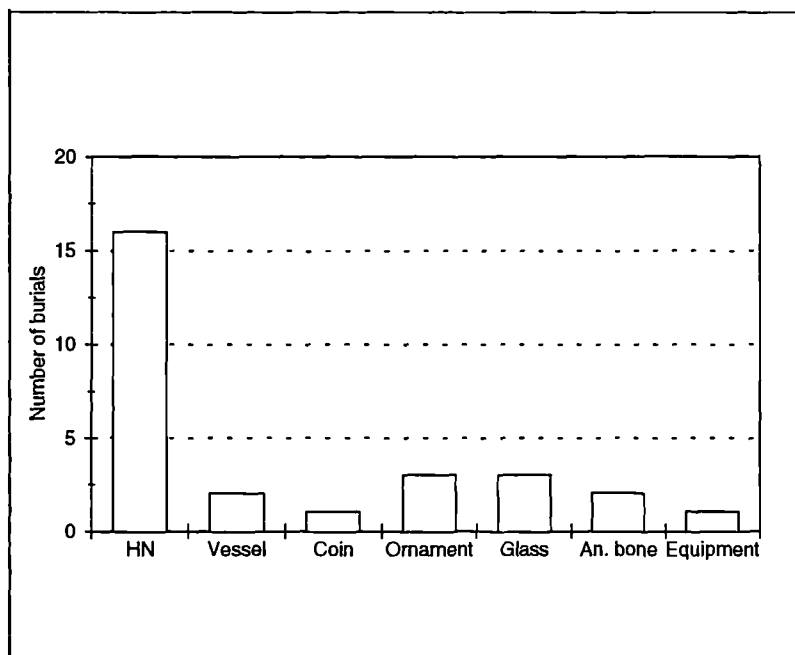


Figure 5.33 The number of burials with different artefact types, Chester Road

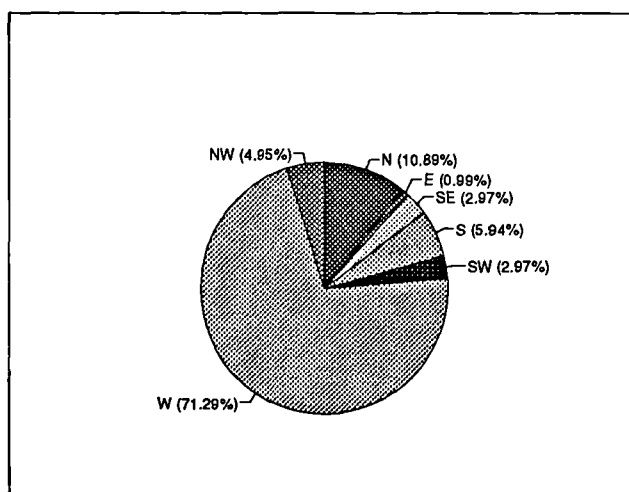


Figure 5.34 The orientation of all inhumation burials, Chester Road

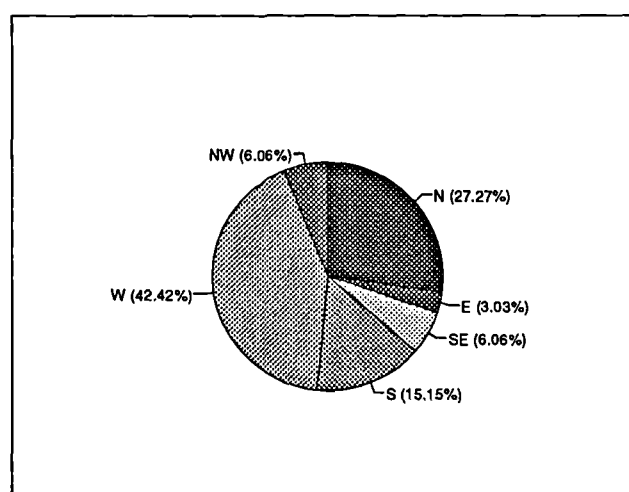


Figure 5.35 The orientation of inhumation burials, phases 1 and 2, Chester Road

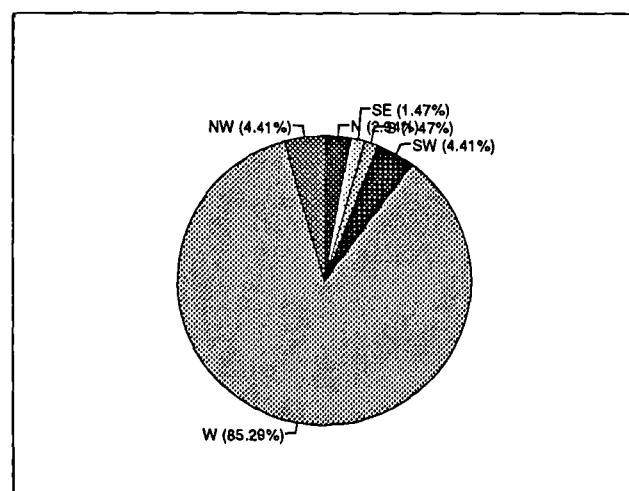


Figure 5.36 The orientation of inhumation burials, phases 3 to 6, Chester Road

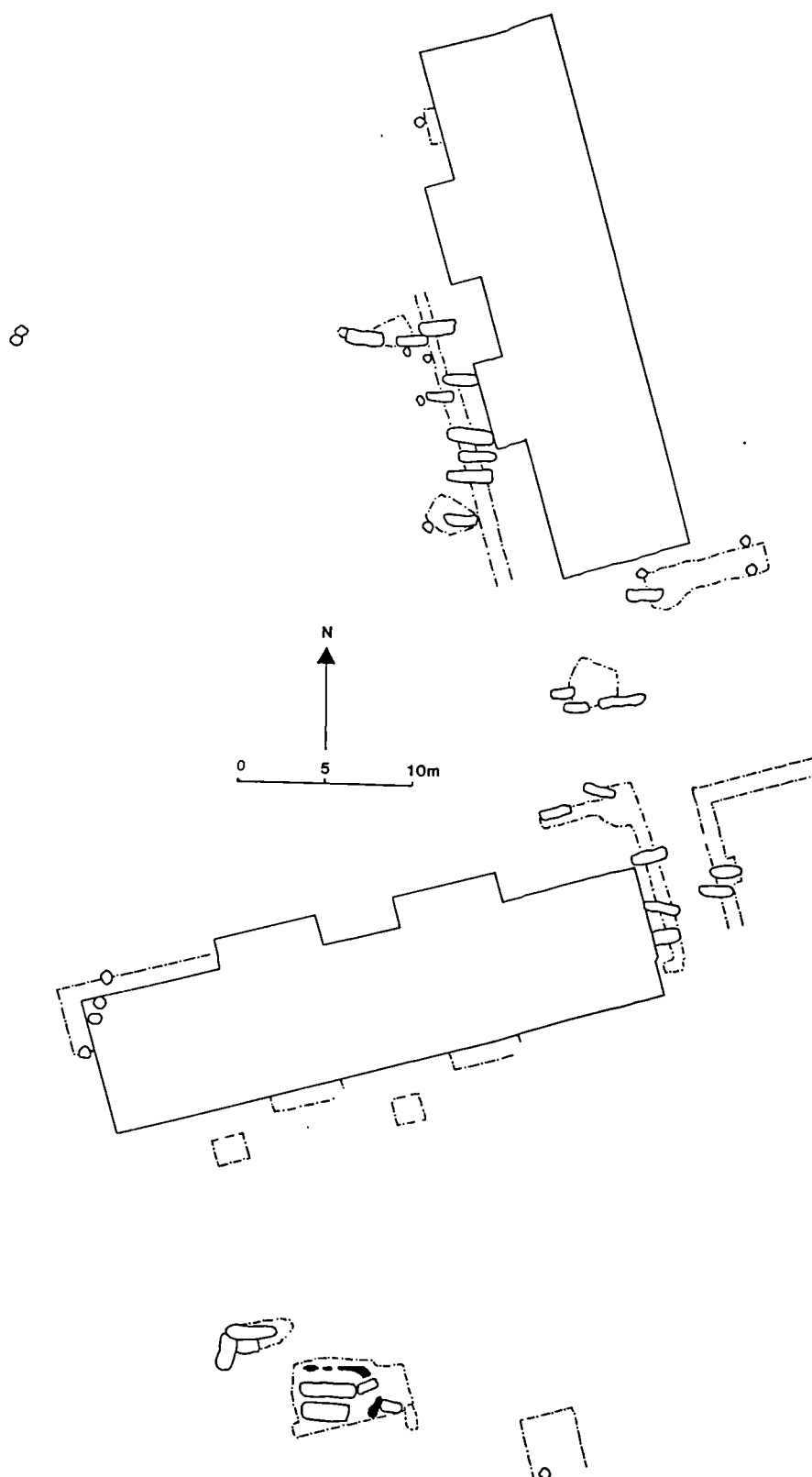


Figure 5.37 Site plan of the St Martin's Close excavation (after Qualmann in prep.)

ST.MARTINS CLOSE
Winchester 1985

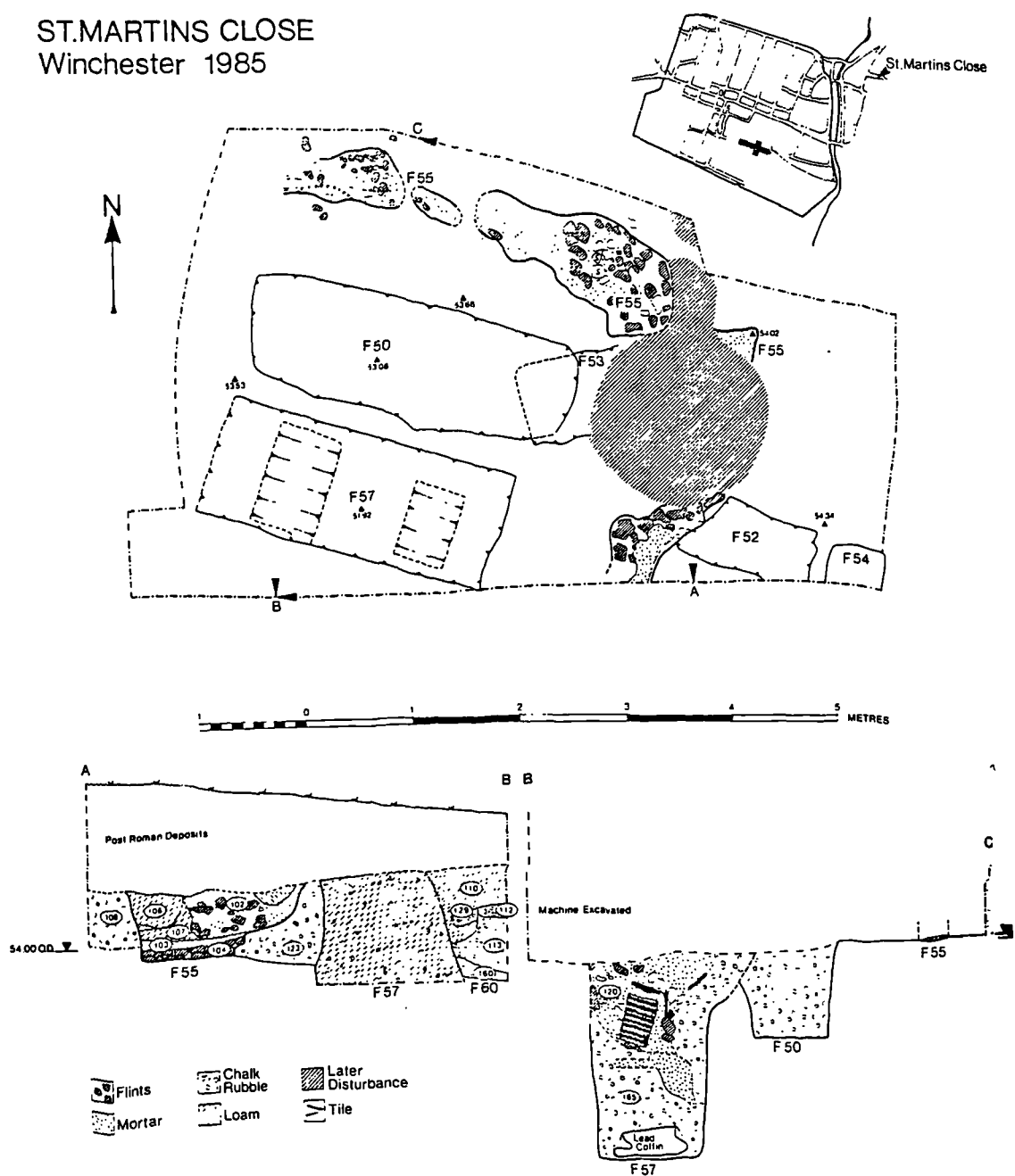


Figure 5.38

Monument F57 and associated burials, St Martin's Close (from Morris 1986: Fig. 4, 344)

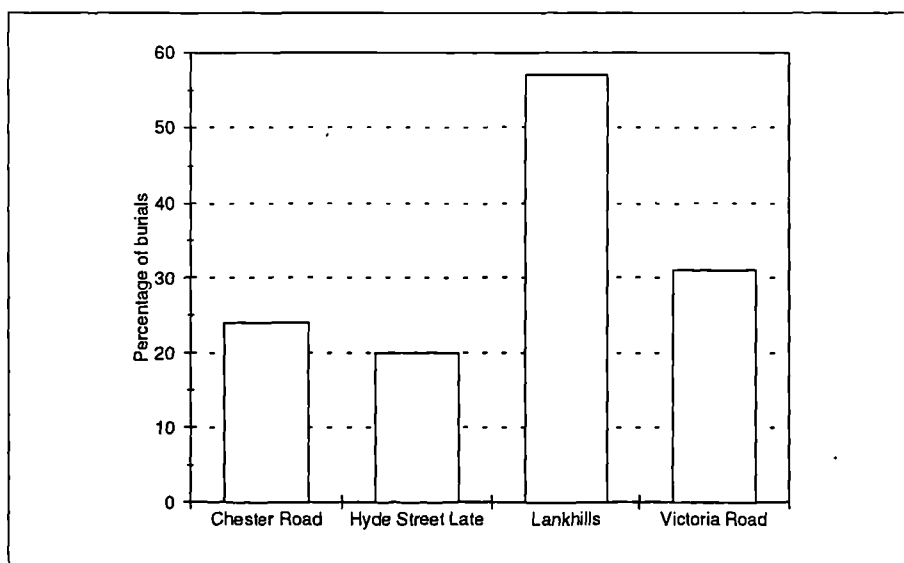


Figure 5.39 The proportion of burials with grave goods in late Roman cemeteries at Winchester

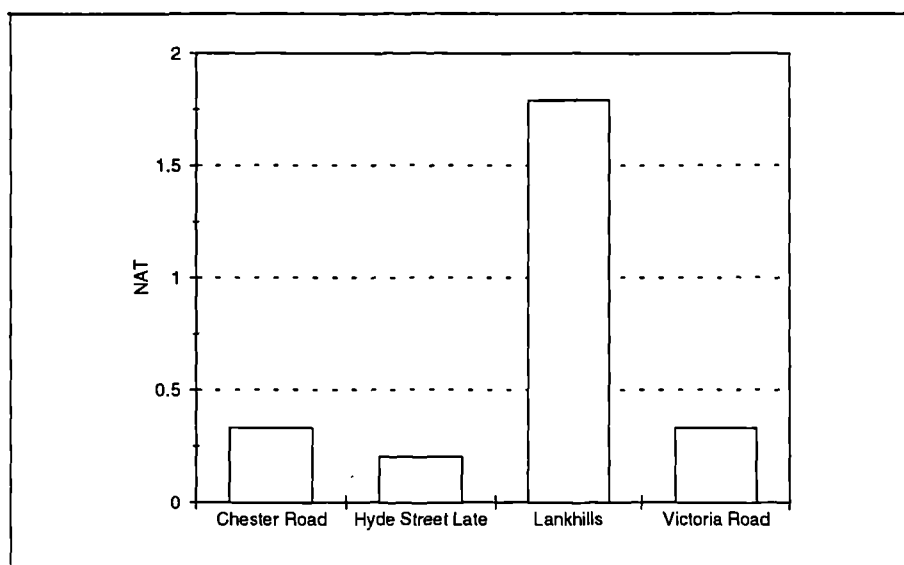


Figure 5.40 The average NAT per burial in late Roman cemeteries at Winchester

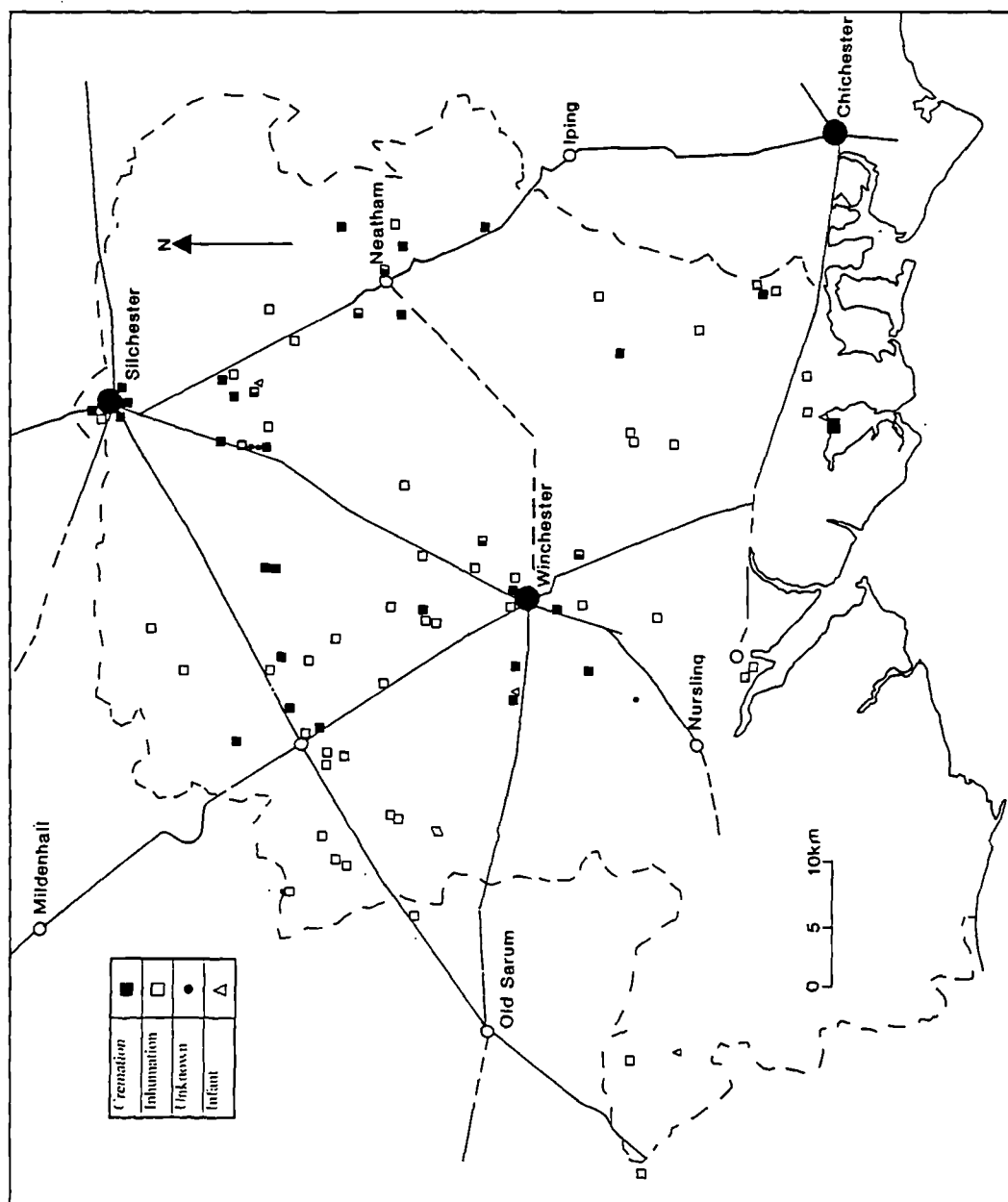


Figure 6.1 The distribution of Roman period burials in Hampshire (burials within 1km of Winchester, Silchester and minor centres are not plotted)

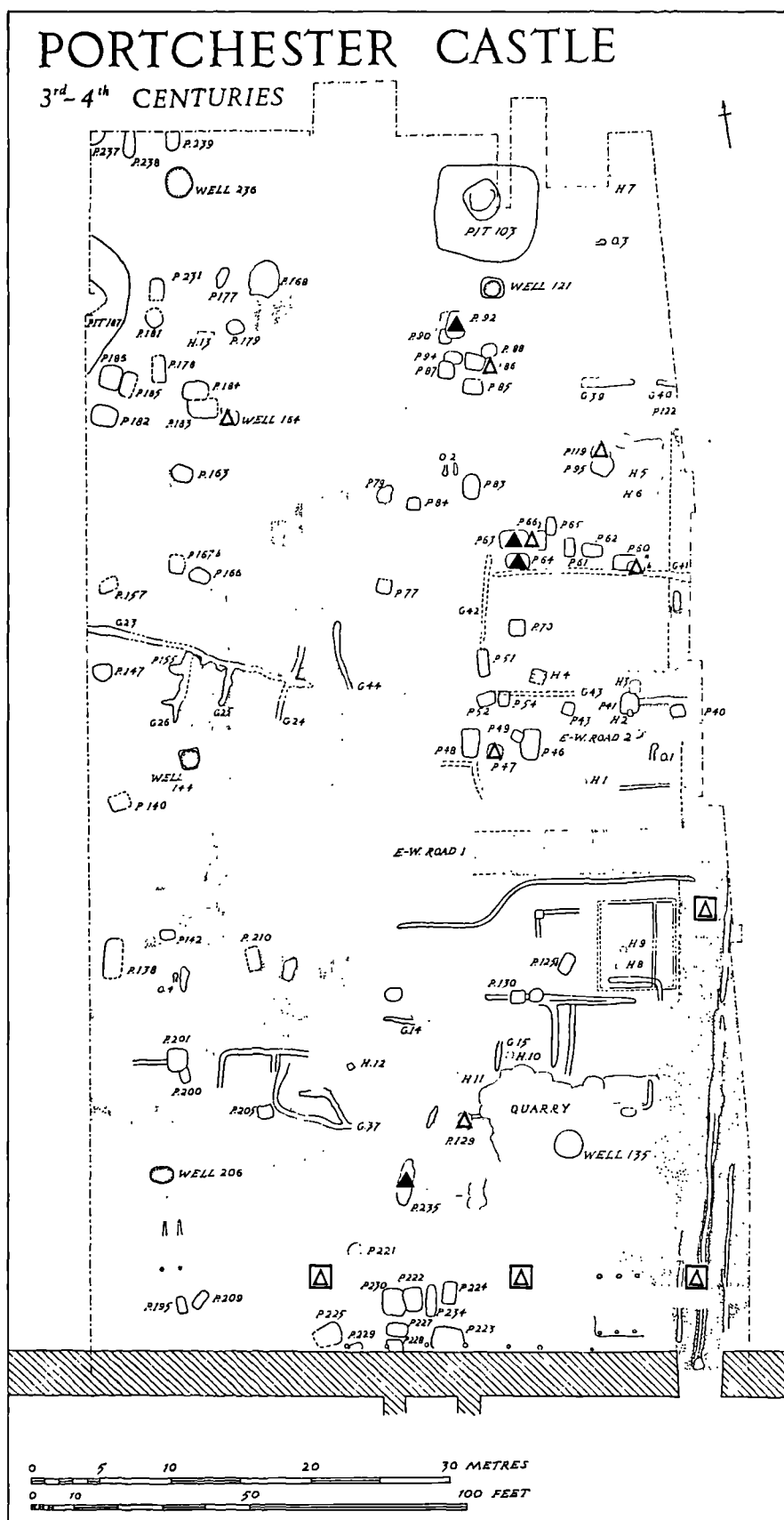


Figure 6.2 The distribution of infant burials (filled triangles) and infant skeletal elements (open triangles) from Portchester Castle: squares indicate location to trench (after Cunliffe 1975: Fig. 20, facing p.64)

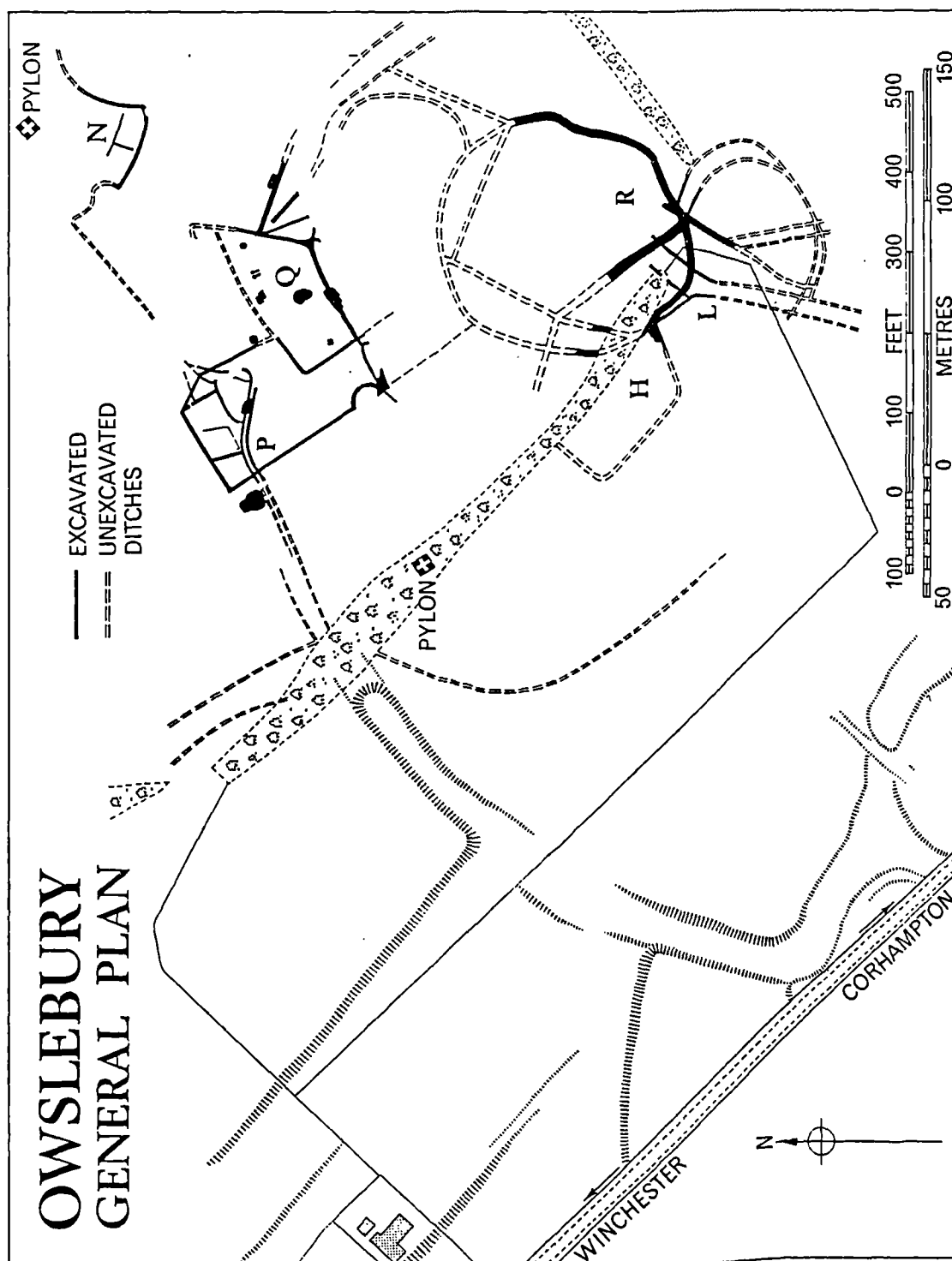
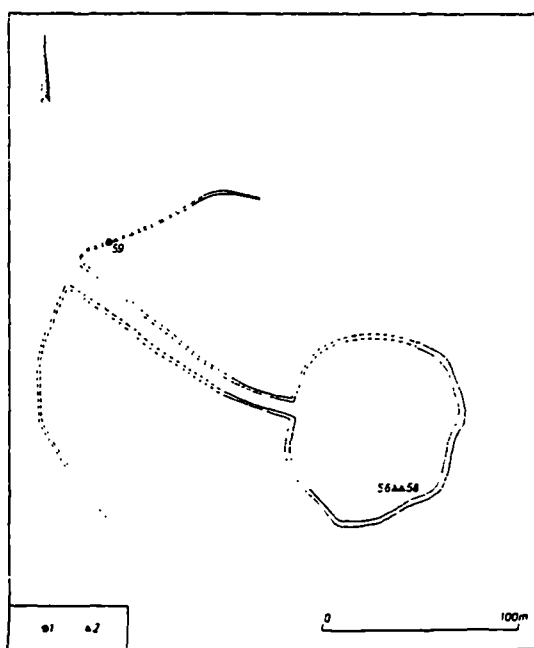
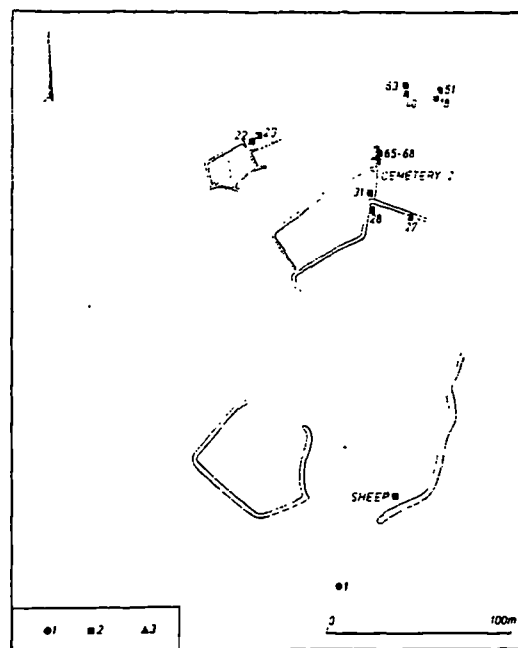


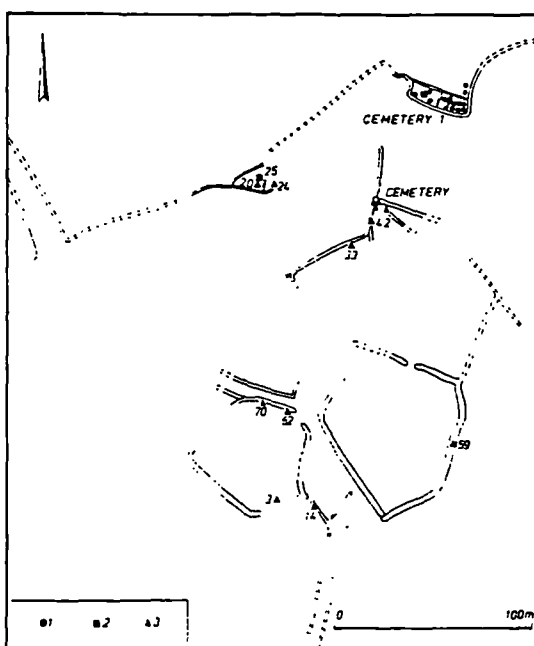
Figure 6.3 The excavated areas at Owslebury (from Collis 1970: Fig. 1, 249)



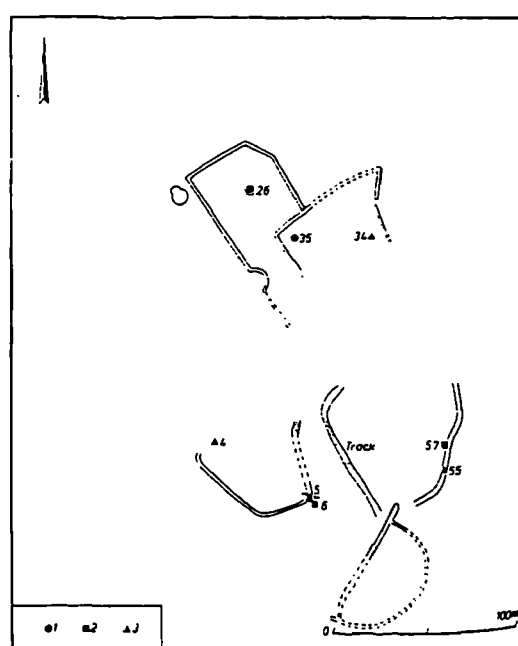
1 Plan and burials—2nd and 3rd centuries BC: 1. child burial; 2. infant burials



3 Plan and burials—2nd century AD: 1. cremations; 2. inhumations; 3. infant burials



2 Plan and burials—1st century BC and 1st century AD: 1. adult burials; 2. infant burials; 3. age unknown



4 Plan and burials—3rd and 4th centuries AD: 1. cremations; 2. inhumations; 3. infant burials

Figure 6. 4a The distribution of burials at Owslebury (from Collis 1977: 28)

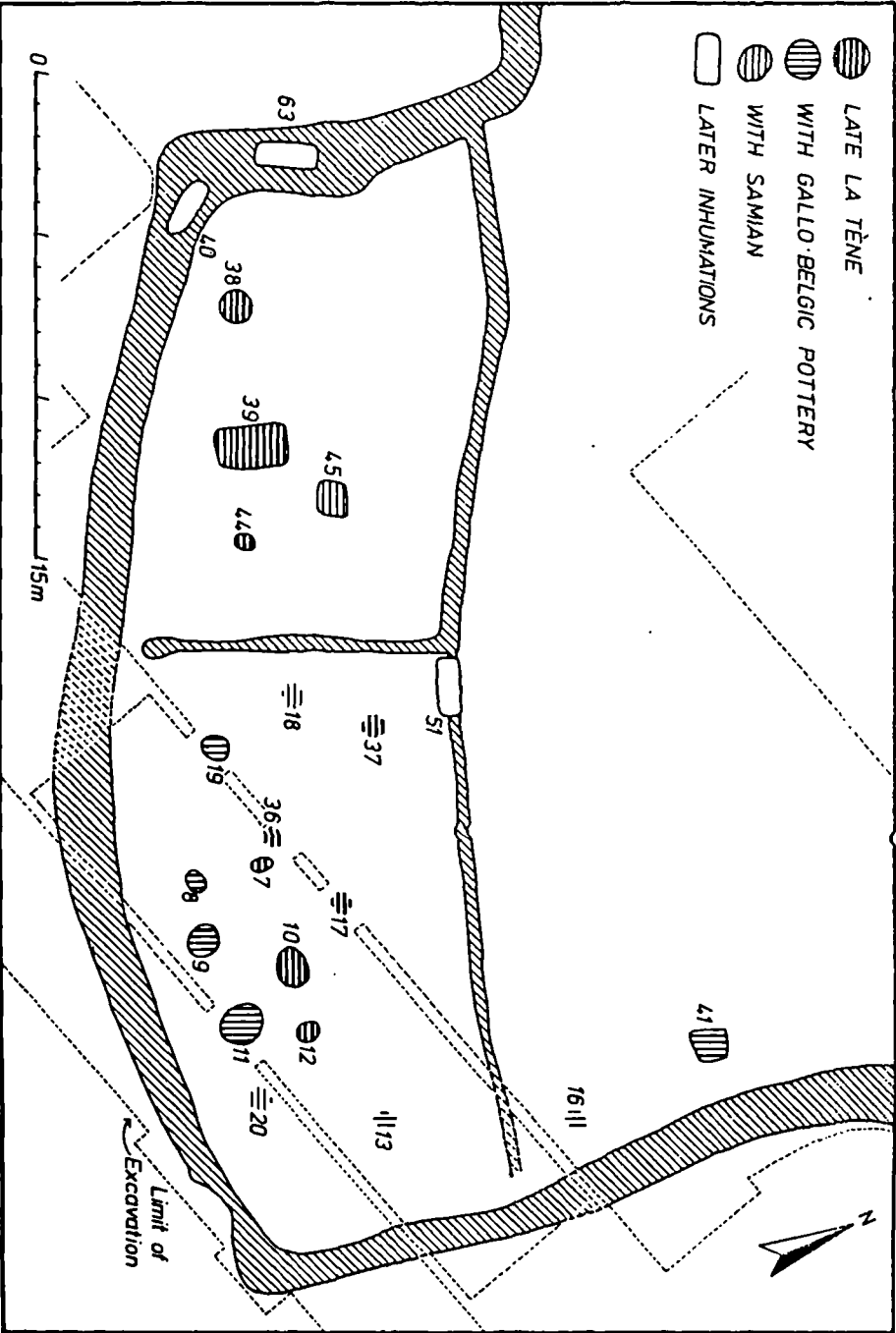


Figure 6.4b Cemetery 1 at Owslebury (from Collis 1977: 29)

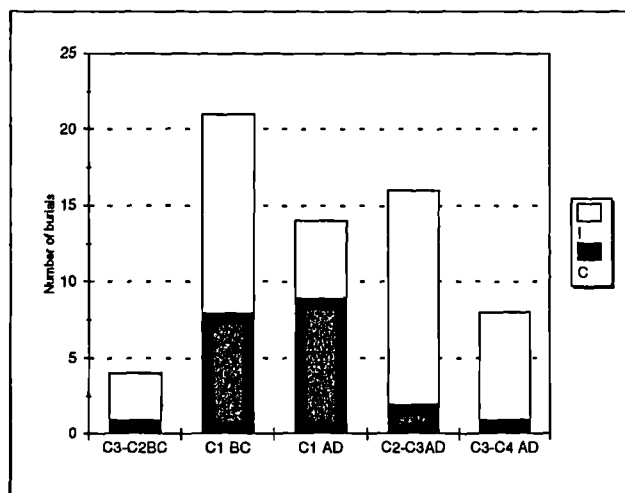


Figure 6.5 Numbers of burials of different type over time at Owslebury

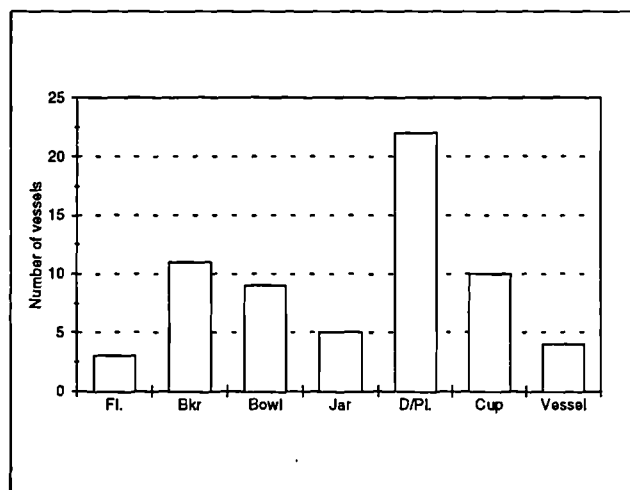


Figure 6.6 The number of ceramic forms at Owslebury

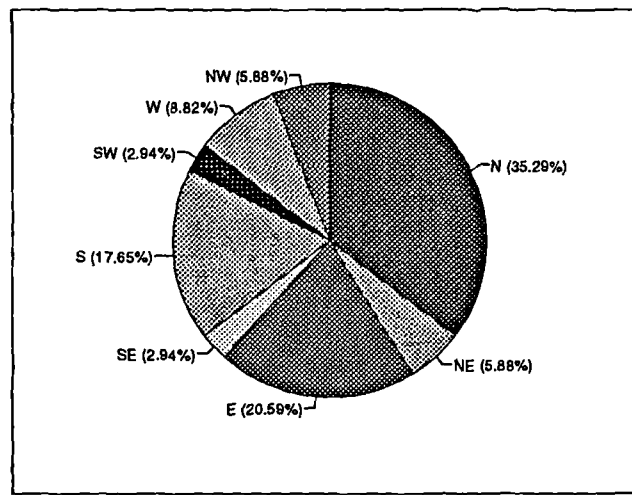
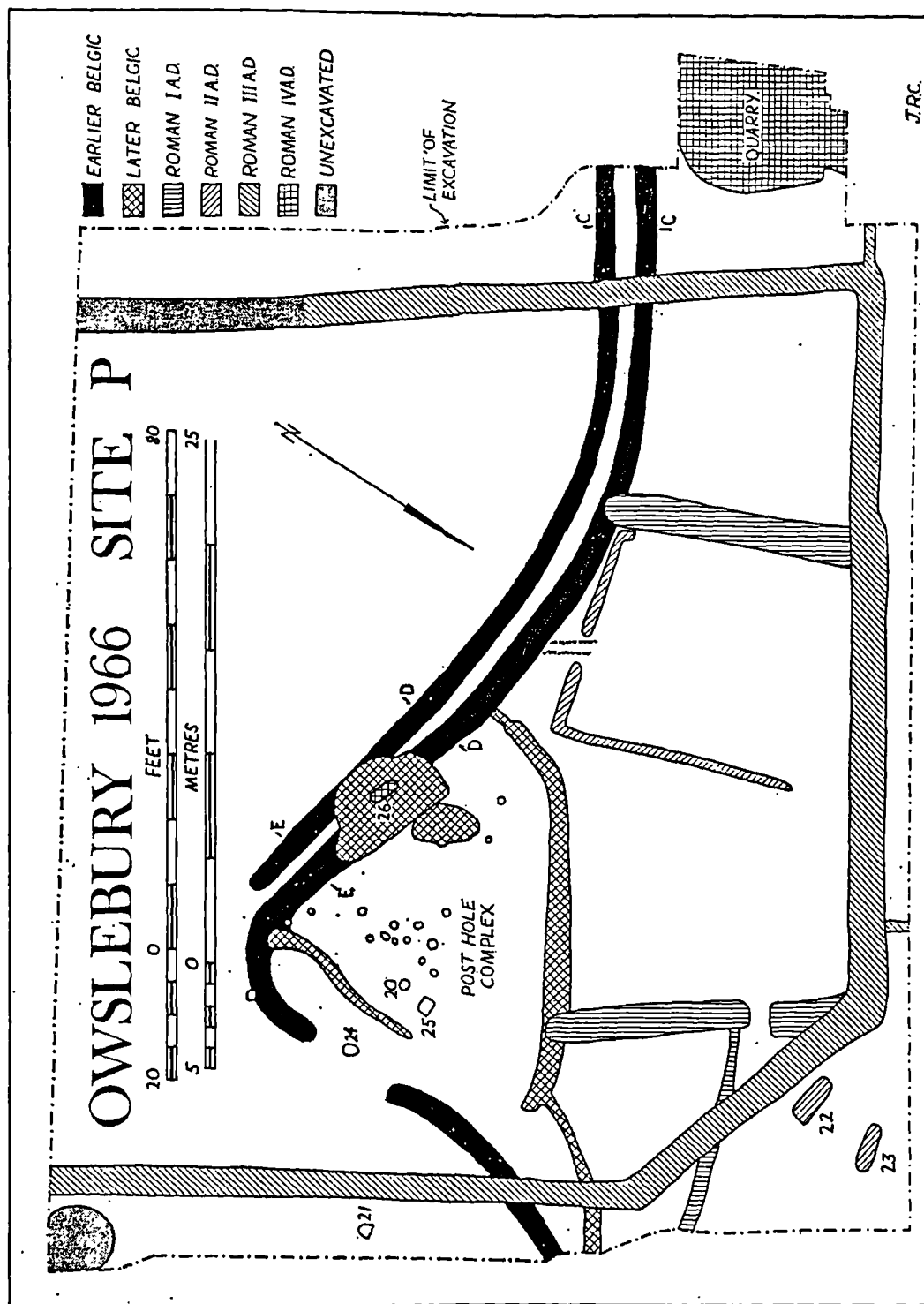


Figure 6.7 The orientation of burials at Owslebury



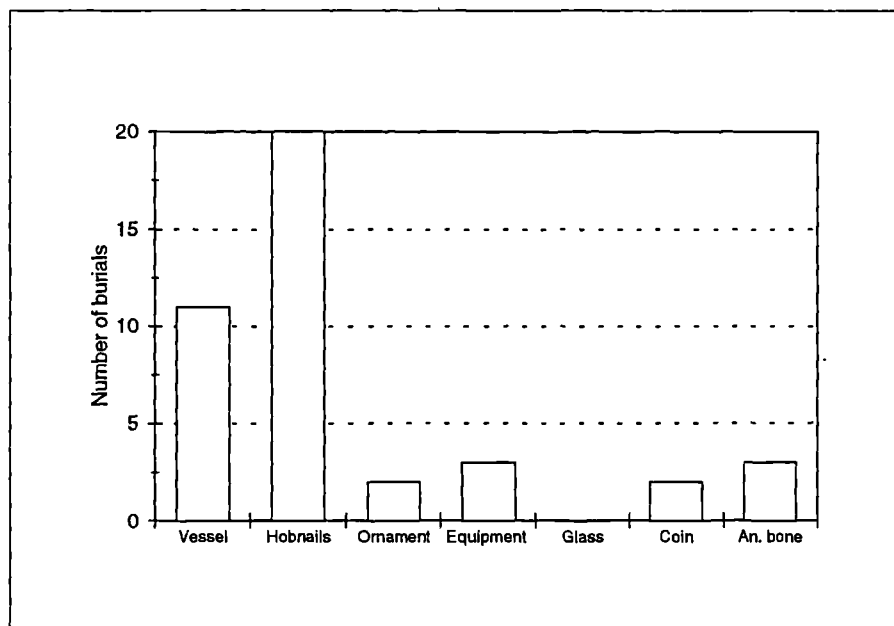


Figure 6.9 Number of late Roman rural burials with different artefact types, Hampshire

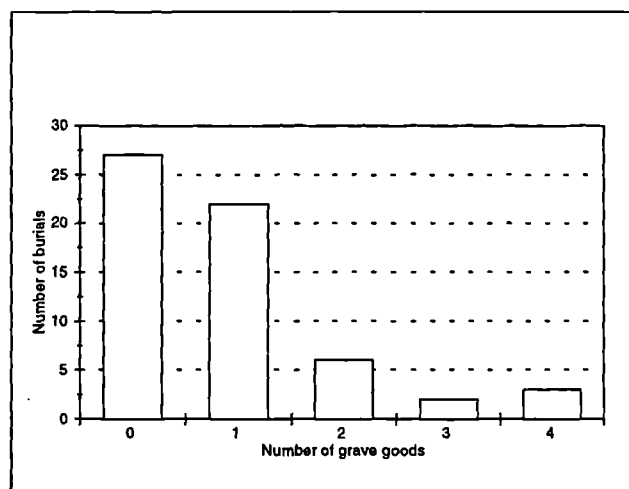


Figure 6.10 Number of late rural Roman burials with different nos of artefacts, Hampshire

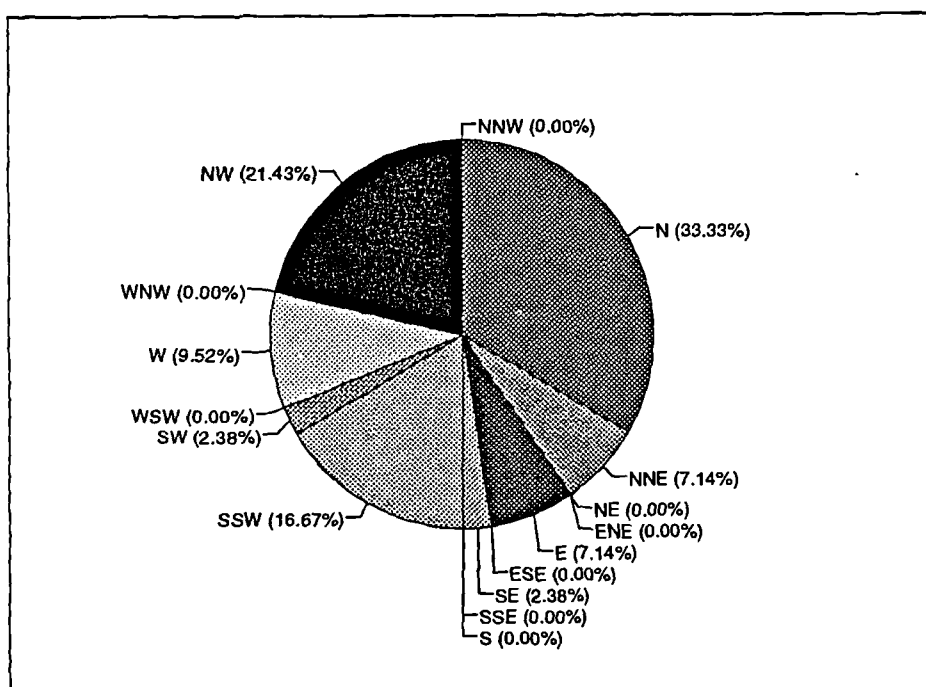


Figure 6.11 The orientation of late Roman rural inhumation burials in Hampshire

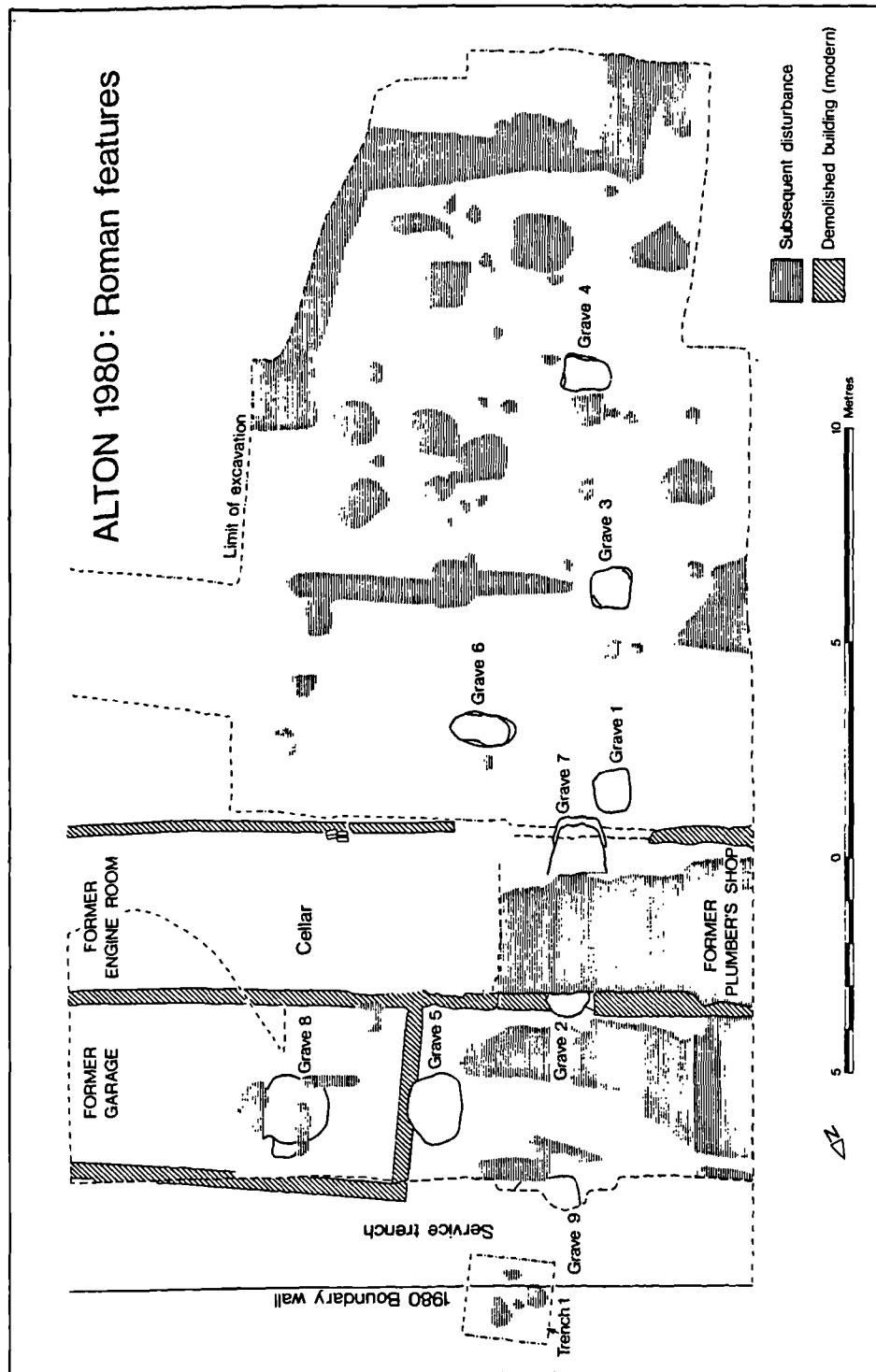


Figure 6.12 The cemetery at Alton (Millelt 1986: Fig. 3, 47)

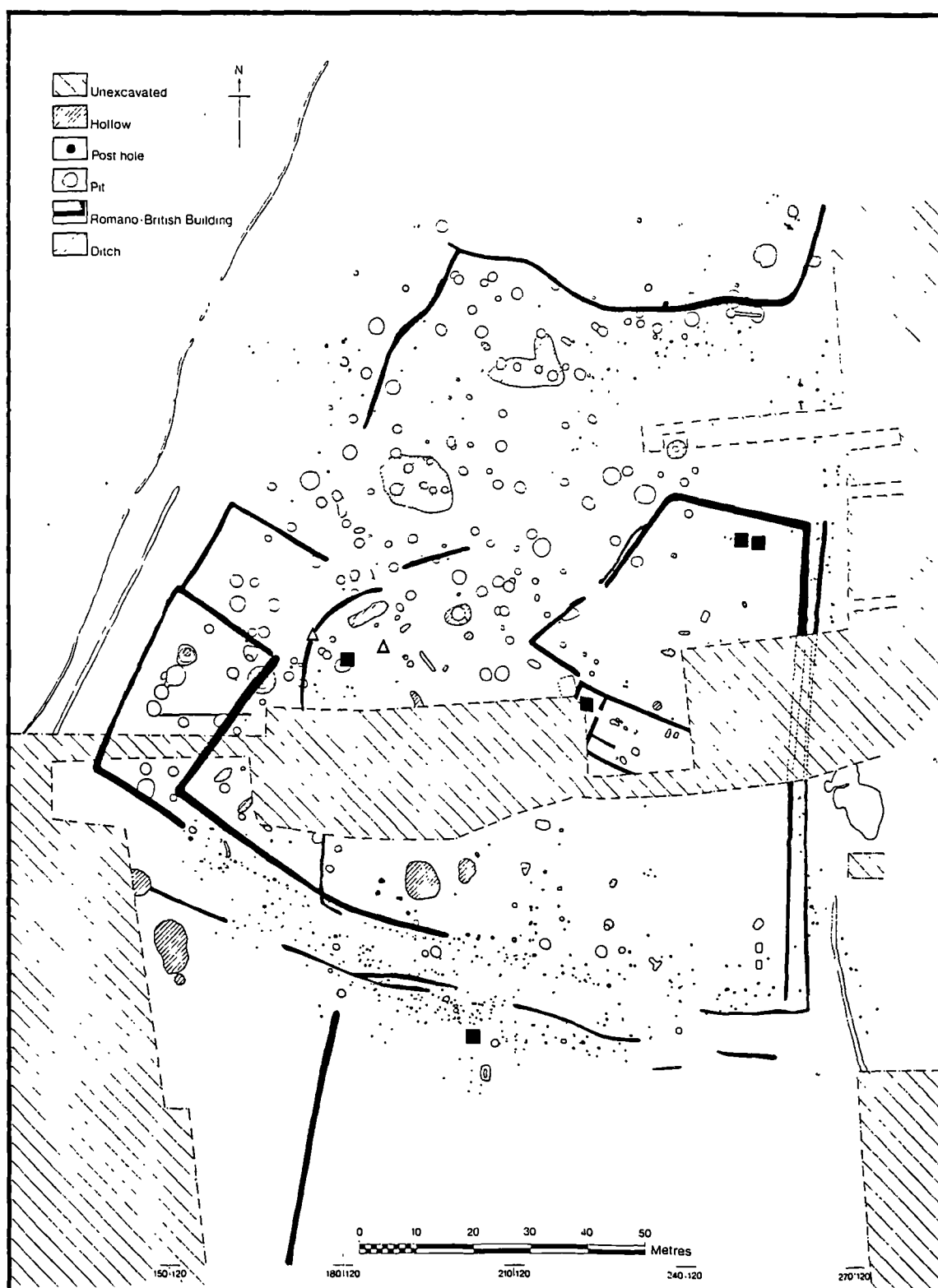


Figure 6.13 The distribution of late Roman burials (squares) and bone fragments (open triangles) at Balksbury (after Wainwright and Davies 1995: Fig. 8, 8)

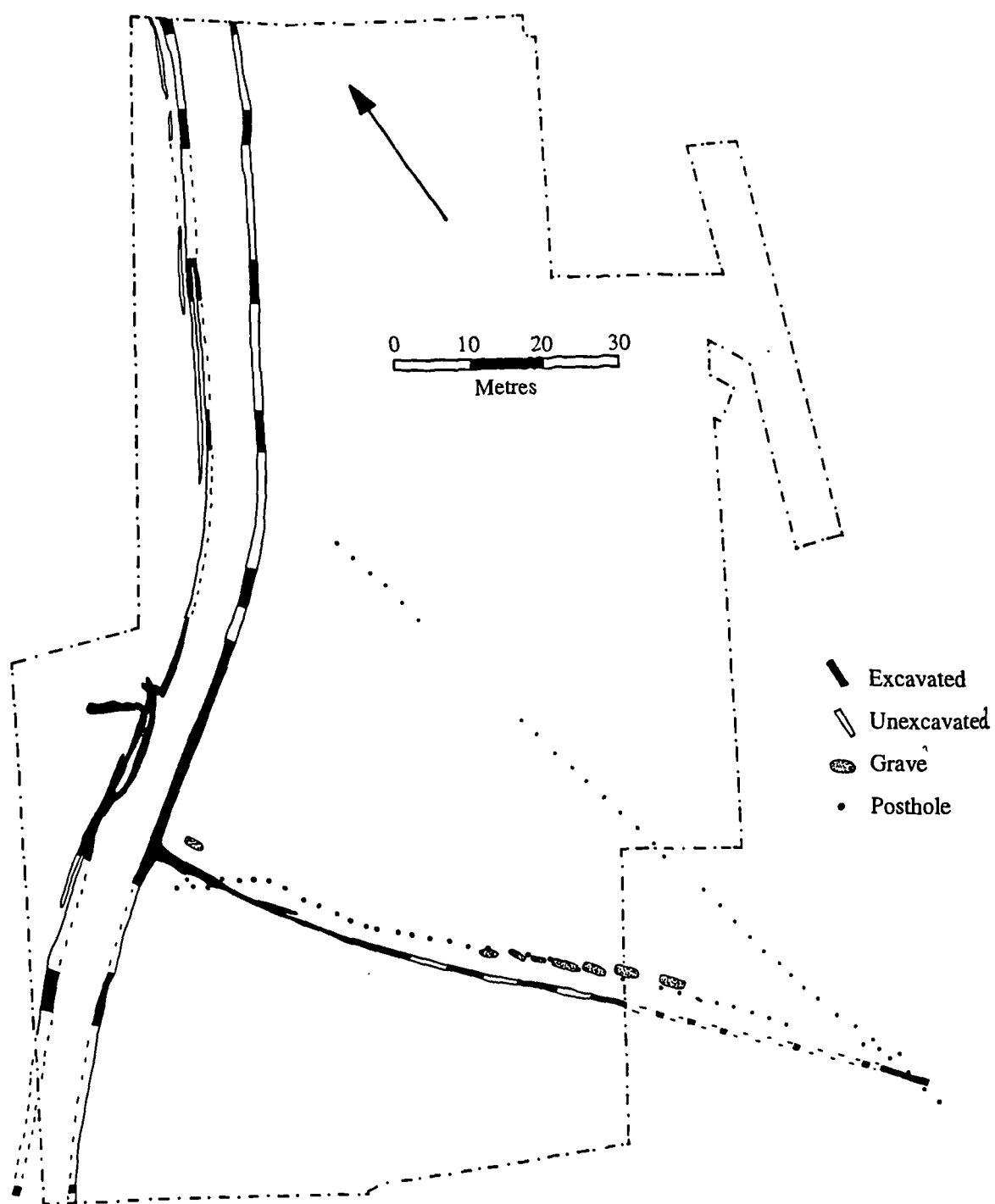


Figure 6.14 The distribution of burials at Burntwood Farm, Site R6, central area only (after Fasham 1980: Fig. 4, 42)

Choseley Farm 1937
TRENCH 1

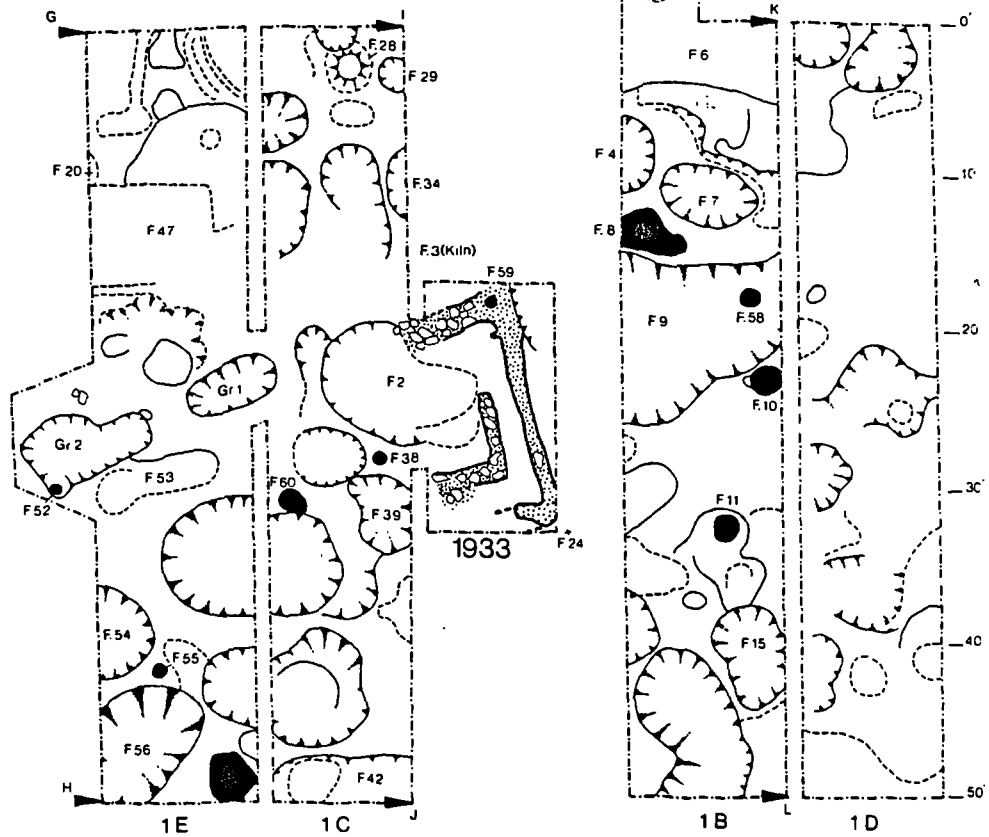
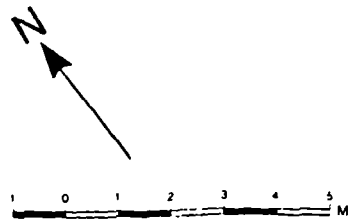


Figure 6.15 The location of burials in Trench 1 Choseley Farm, Odiham (Morris 1986a: 92)

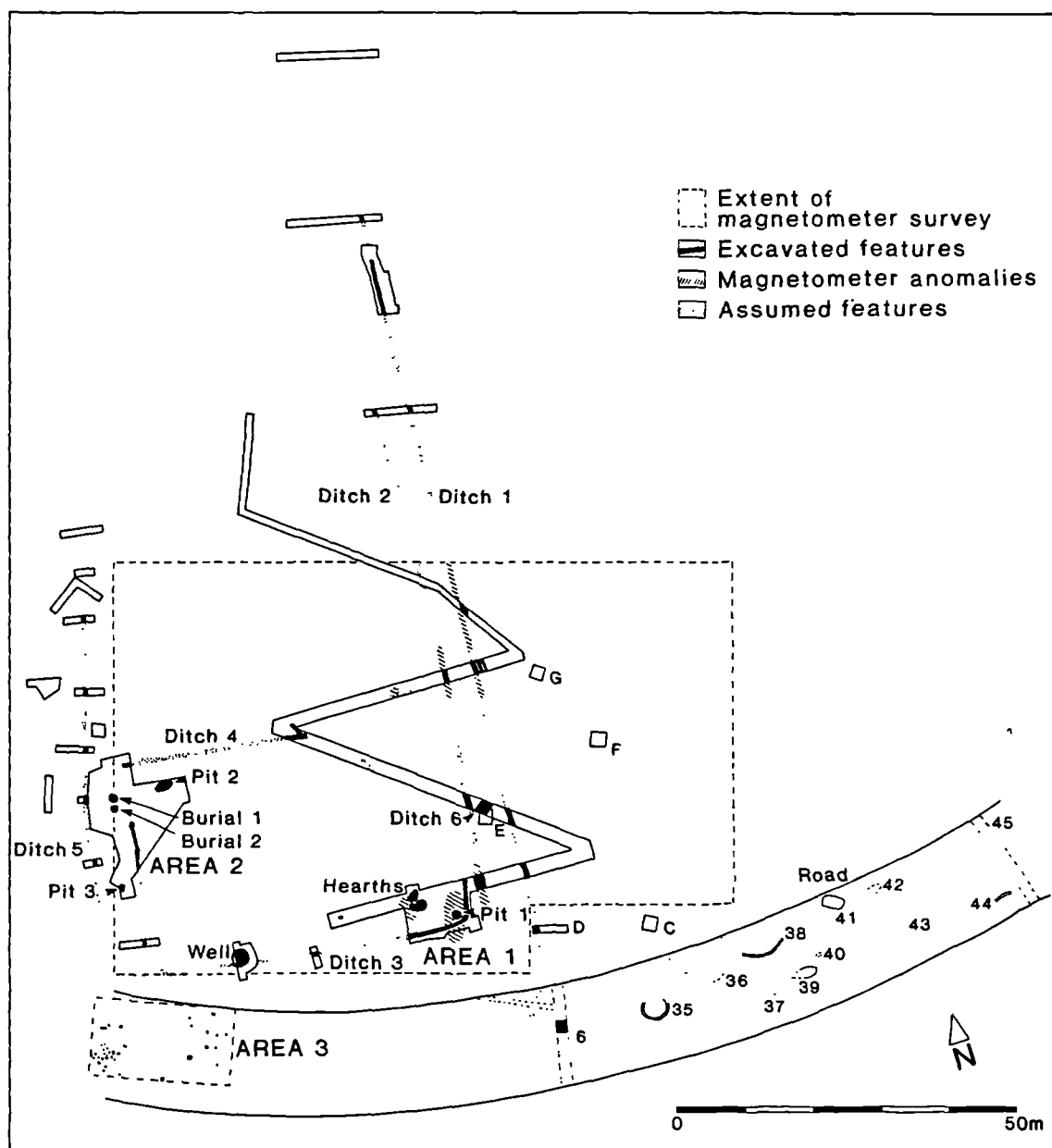


Figure 6.16 The location of burials at Daneshill (Millett and Schadla-Hall 1992: Fig. 3, 86)

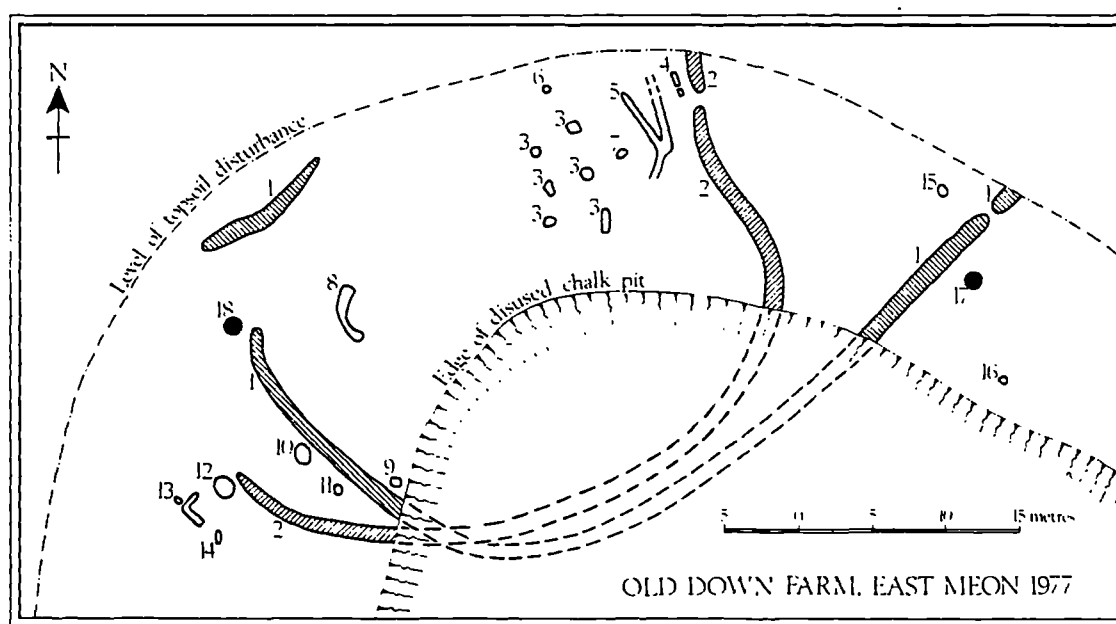


Figure 6.17 Burials (filled circles) and other features at Old Down Farm, East Meon (Whinney and Walker 1980: Fig. 2, 155)

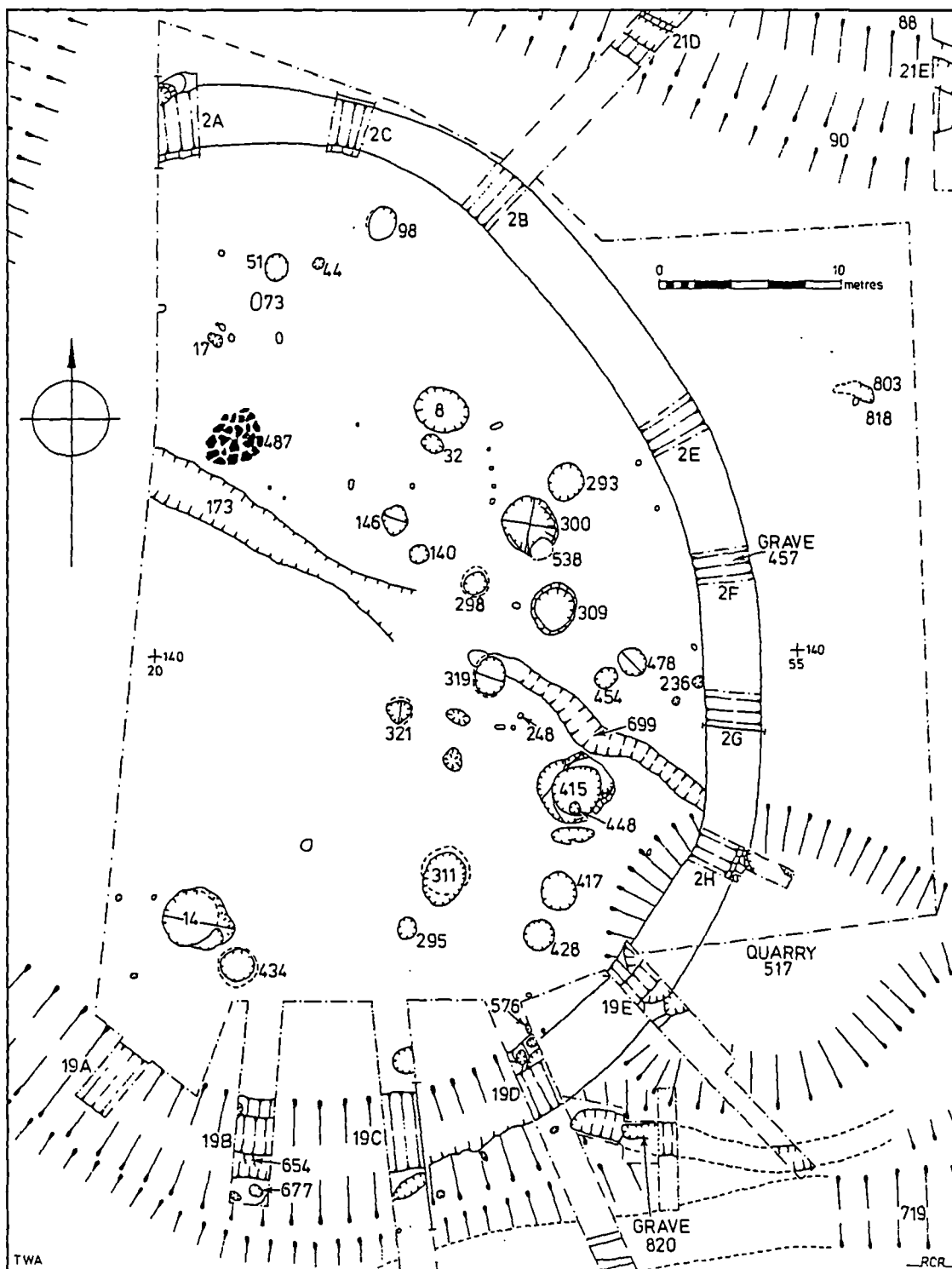


Figure 6. 18 Middle to Late Iron Age settlement and Roman period burial (820) at Micheldever Wood (Fasham 1987: Fig. 5, 5)

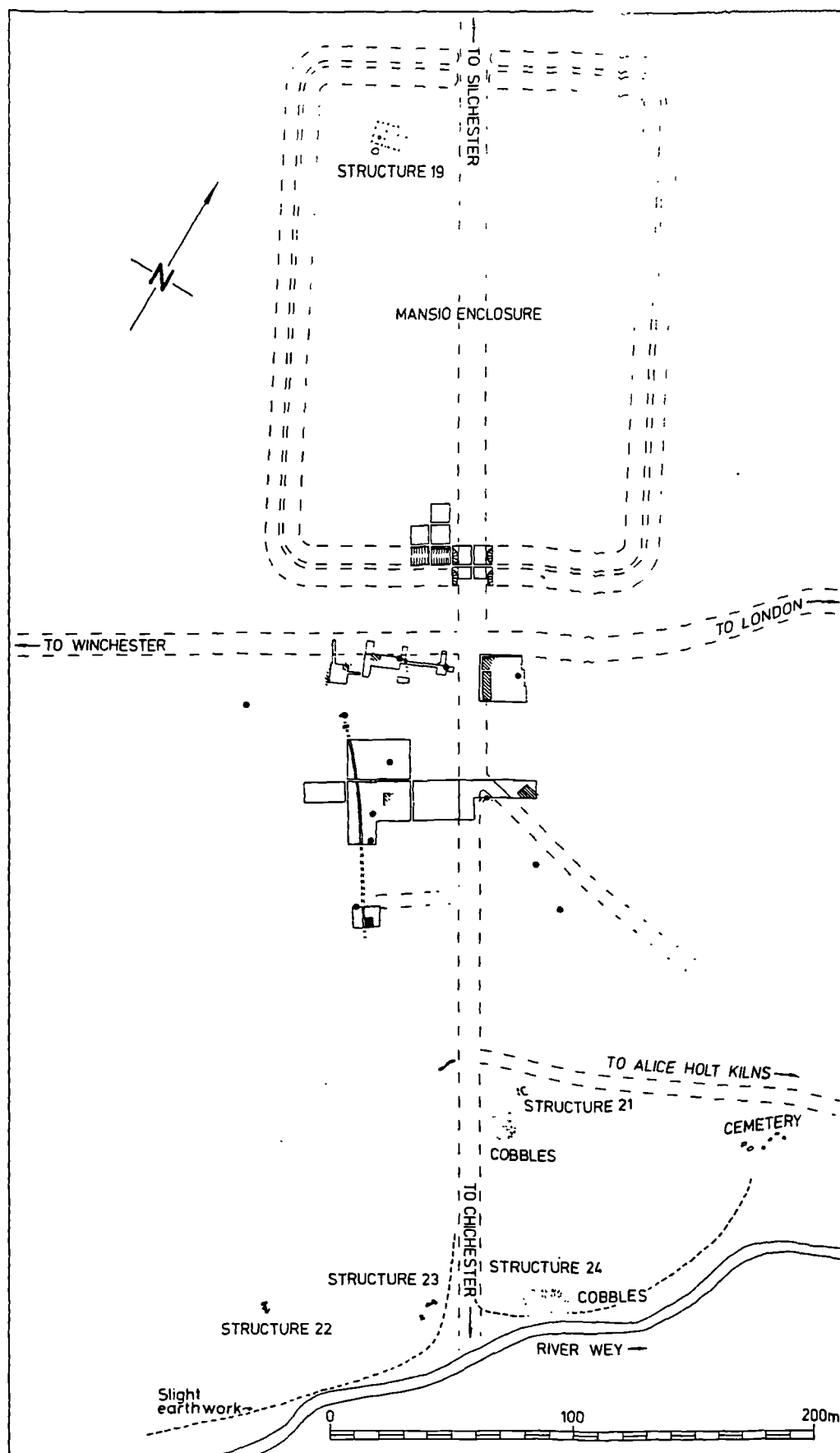


Figure 6.19 Cemetery location relative to third century settlement at Neatham (from Millett and Graham 1986: Fig. 101, 152)

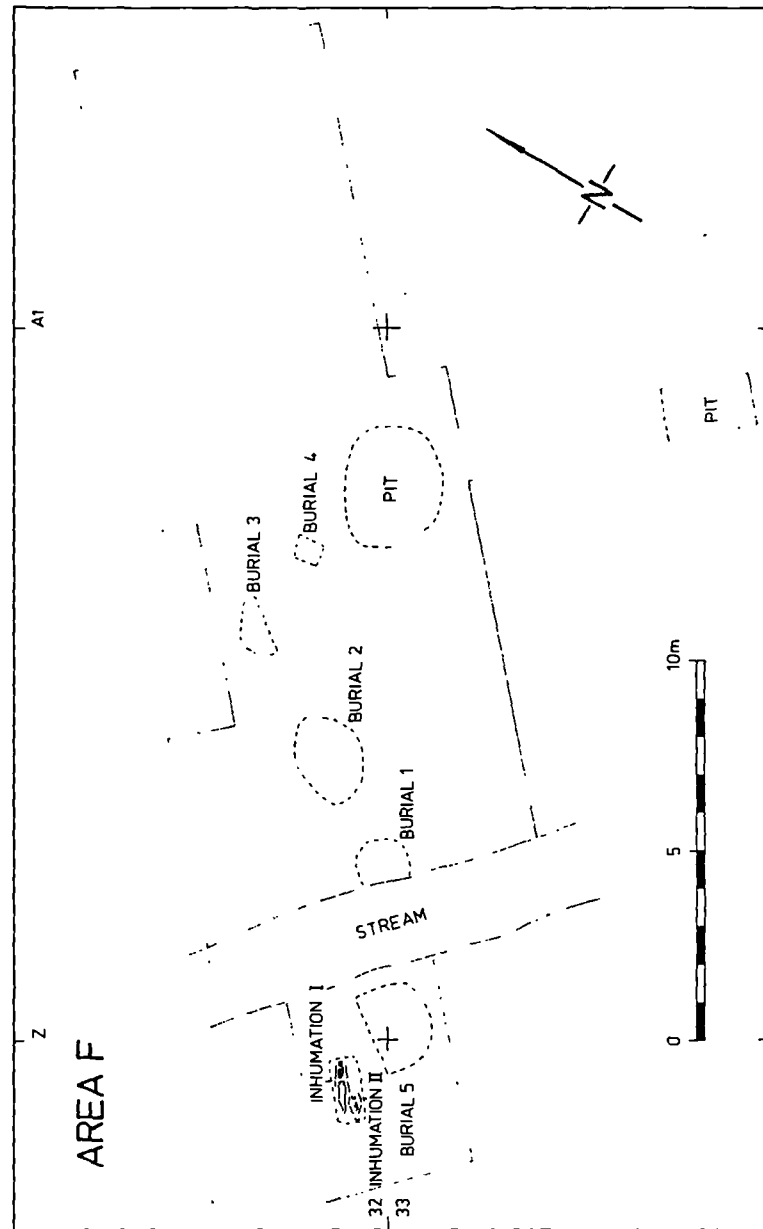


Figure 6.20 The cemetery at Area F, Neatham (from Millett and Graham 1986: Fig. 41, 54)

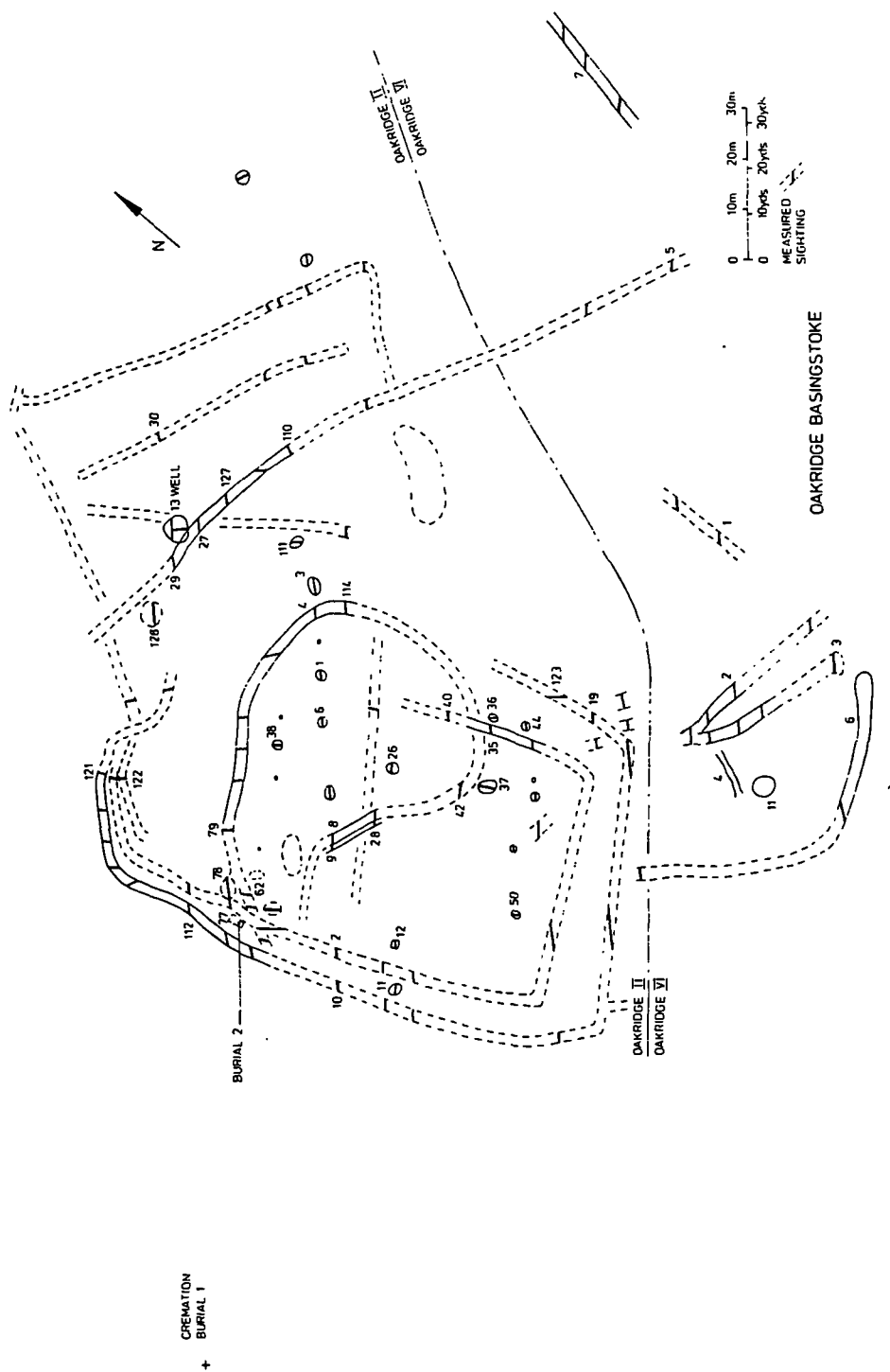
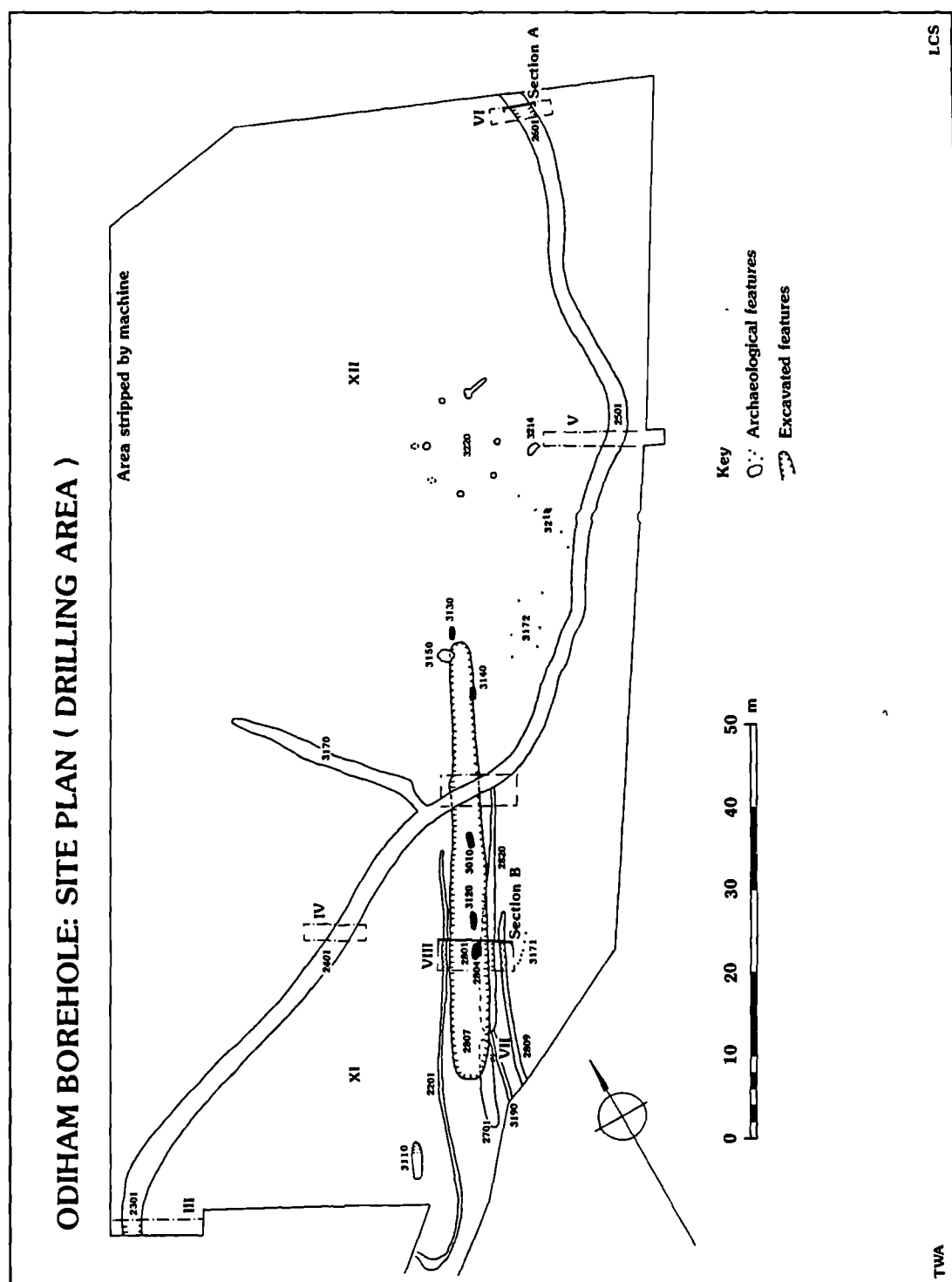


Figure 6.21 The distribution of burials at Oakridge II/VI, Basingstoke (from Oliver 1992: Fig. 3, 58)



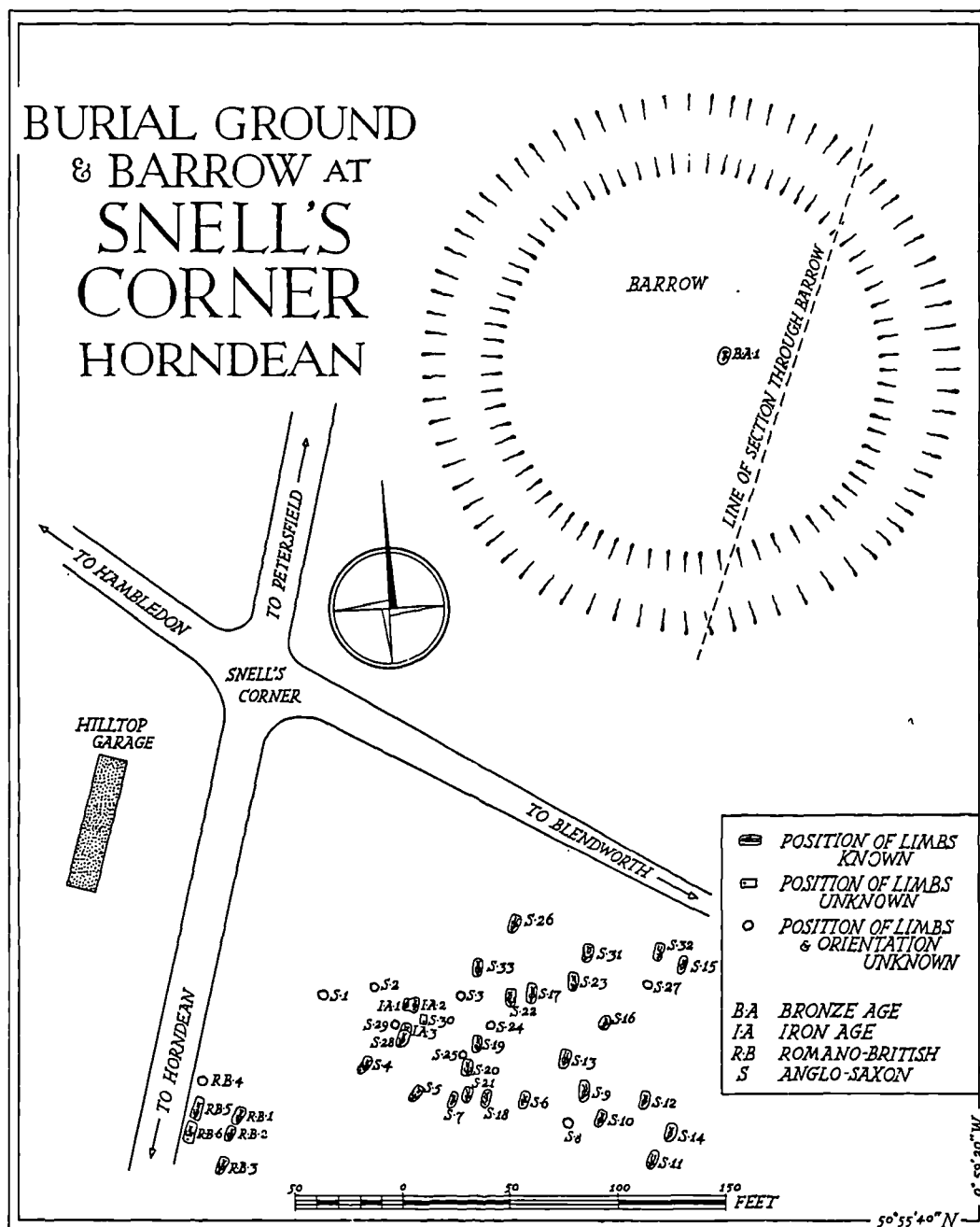


Figure 6.23 Roman and other burials at Snell's Corner, Horndean (Knocker 1956: Fig. 2)

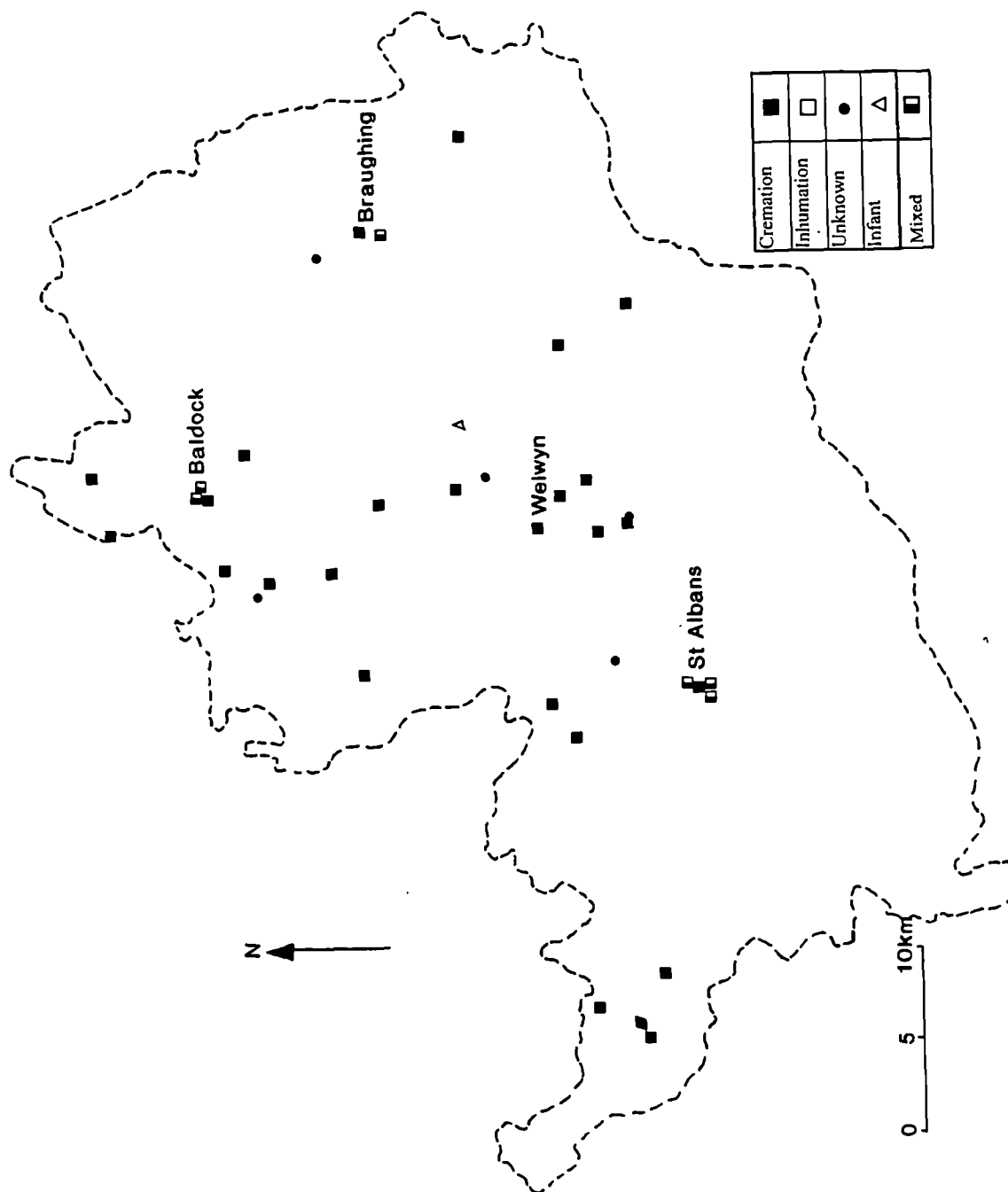


Figure 6.25 The distribution of LPRIA period burials in Hertfordshire

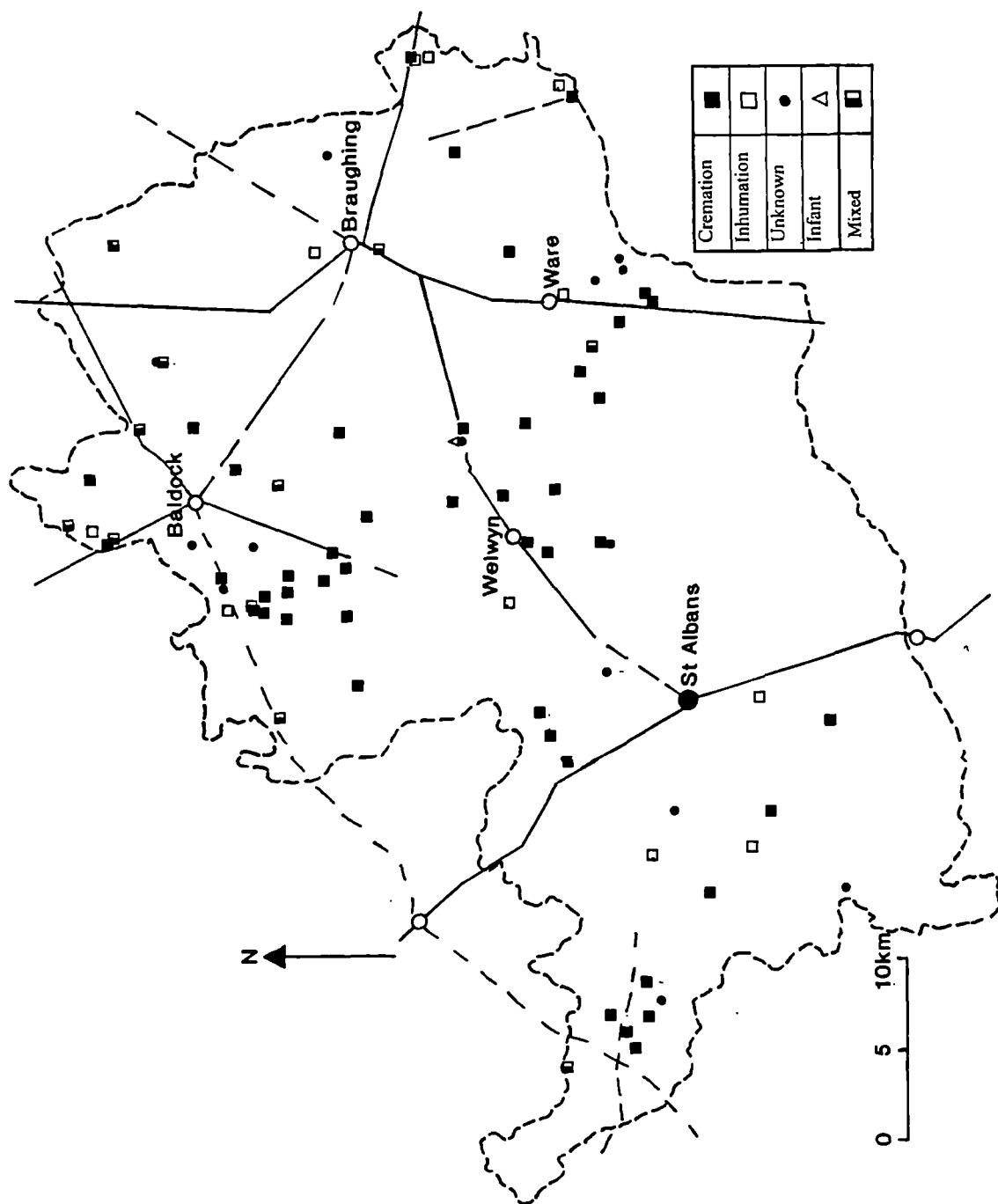


Figure 6.26 The distribution of Roman period burials in Hertfordshire (burials within 1km of St Albans and minor centres are not plotted)

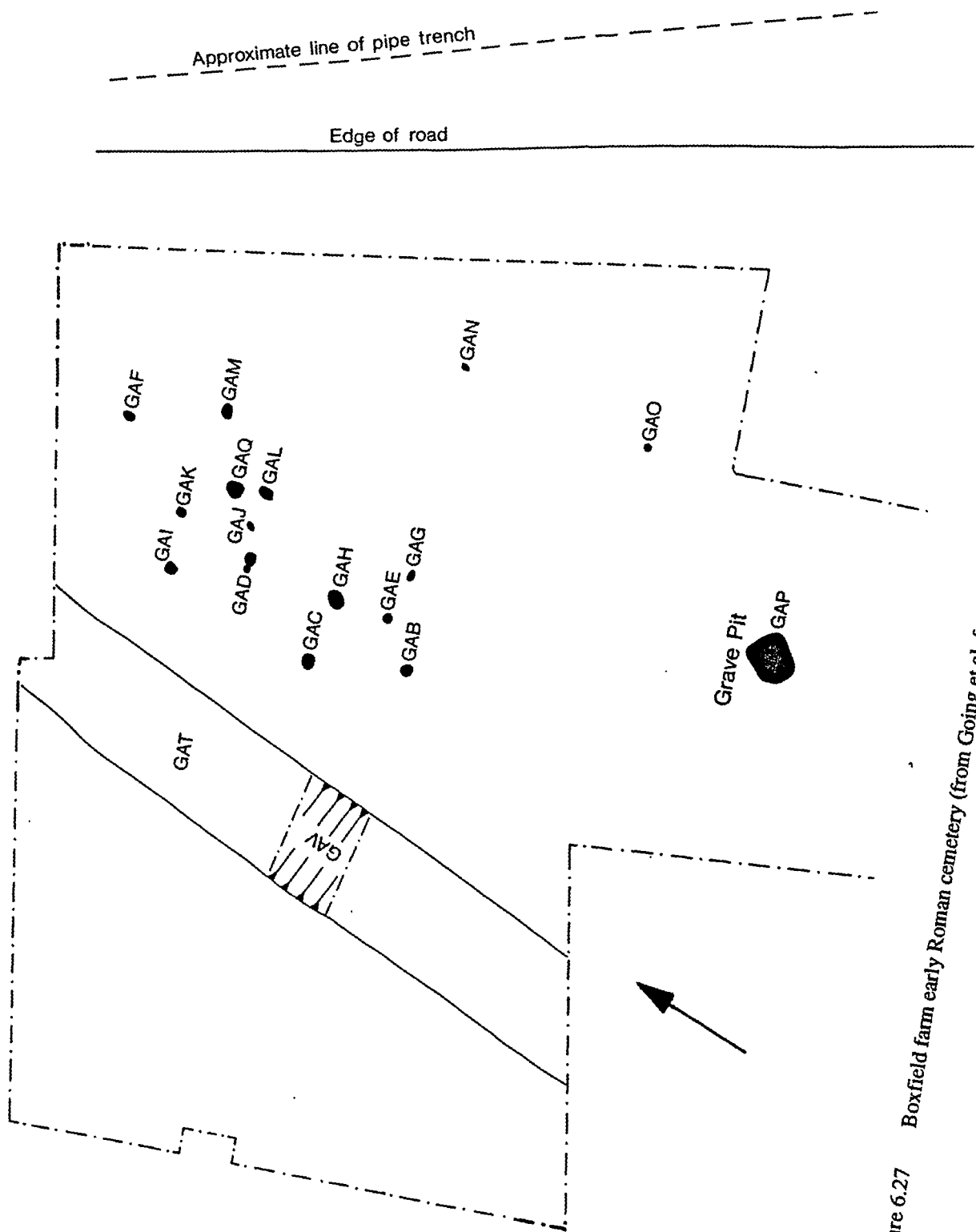


Figure 6.27 Boxfield farm early Roman cemetery (from Going et al. forthcoming)

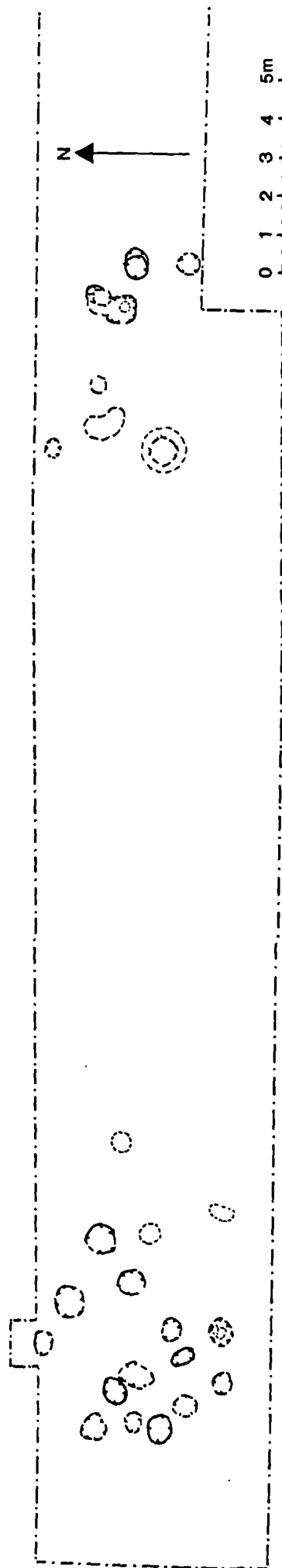


Figure 6.28 Cremation burials recovered in part of 1992 excavation of Cross Farm early Roman cemetery (outlying burial ABA omitted) (after West: excavation archive)

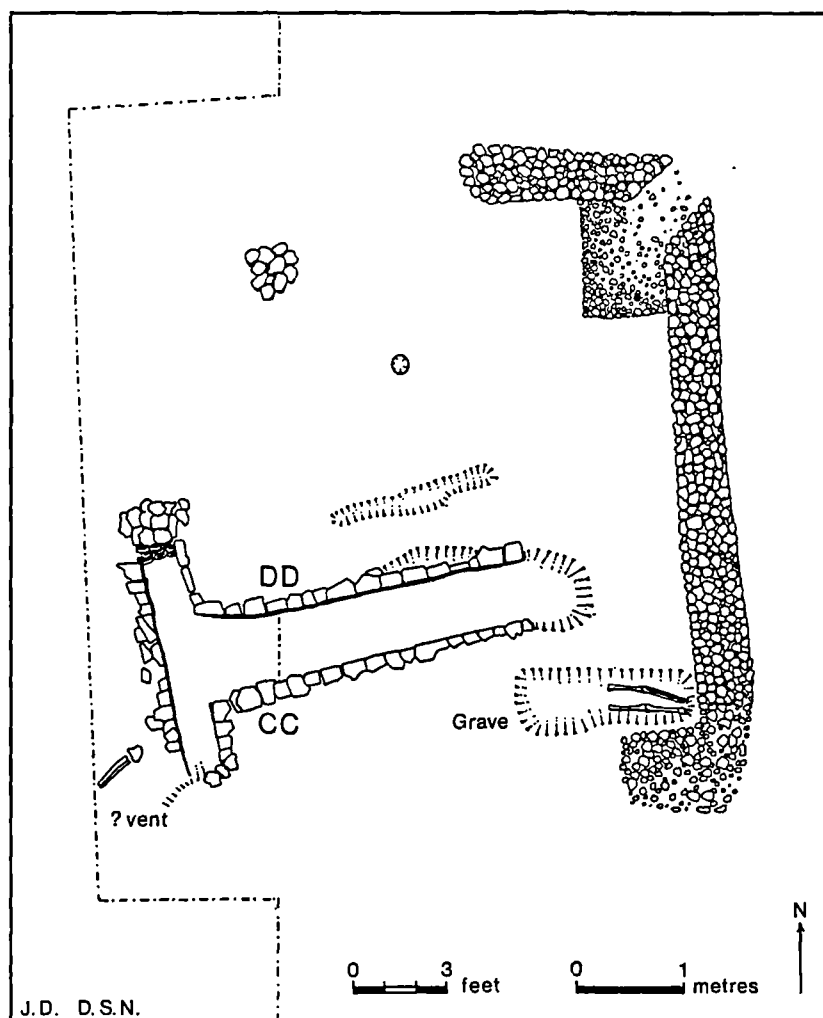


Figure 6.30 The corn drier, burial and possible mausoleum wall from Gadebridge Park, west wing (from Neal 1974: 39, Fig. 25)

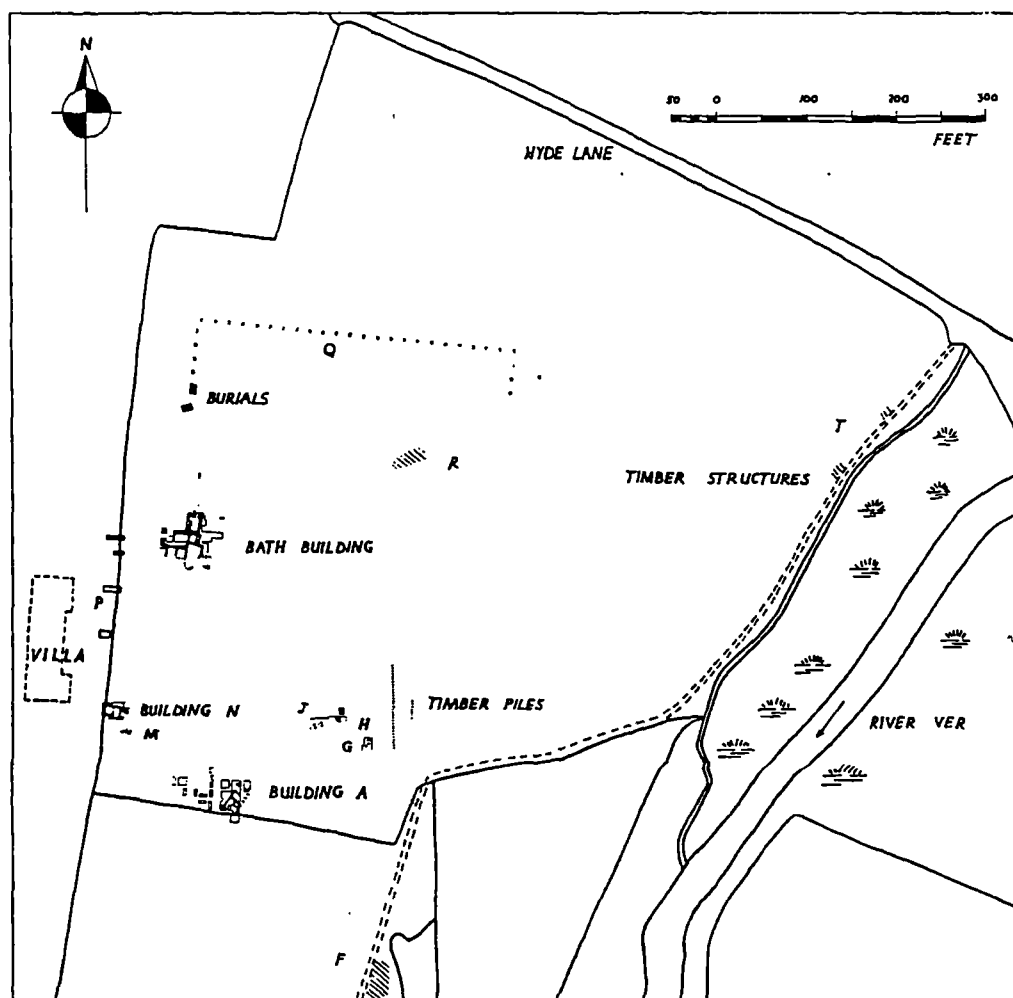


Figure 6.31 Late Roman burials in relation to the Park Street villa (from Saunders 1961: Fig. 2, 103)

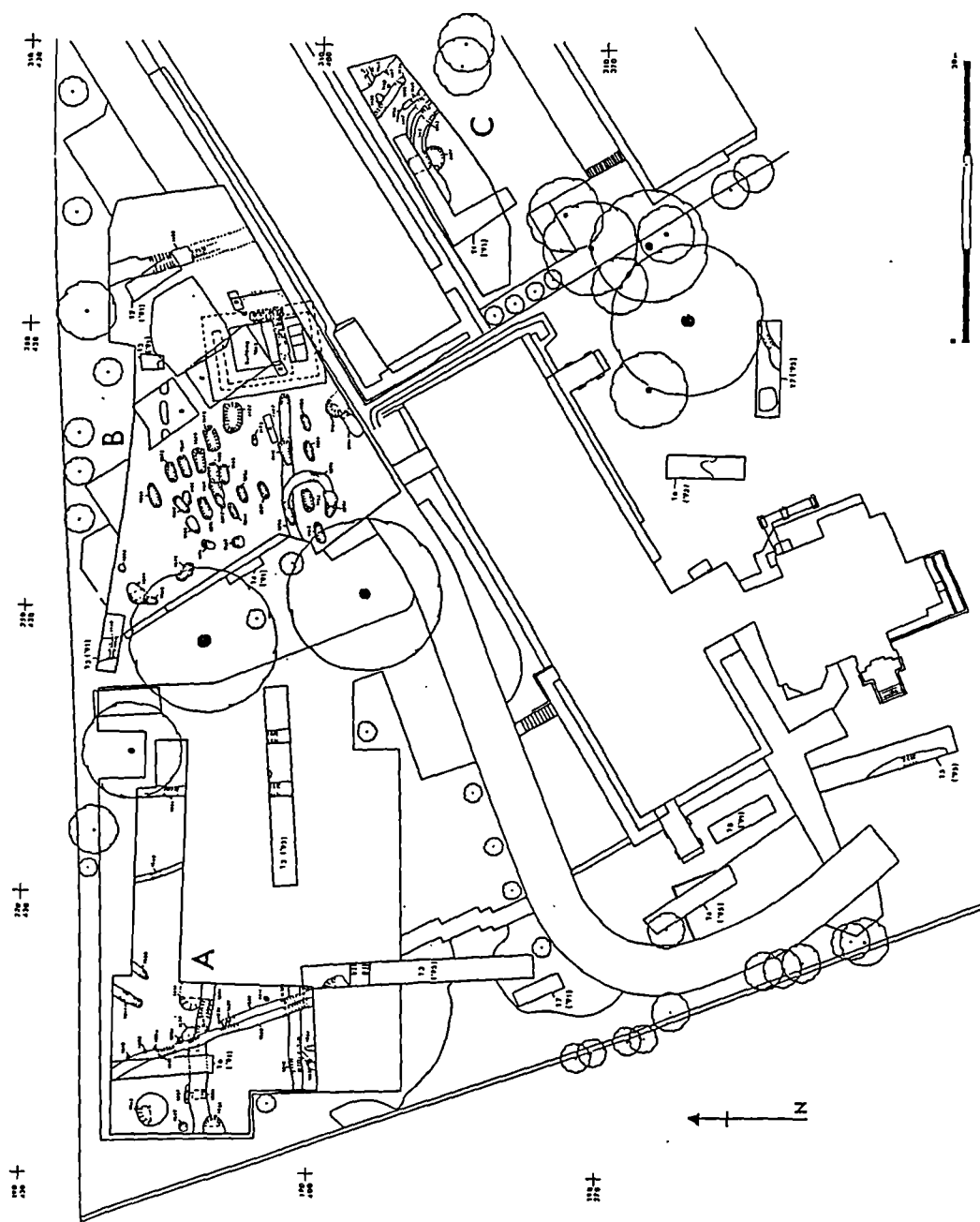


Figure 6.32 The late Roman cemetery (area B) and mausoleum (Building 1062) at Welwyn Hall (from McDonald forthcoming)

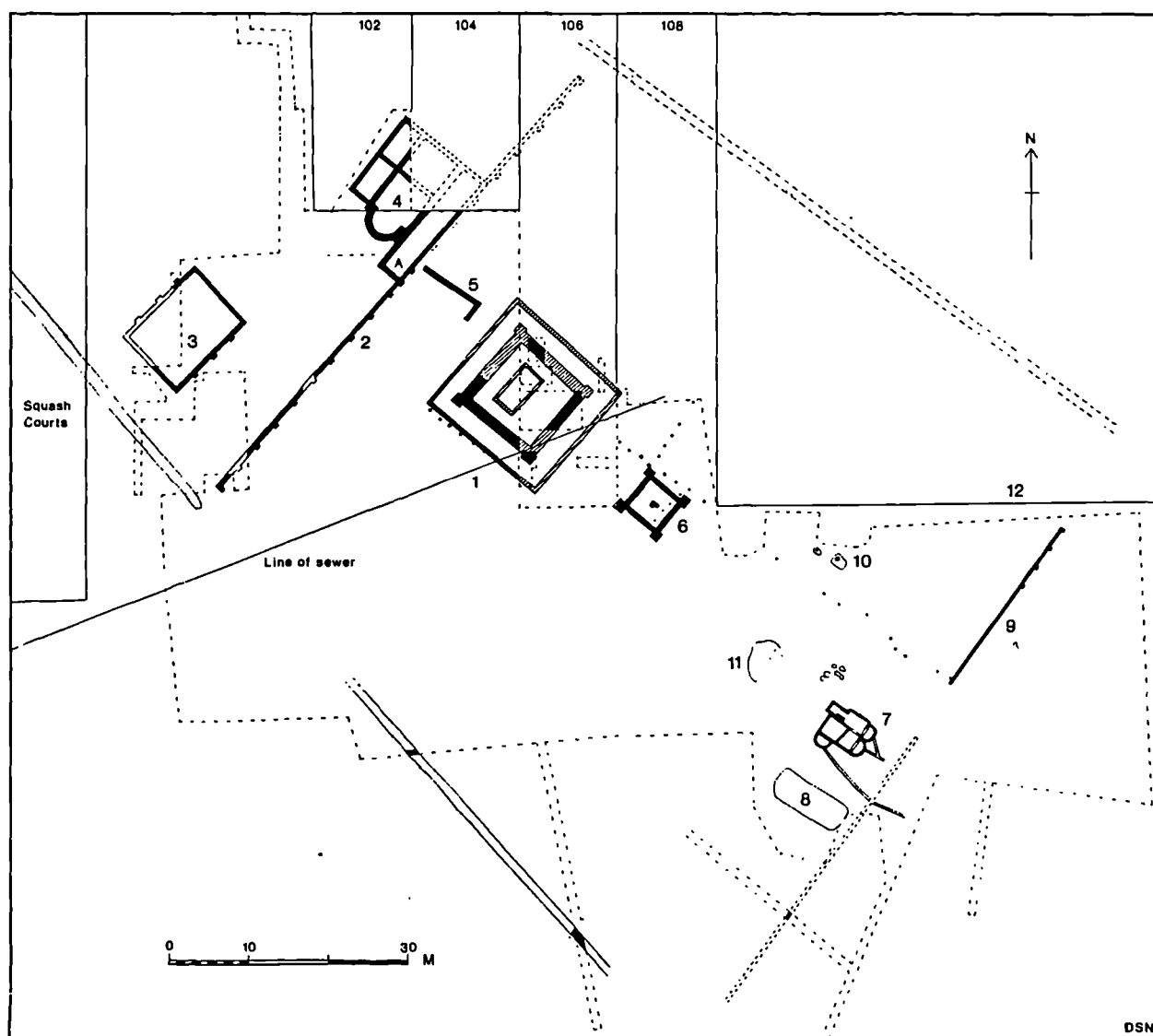


Figure 6.33 General plan of site at Wood Lane End (from Neal 1984: Fig. 1, 194)

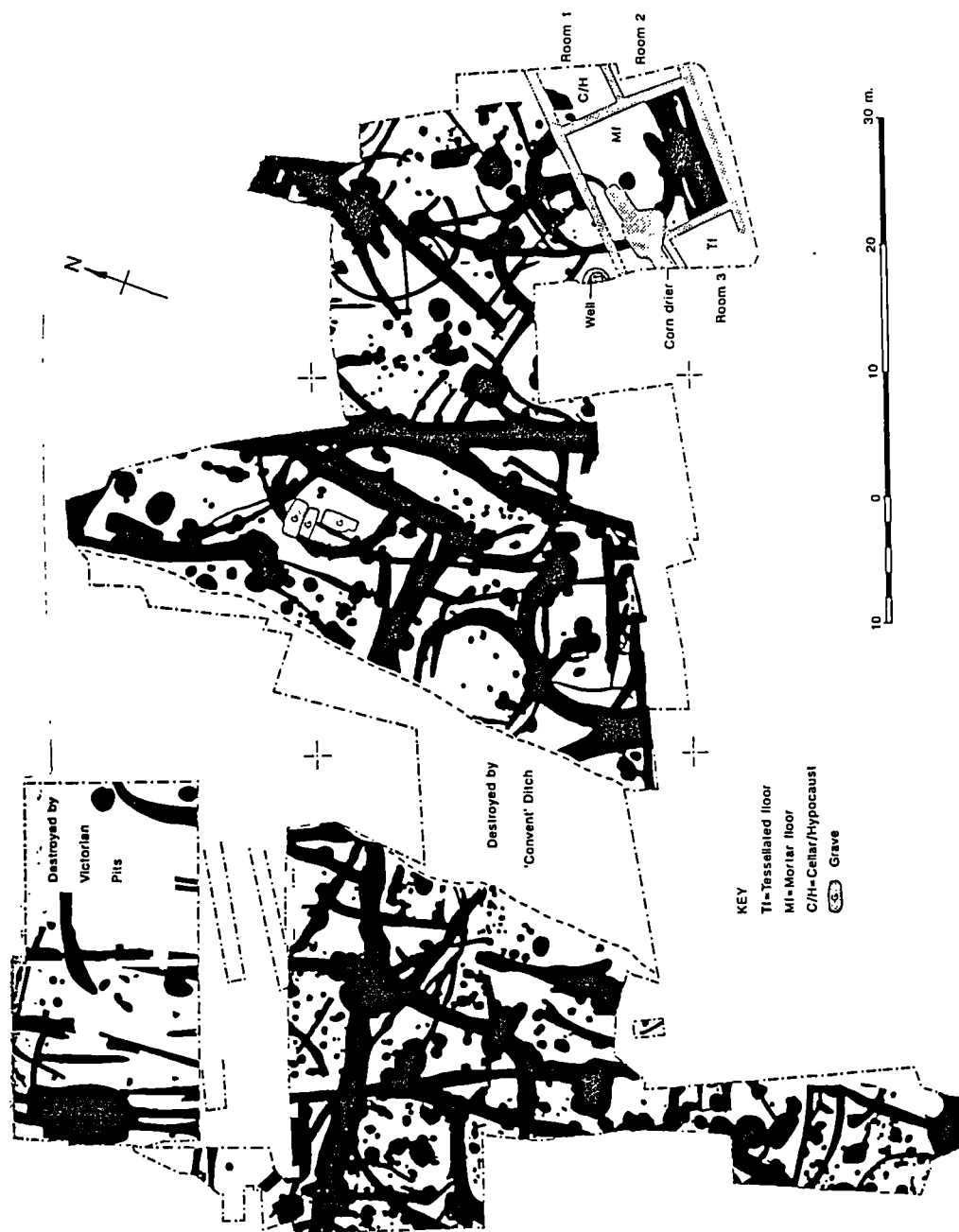


Figure 6.34 Composite plan of Iron Age and Roman settlements and Roman burials (G) at Abingdon Vineyard (from Frère 1990: Fig. 17, 335)

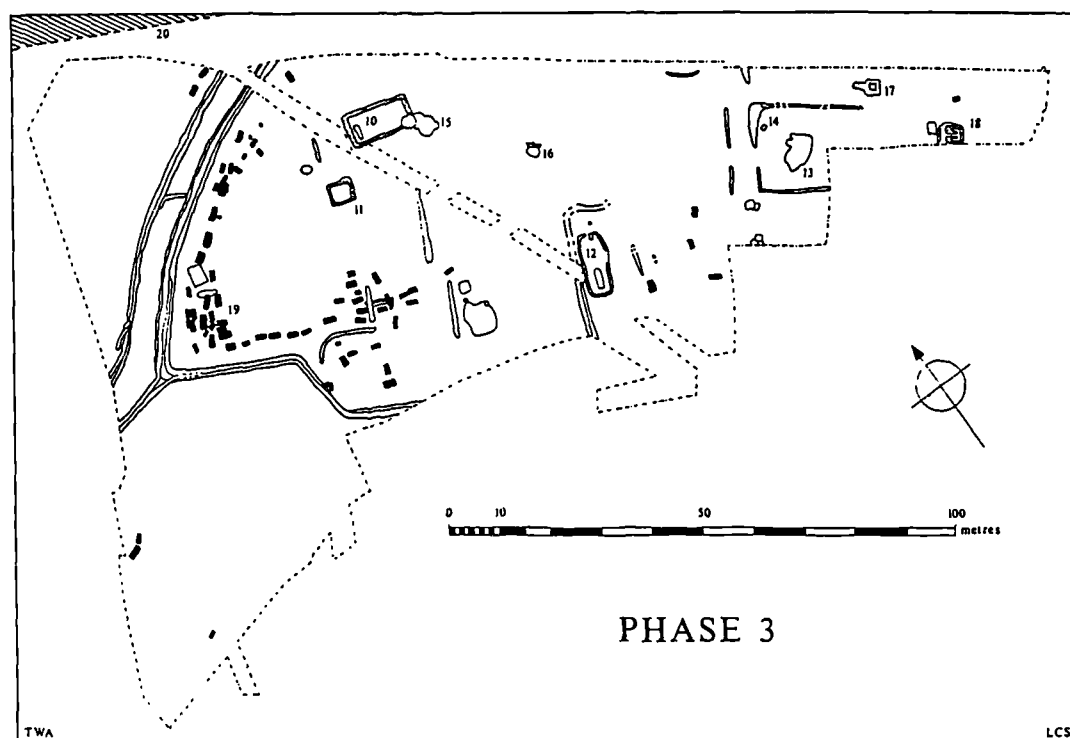
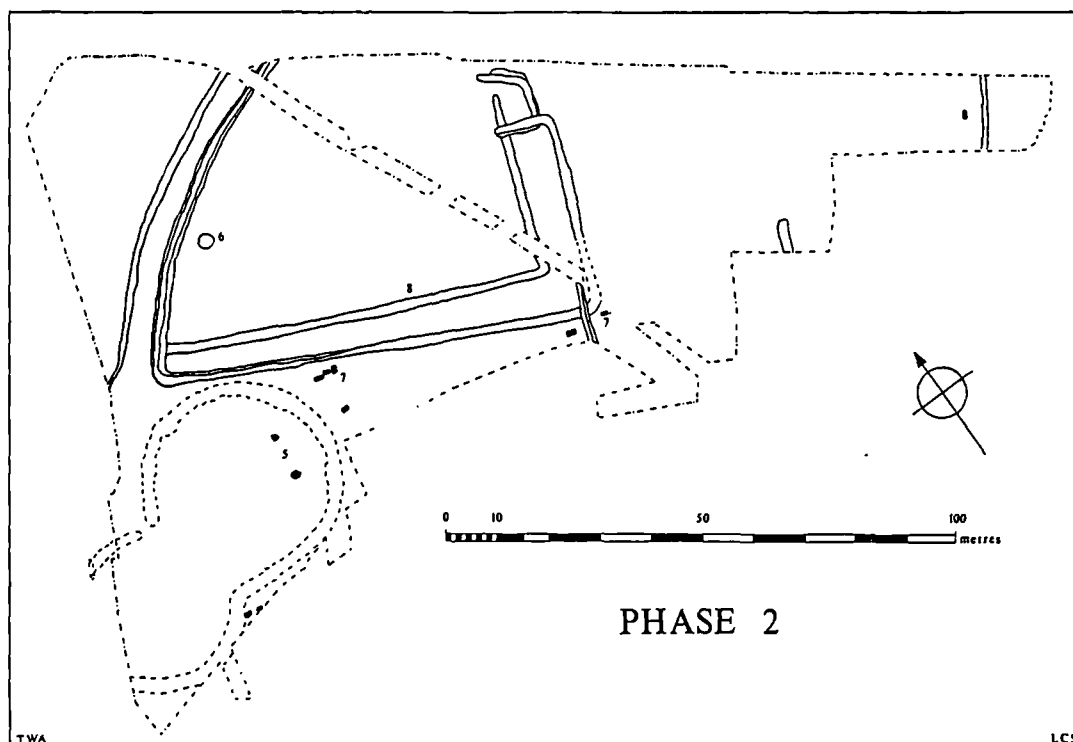


Figure 6.35 Phase 2 Late prehistoric enclosures, burials, and earlier prehistoric spectacle enclosure at Alington Avenue
 Phase 3 Roman period settlement and burials at Alington Avenue
 (from Davies et al. 1985: Figs. 2 and 3, 105 and 108)

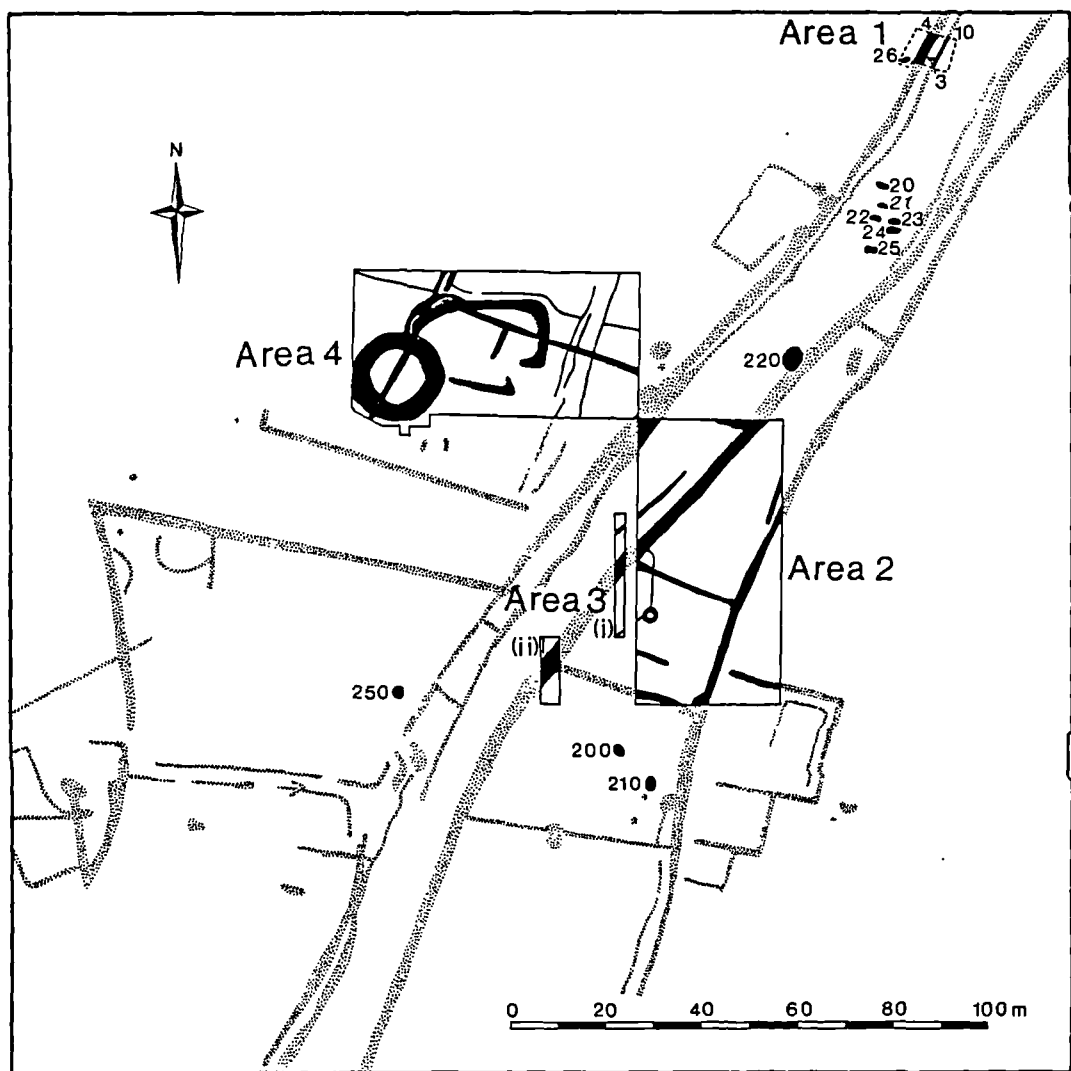
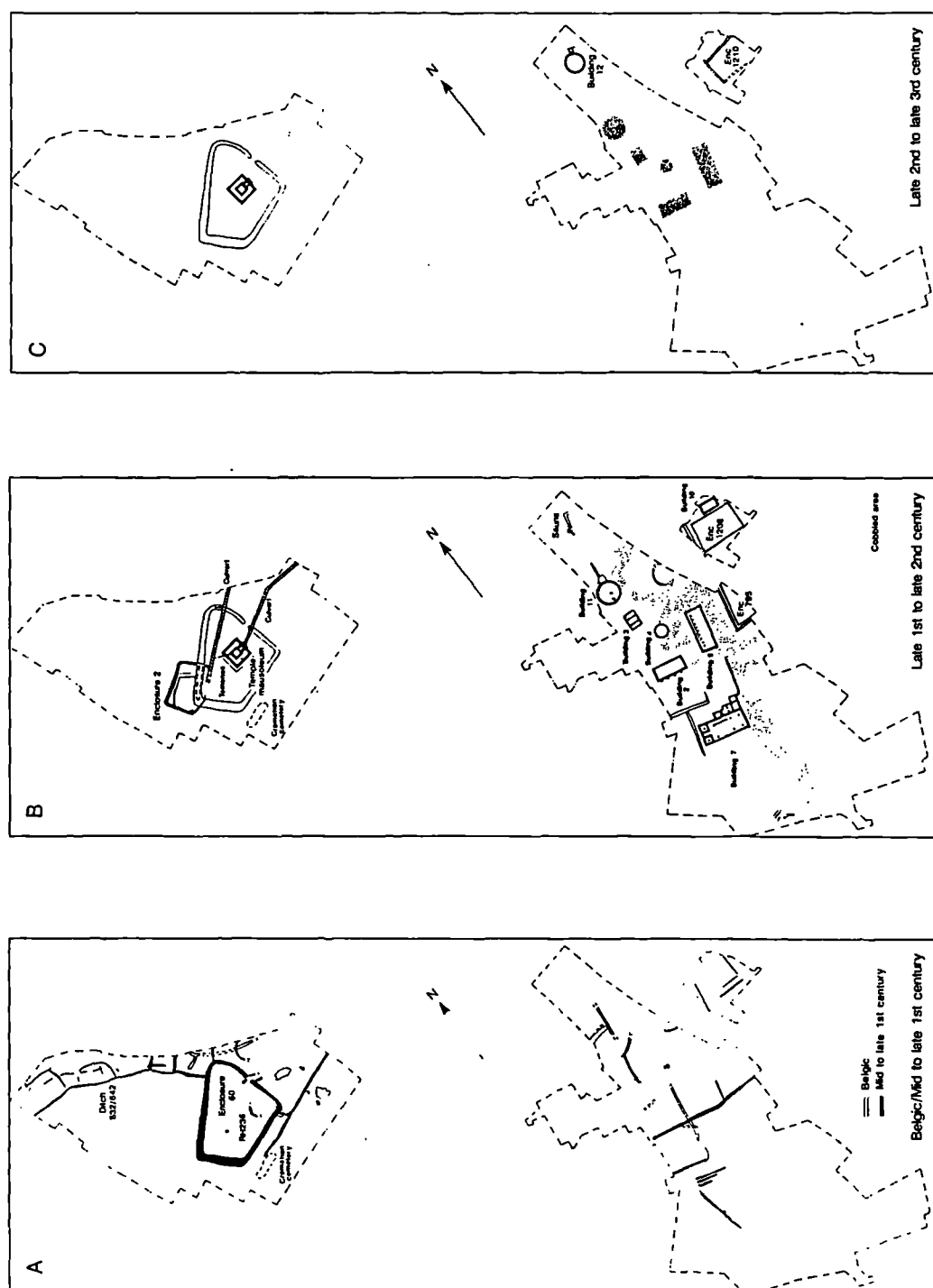


Figure 6.36 The cemetery, trackway and Roman and Iron Age enclosures at Appleford (from Hinchcliffe and Thomas 1980: Fig. 13, 33)



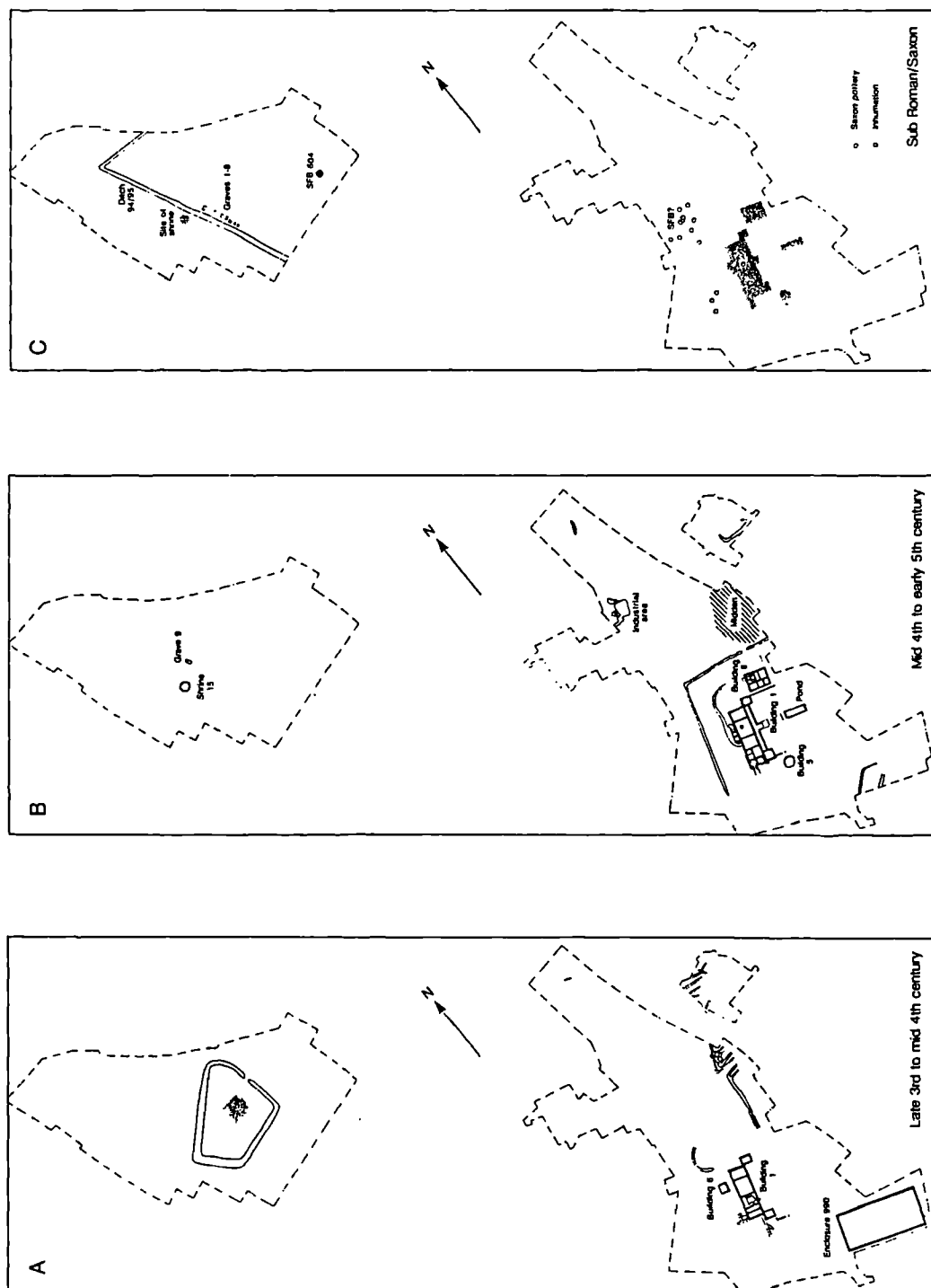


Figure 6.37b Settlement, cemetery and shrine at Bancroft from the late third century AD to the post-Roman period (from Williams and Zeepvat 1994: Fig. 6, facing p.8)

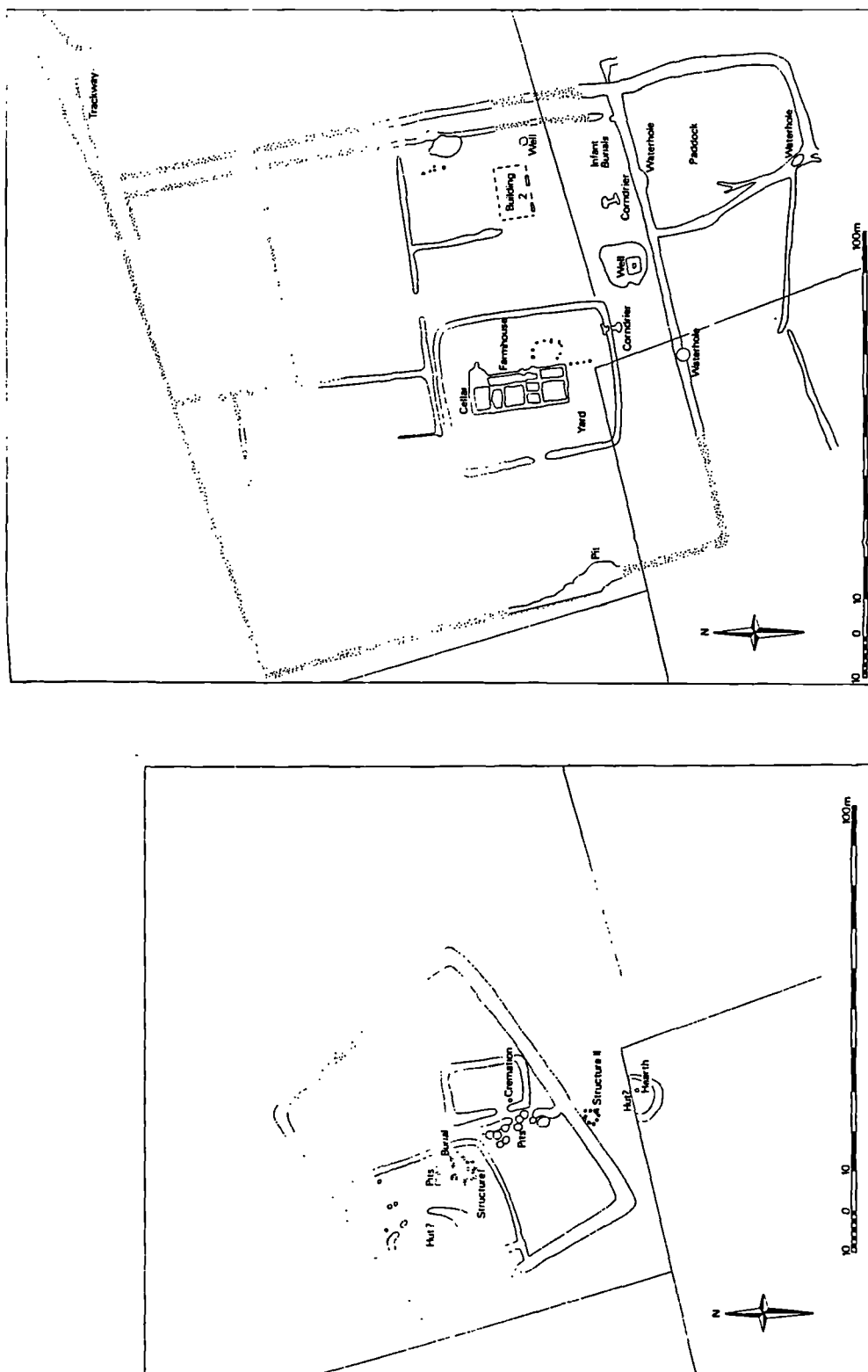


Figure 6.38 The Late Iron Age and late Roman phases at Barton Court Farm (Miles 1985: Figs. 5 and 8, 8, 11)

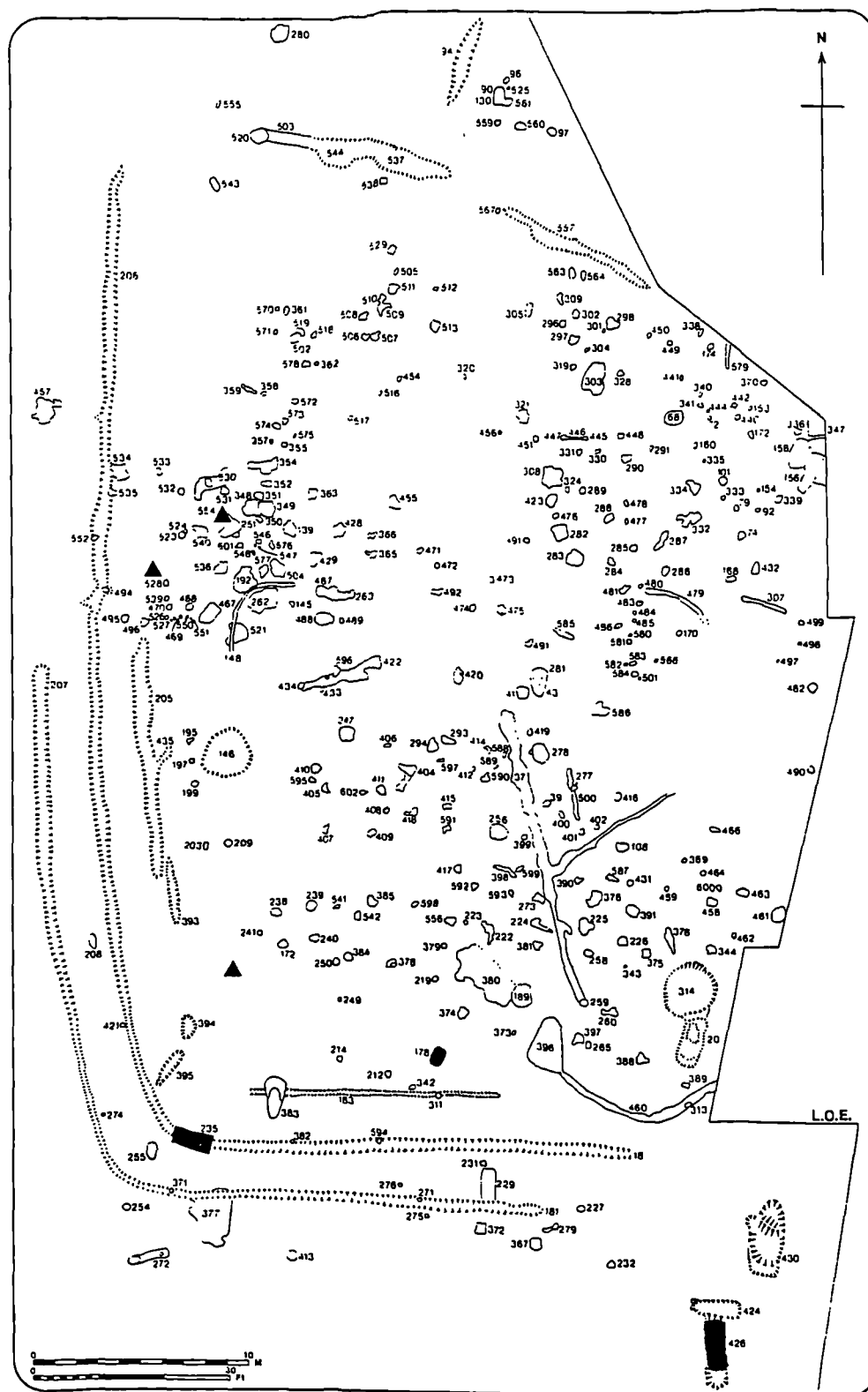


Figure 6.39 Composite plan of burials and settlement at Biglis (after Robinson 1988: 21, Fig. 7)
(Infant burials are indicated by triangles, adult / sub-adult burials by solid features)

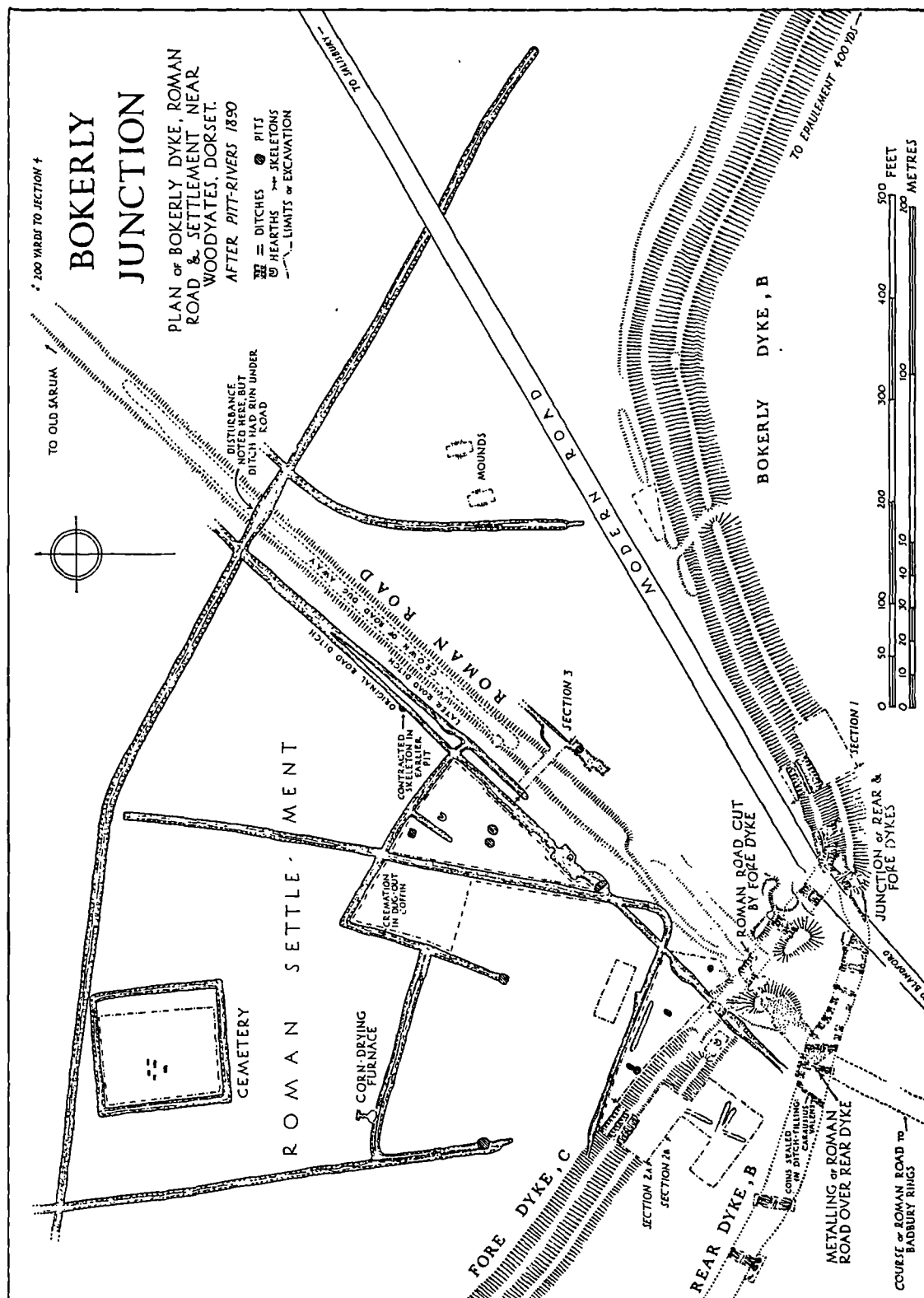


Figure 6.40 The Woodyates settlement and burials at 'Bokerly Junction' (from Hawkes and Piggott 1947: Fig. 13)

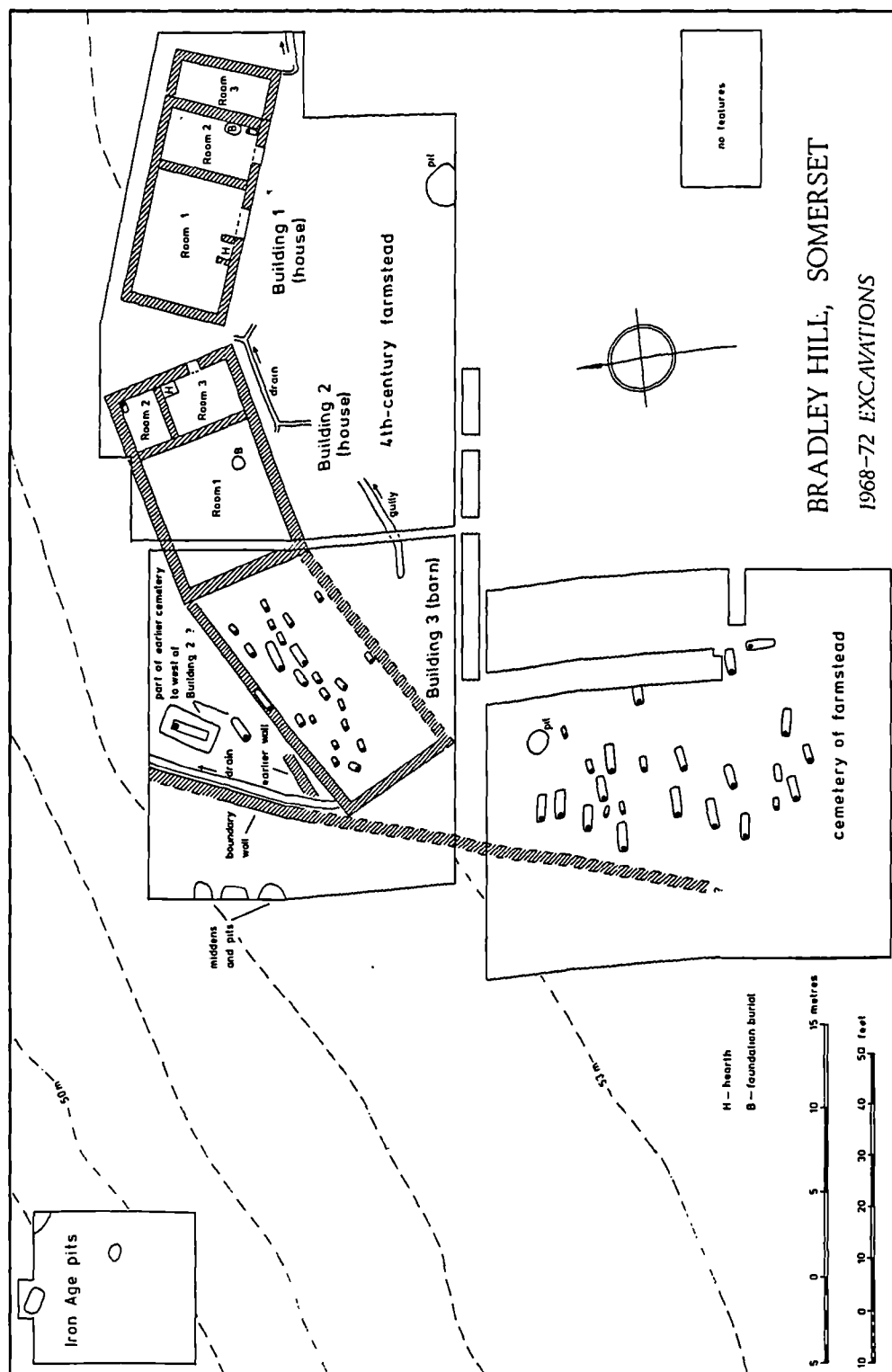


Figure 6.41 Settlement and burials at Bradley Hill (infant cemetery in building 3) (from Leech 1981: Fig. 2, 179)

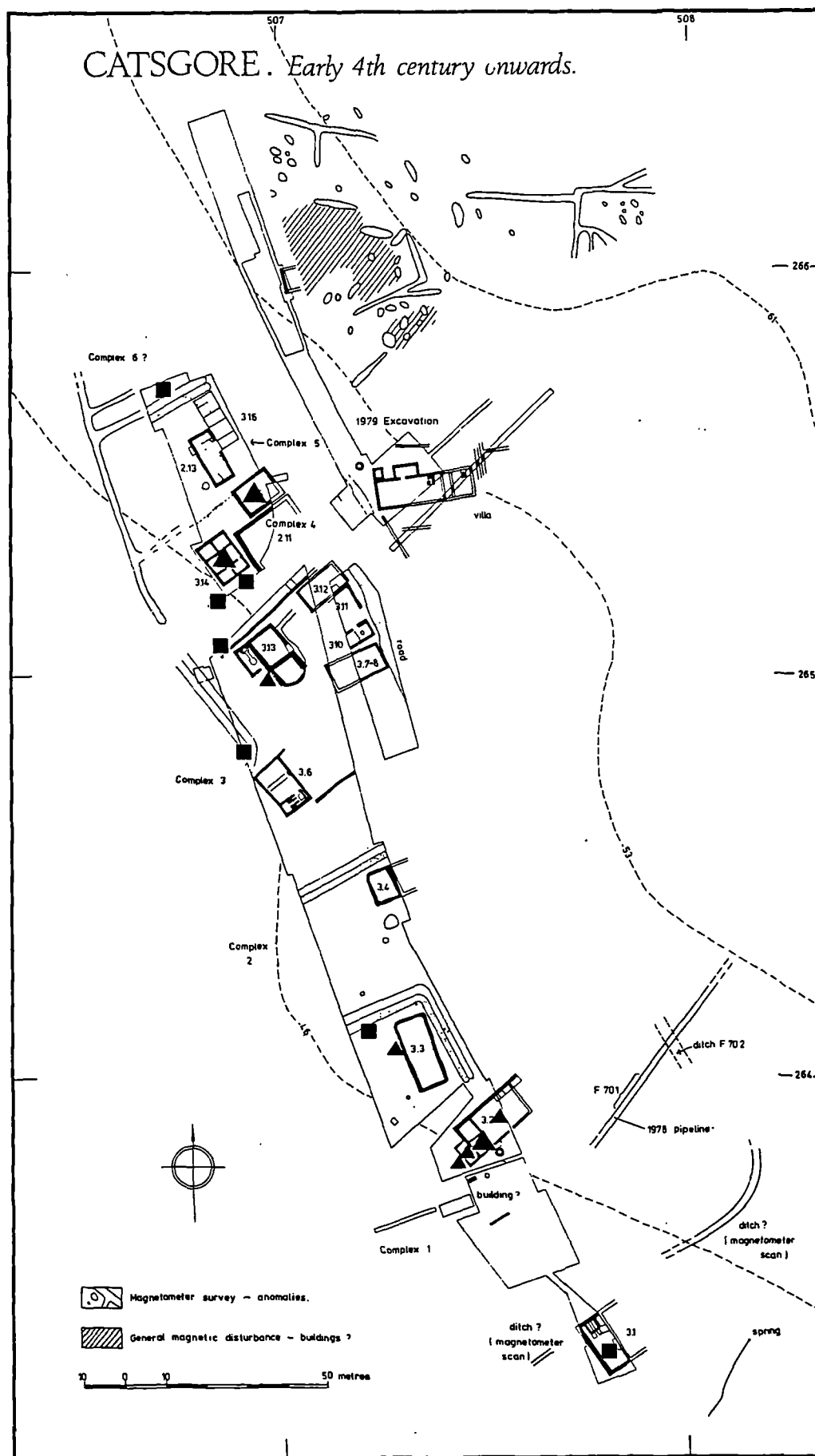


Figure 6.42 Fourth century settlement at Catsgore, with burials added (after Leech 1982: Fig. 5, 8)
(Infant burials are indicated by triangles, adult / sub-adult burials by solid features)

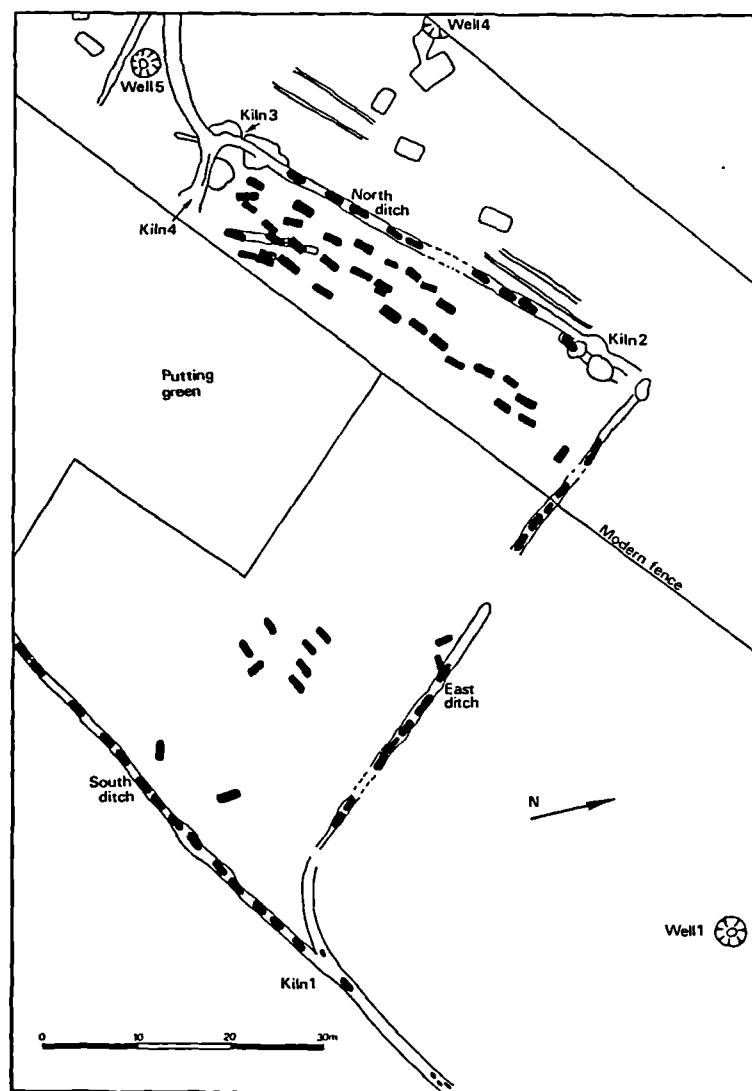


Figure 6.43 The Romano-British inhumation cemetery at Dunstable (from Matthews 1981: Fig. 2, 4)

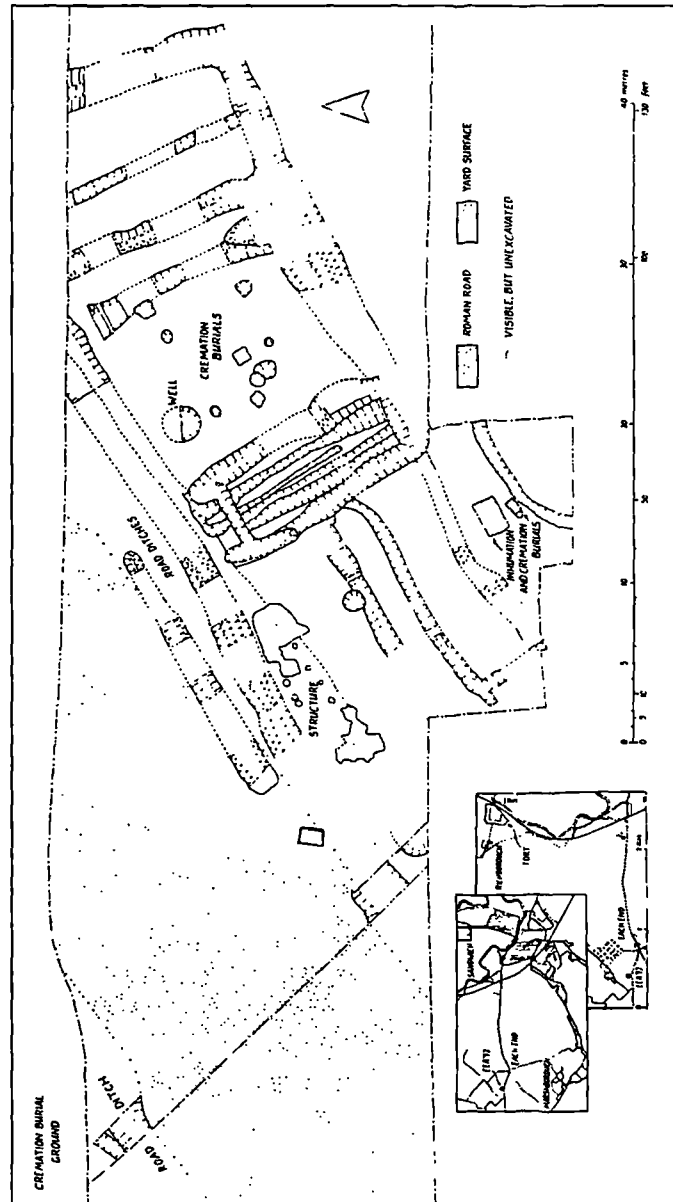


Figure 6.44 First to third century AD cemetery and settlement at Each End, Ash (Bennett and Panton 1993: Fig. 8, 378)

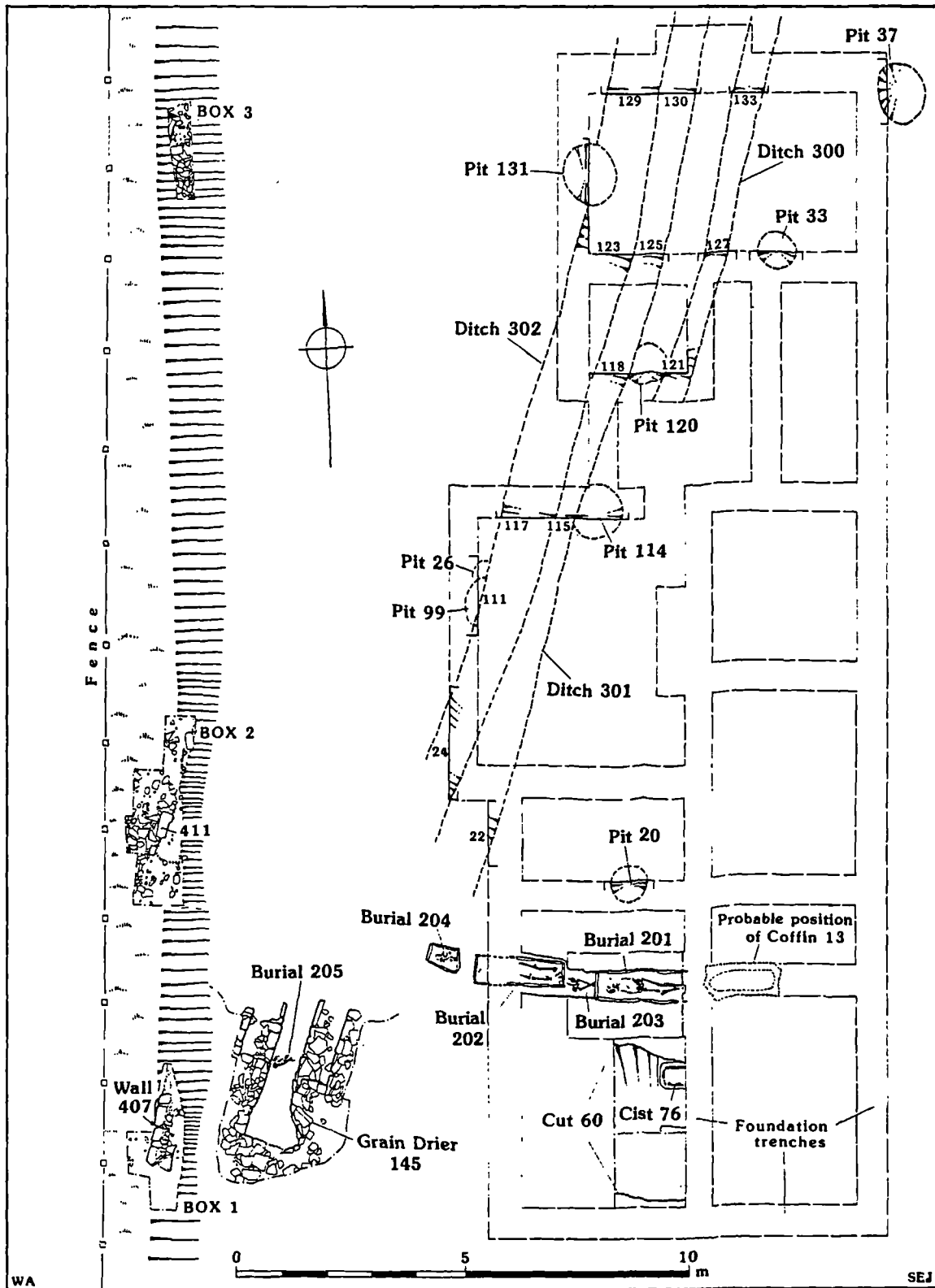


Figure 6.45 Settlement features and burials at Eyewell Farm, Chilmark (from Fitzpatrick and Crockett 1998: Fig. 2, 13)

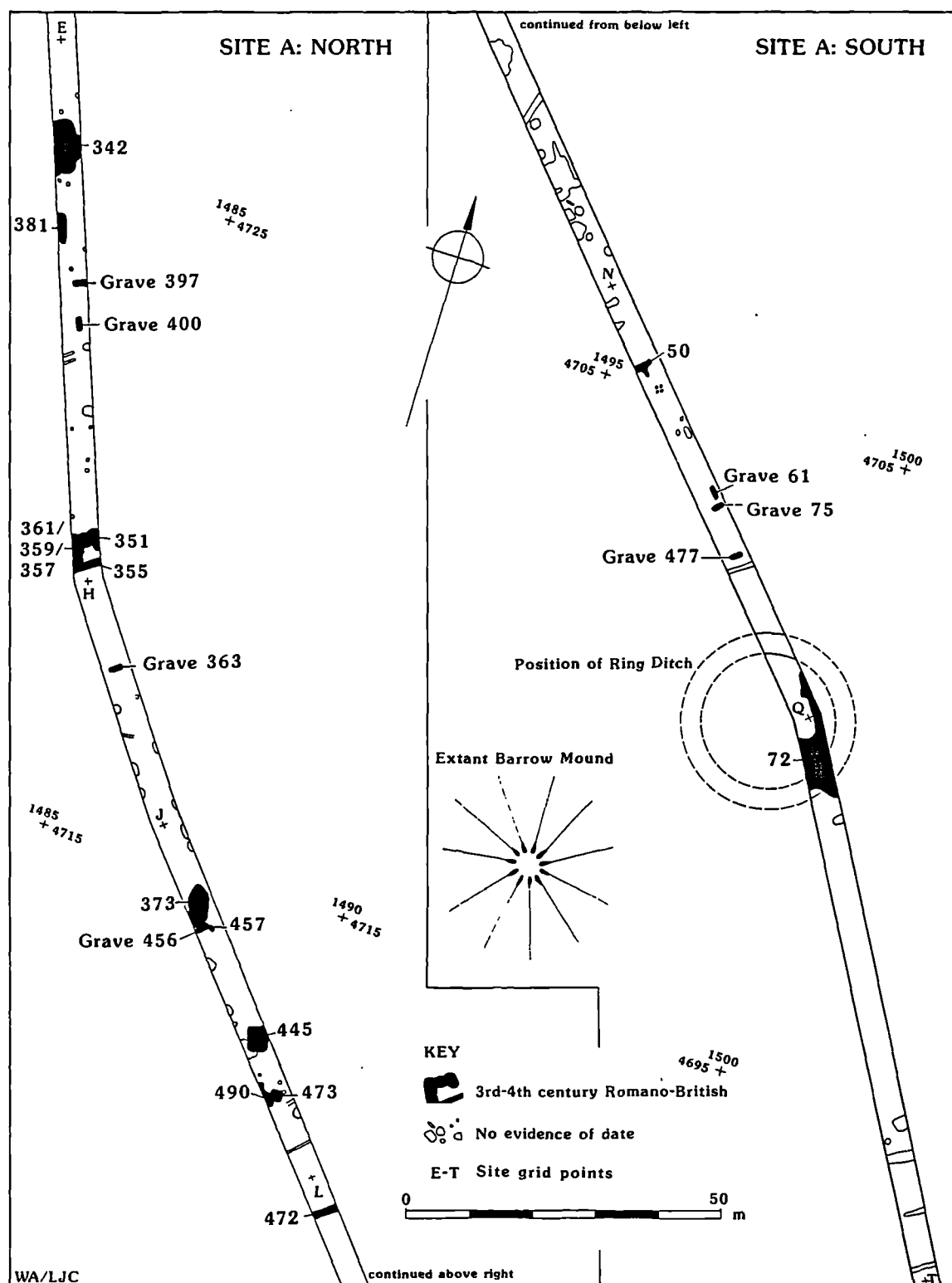


Figure 6.46 Settlement features and burials at Figcheldean, Site A (Graham and Newman 1993: Fig. 8, 20)

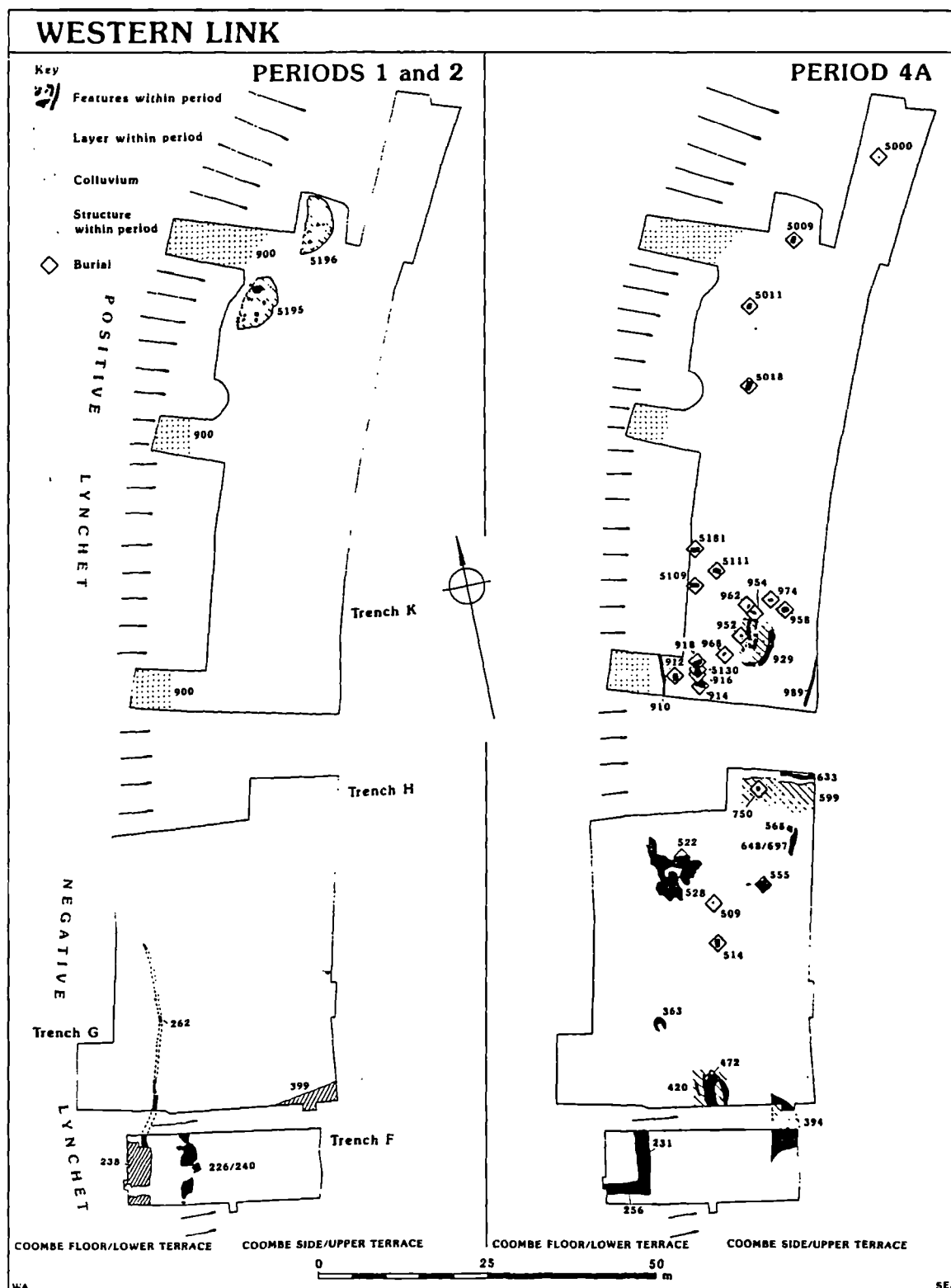


Figure 6.47a Fordington Bottom, Dorchester. Burial and settlement evidence from periods 1 and 2 (Bronze Age and Late Iron Age / early Romano-British) (Smith *et al.* 1997: Fig. 90, 204)

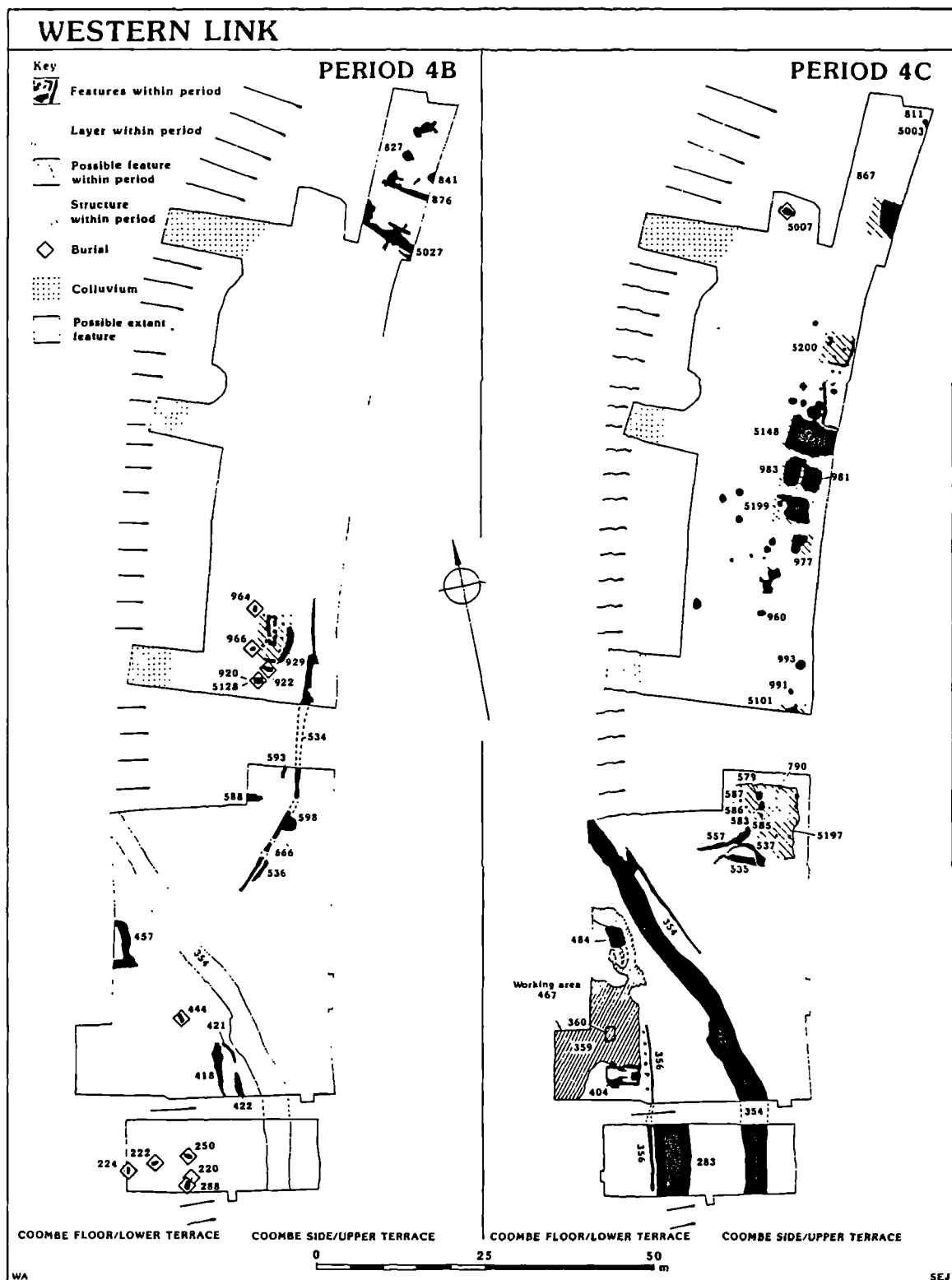


Figure 6.47b Fordington Bottom, Dorchester. Burial and settlement evidence from periods 4B and 4C (earlier and later Romano-British) (Smith *et al.* 1997: Fig. 91, 205)

FOSSE LANE, Shepton Mallet (Showerings) Excavations and Surveys 1990



Figure 6.48 Settlement area, cemeteries and burials at Fosse Lane, Shepton Mallet (Leach 1990: Fig. 2, 50)

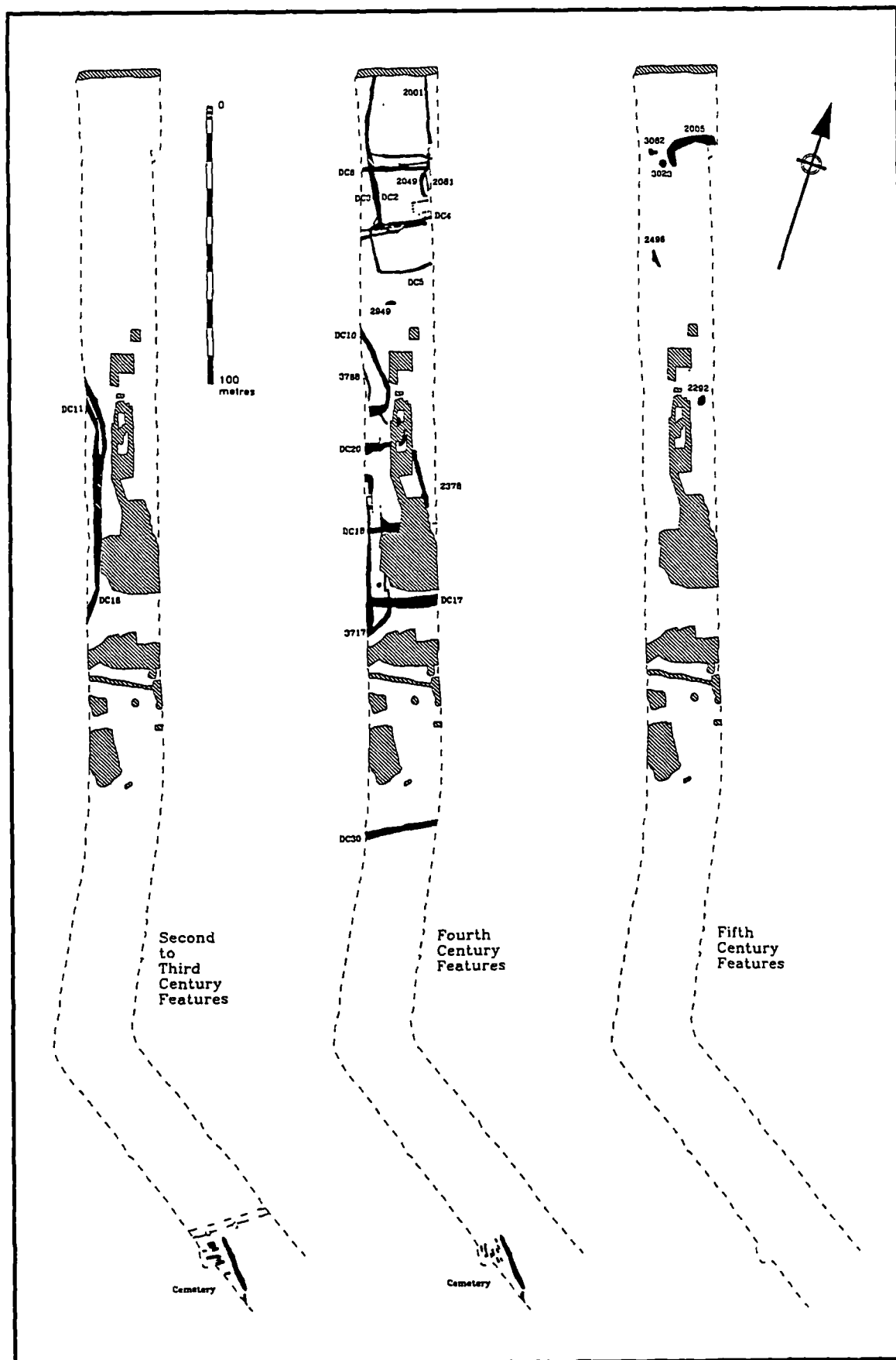


Figure 6.49 Second to fifth century settlement and cemetery at Foxton (from Price *et al.*: 1997: Fig. 15, 33)

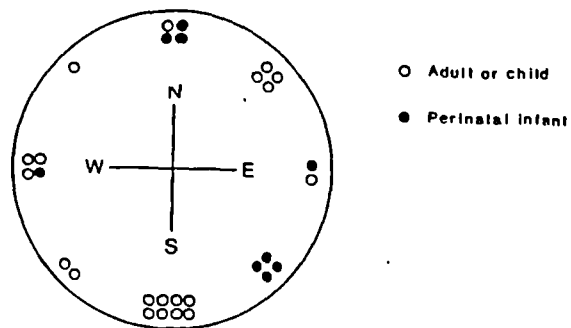
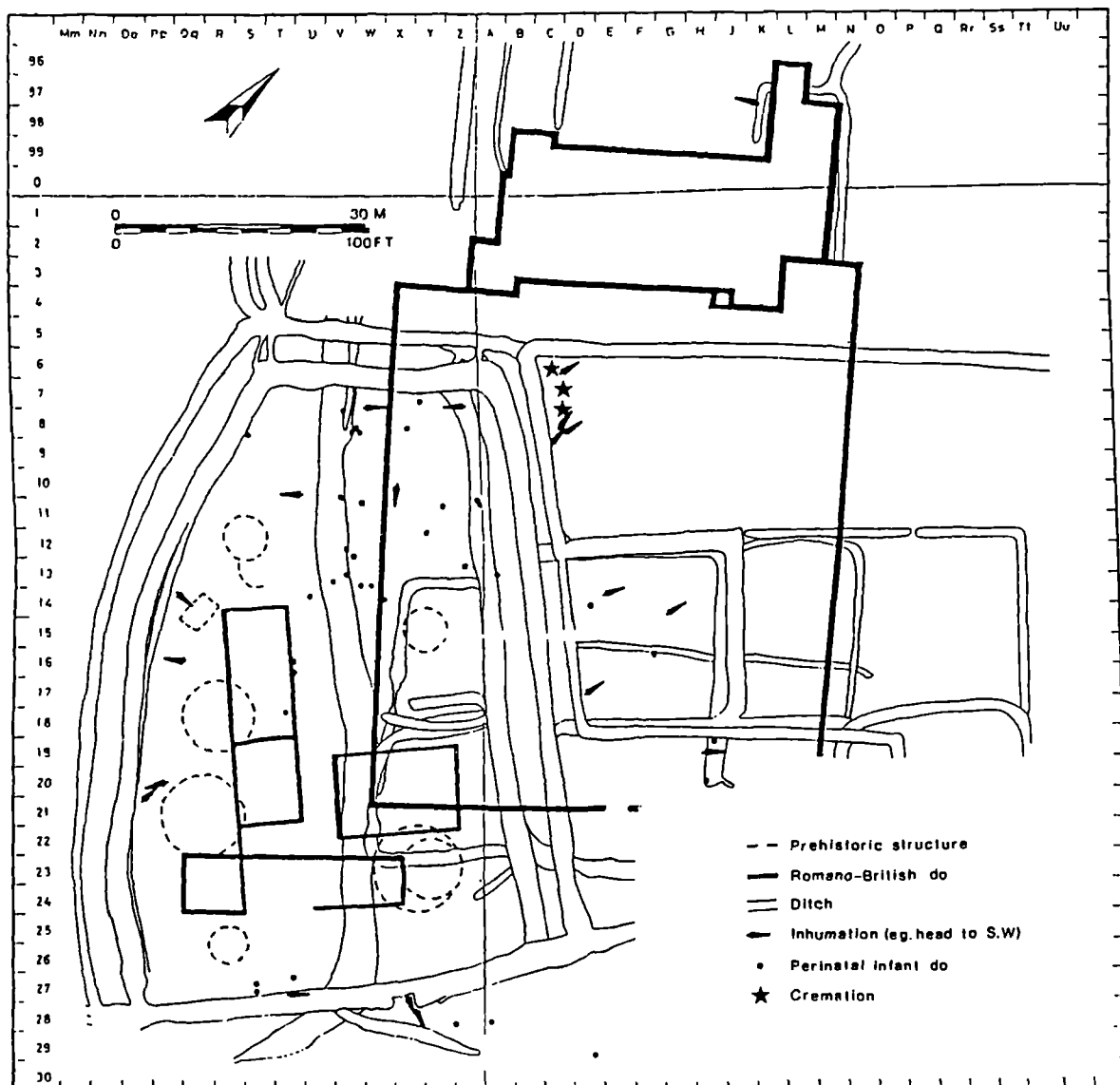


Figure 6.50 The distribution of burials in relation to principal Iron Age and Roman features at Frocester Court (after Price: archive)

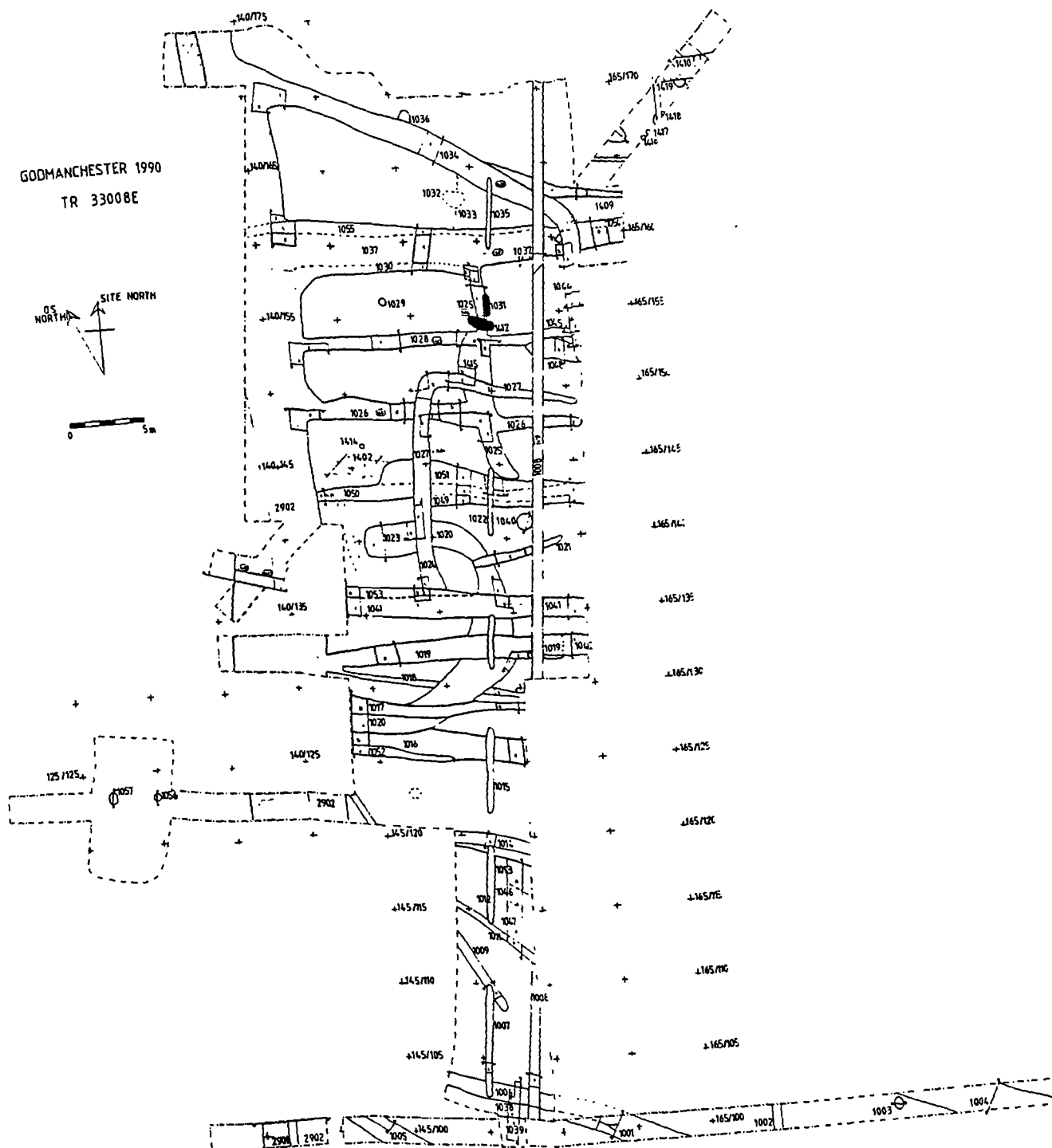


Figure 6.51 Mid Roman burials (solid) in relation to contemporary features (shaded) at Godmanchester: A14/604 junction (after Wait 1991: Fig. 10, 88)

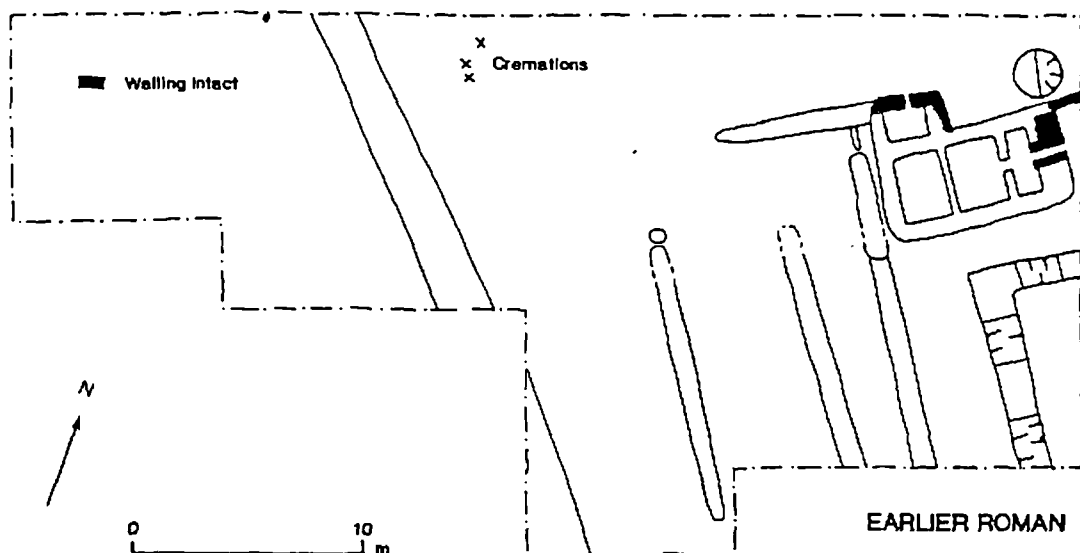
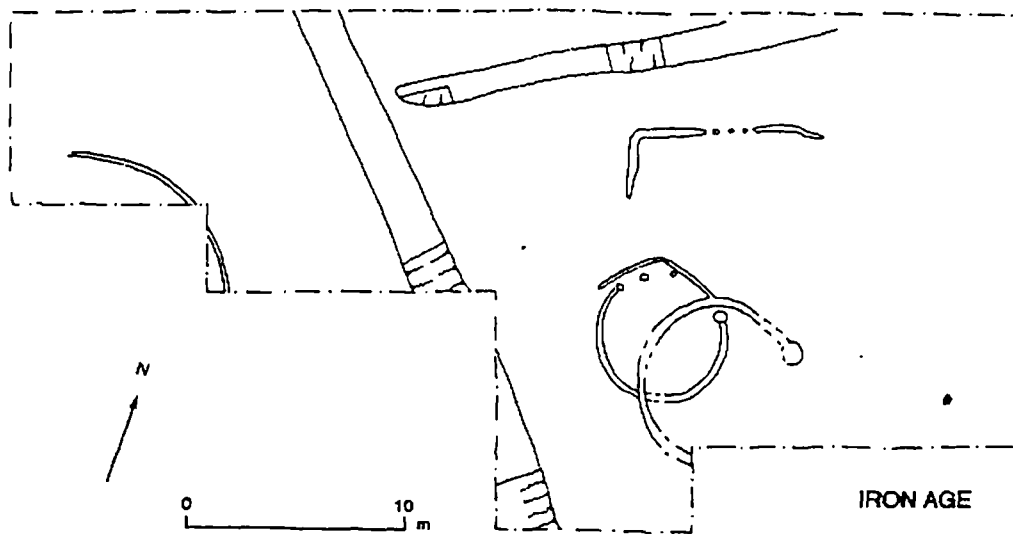


Figure 6.52 Iron age and early Roman settlement at Hayton and early Roman burials (from Halkon and Millett 1997: 4-7)

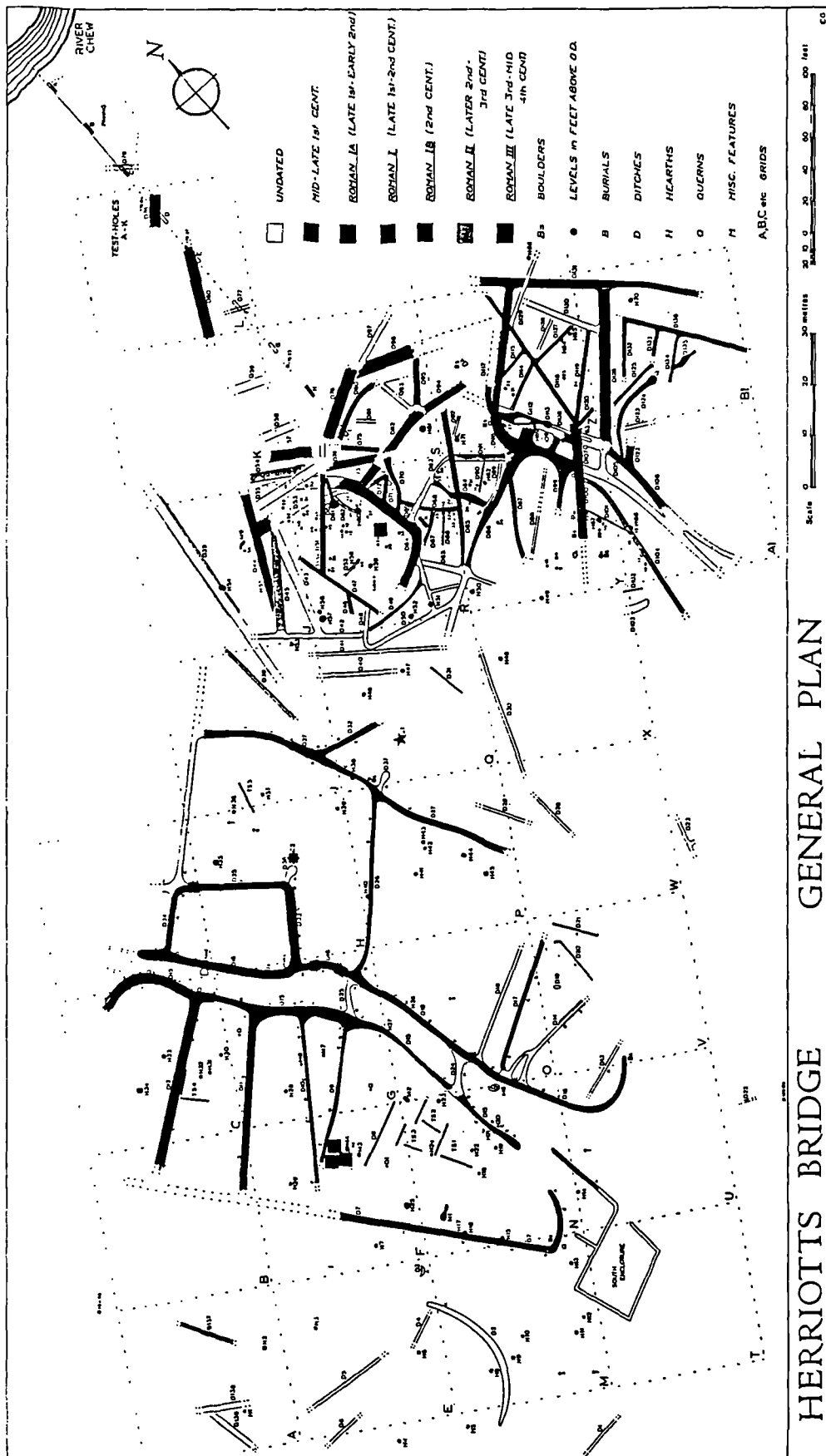


Figure 6.53 Settlement and burials at Herriott's Bridge (after Rahitz and Greenfield 1977: Fig. 35, facing p. 72)
(Small squares indicate adult inhumations, a star a human cremation, an asterisk a horse cremation)

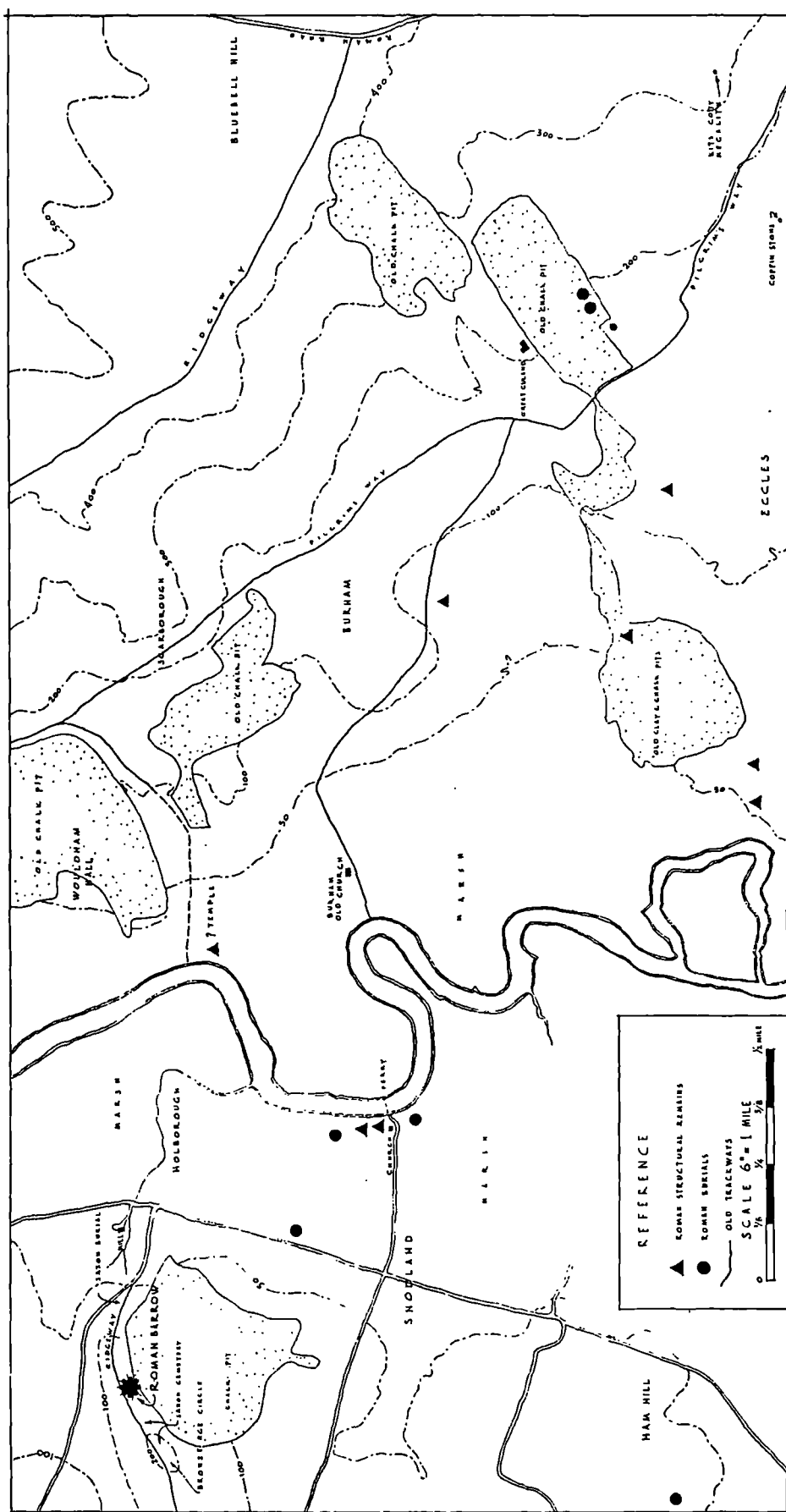


Figure 6.54 The barrow burial at Holborough in its landscape context (from Jessup 1954; Fig. 1, opposite 2)

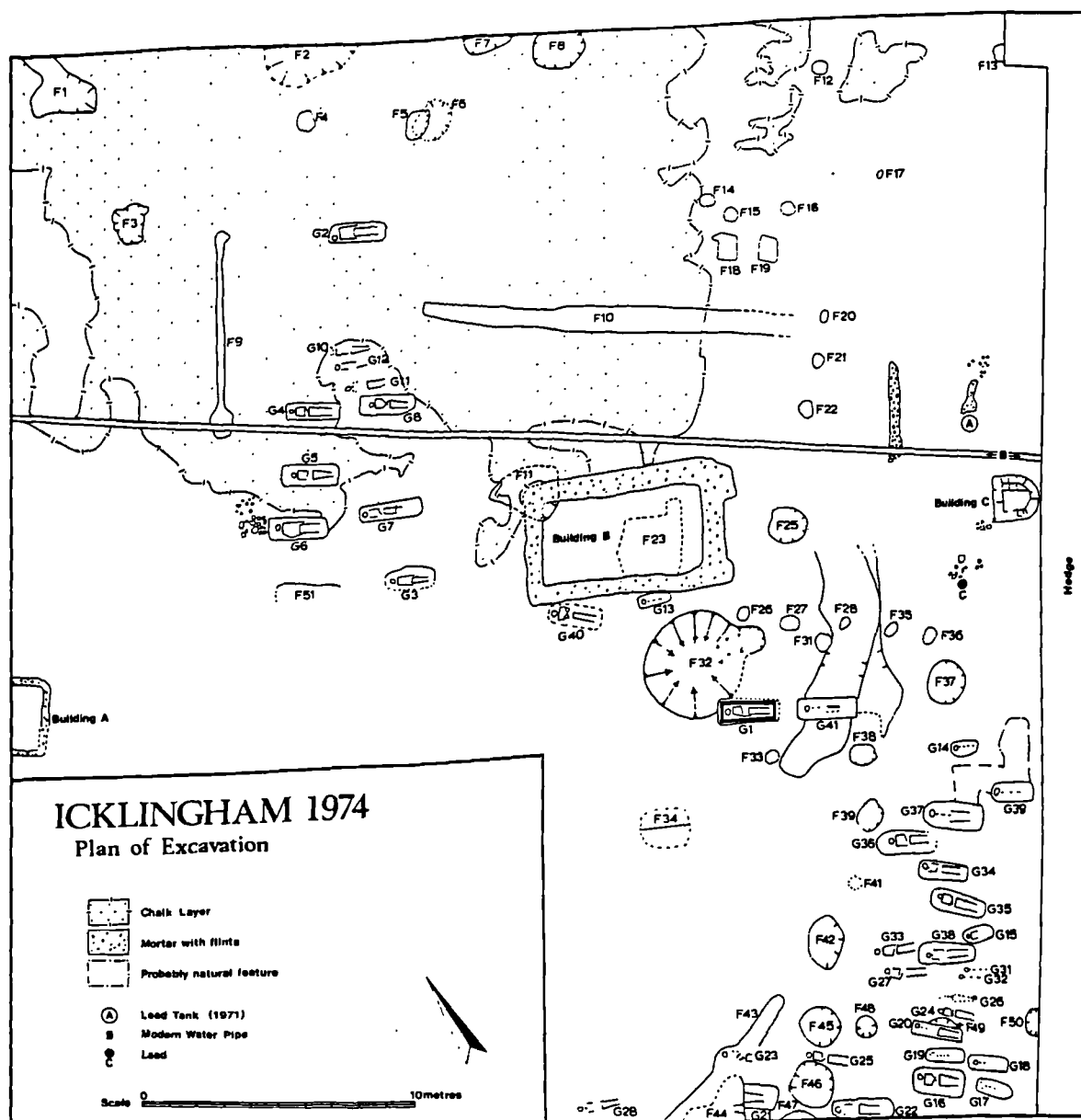


Figure 6.55 The late Roman cemetery at Icklingham (from West and Plouviez 1976: Fig. 32, 68)

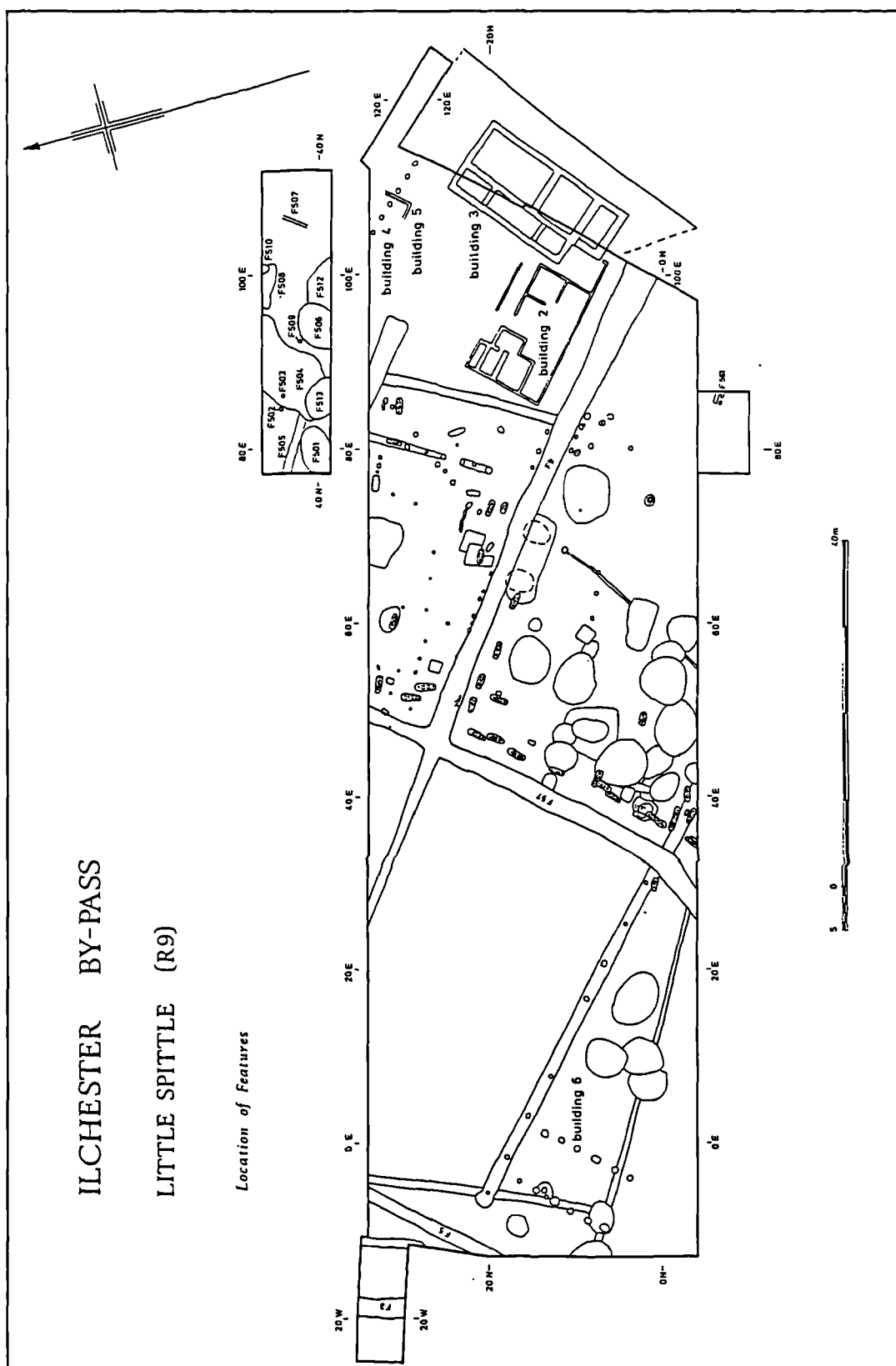


Figure 6.56a Composite plan of settlement and burials at Ilchester Little Spittle (Leach 1982: Fig. 34, 60)

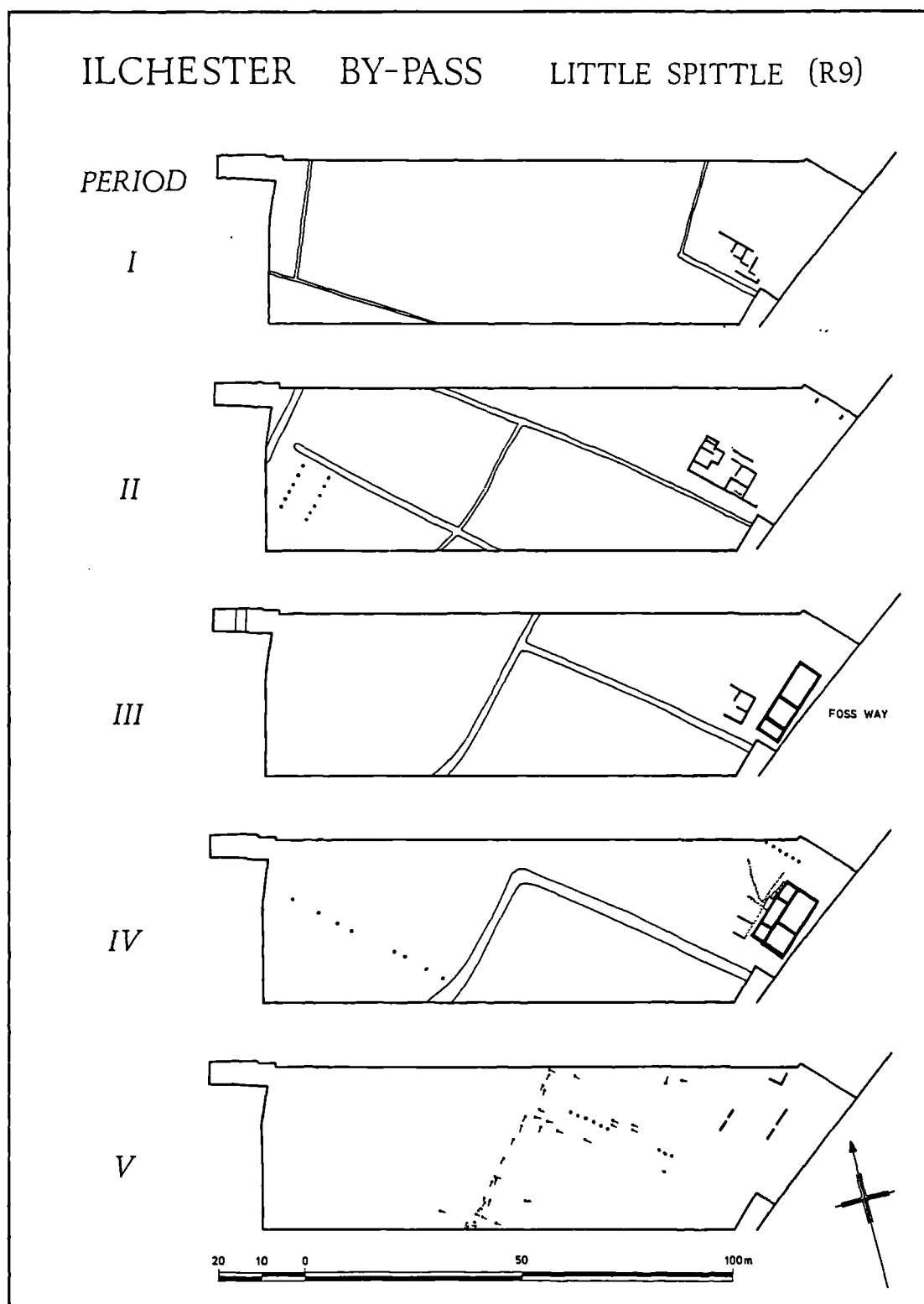


Figure 6.56b Phased plan of settlement and burials (phase V) at Ilchester Little Spittle (Leach 1982: Fig. 35, 62)

ILCHESTER BY-PASS

TOWNSEND CLOSE (R10)

Location of Features

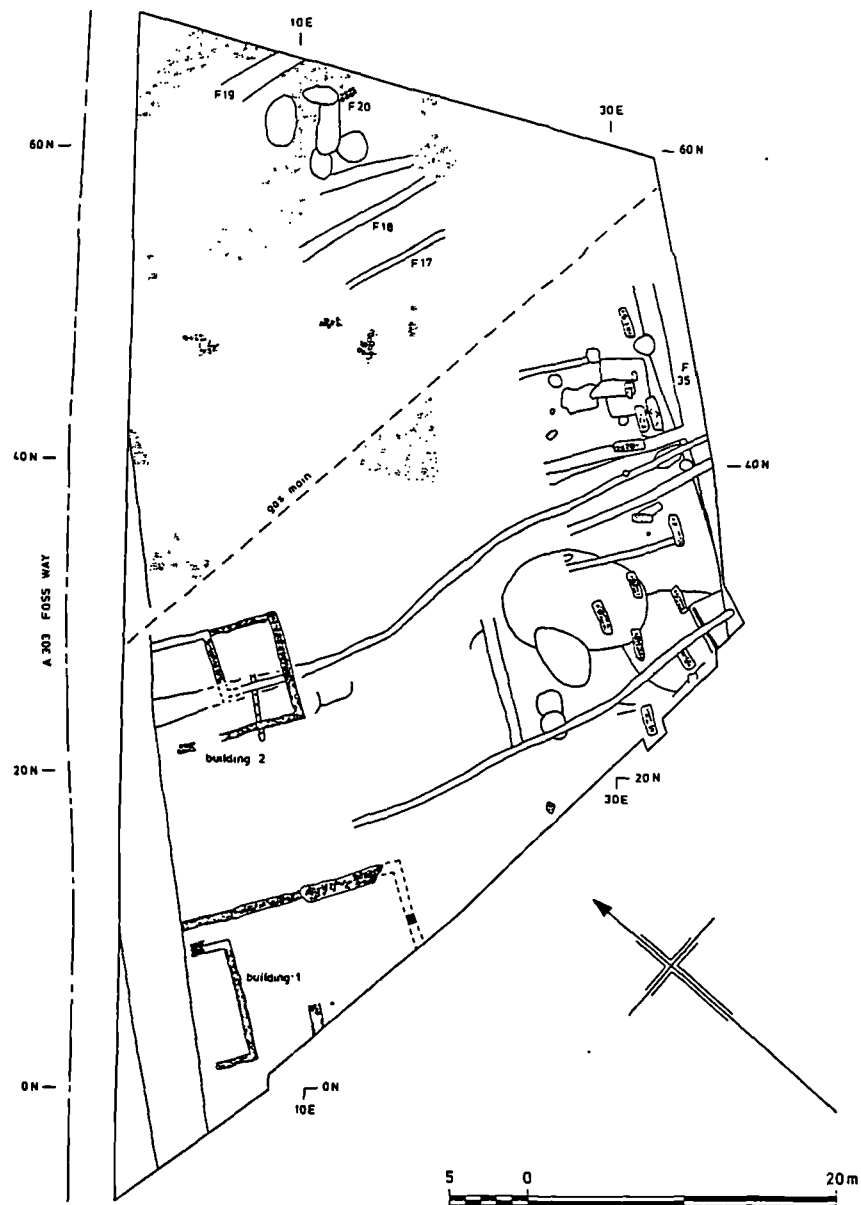


Figure 6.57 Composite plan of settlement and burials at Ilchester Townsend Close (from Leach 1982: Fig. 51, 92)

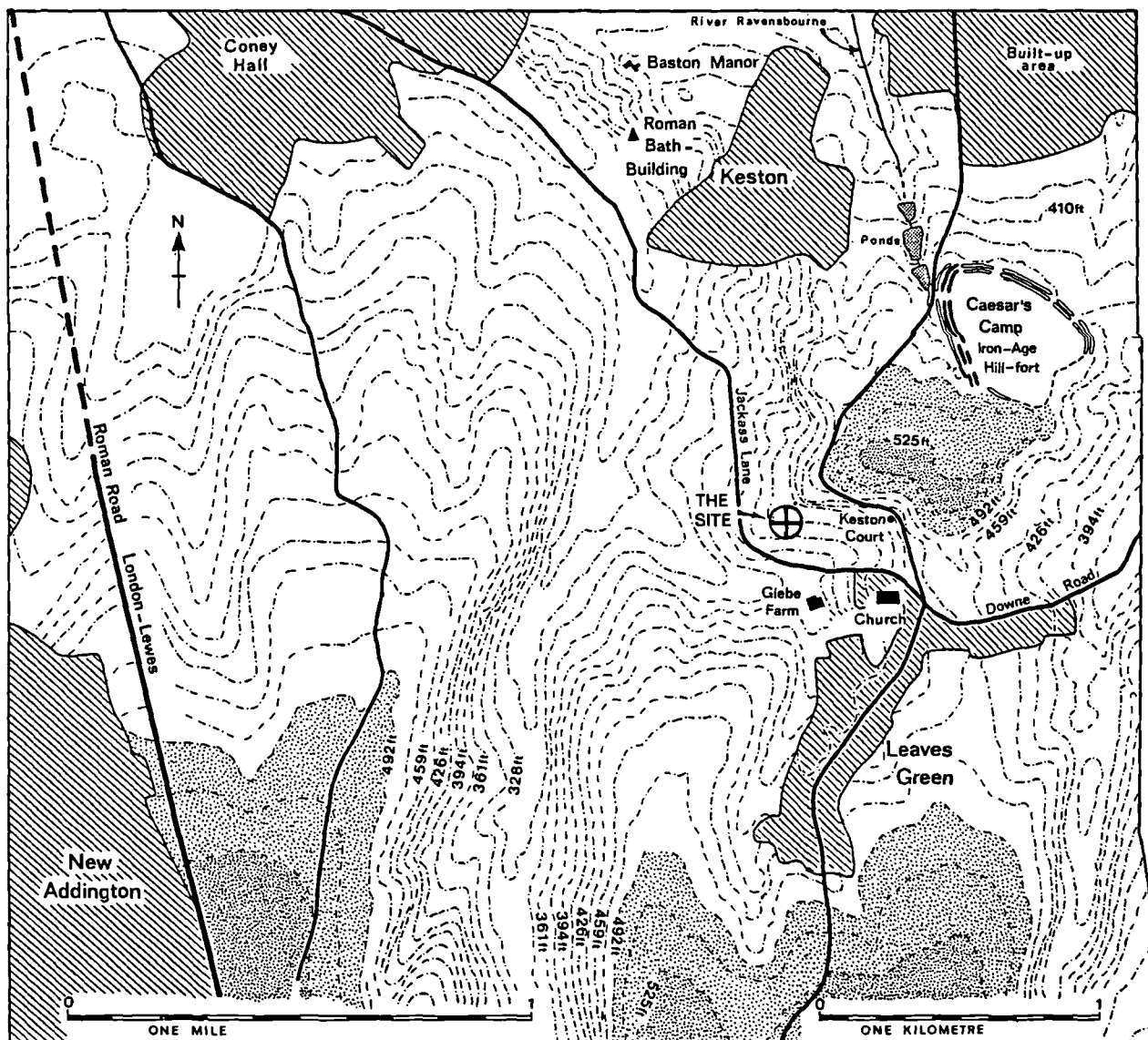


Figure 6.58a The Keston site in relation to its local landscape (from Philp et al. 1991: 3, Fig. 2)

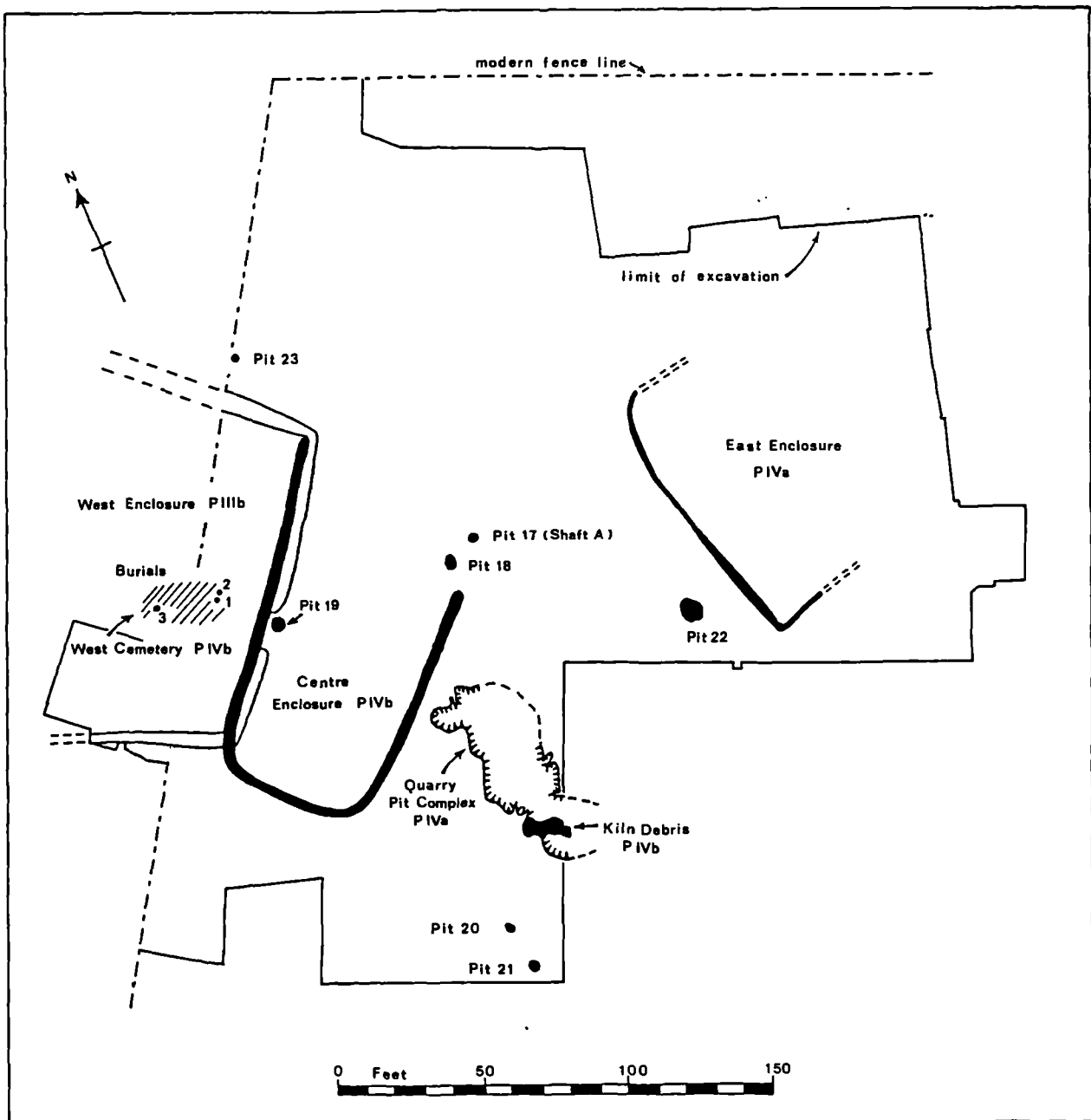


Figure 6.58b Period IV settlement and burials at Keston (from Philp et al. 1991: 39, Fig. 9)

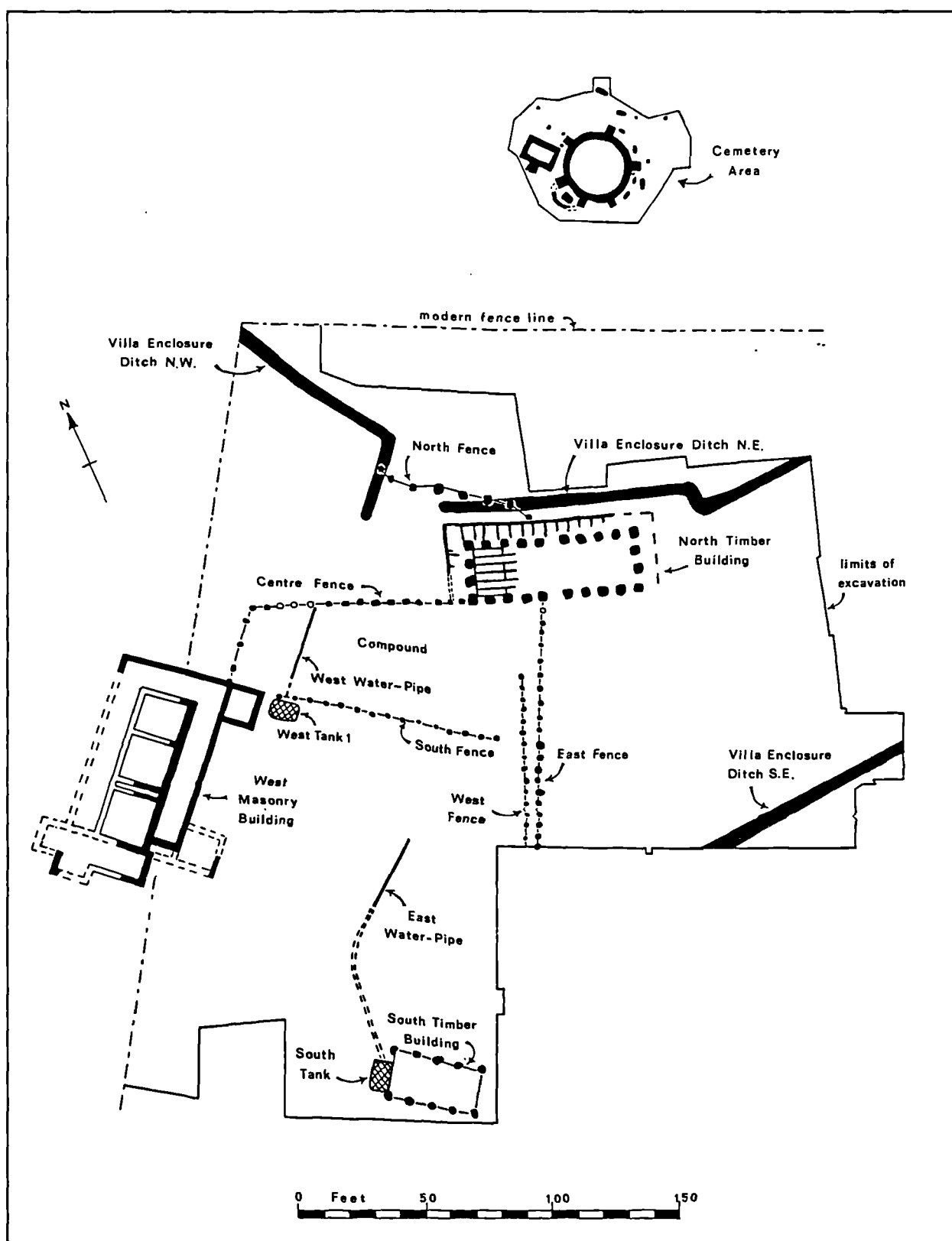


Figure 6.58c Period VI settlement and burials at Keston (from Philp et al. 1991: 67 Fig. 17)

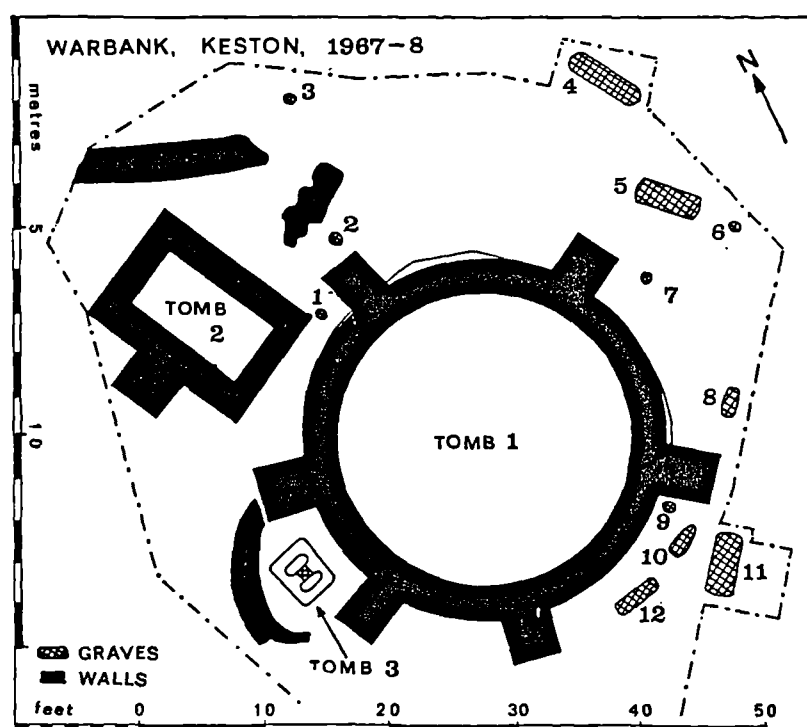


Figure 6.58d Period VI cemetery at Keston (from Philp 1969: 75)

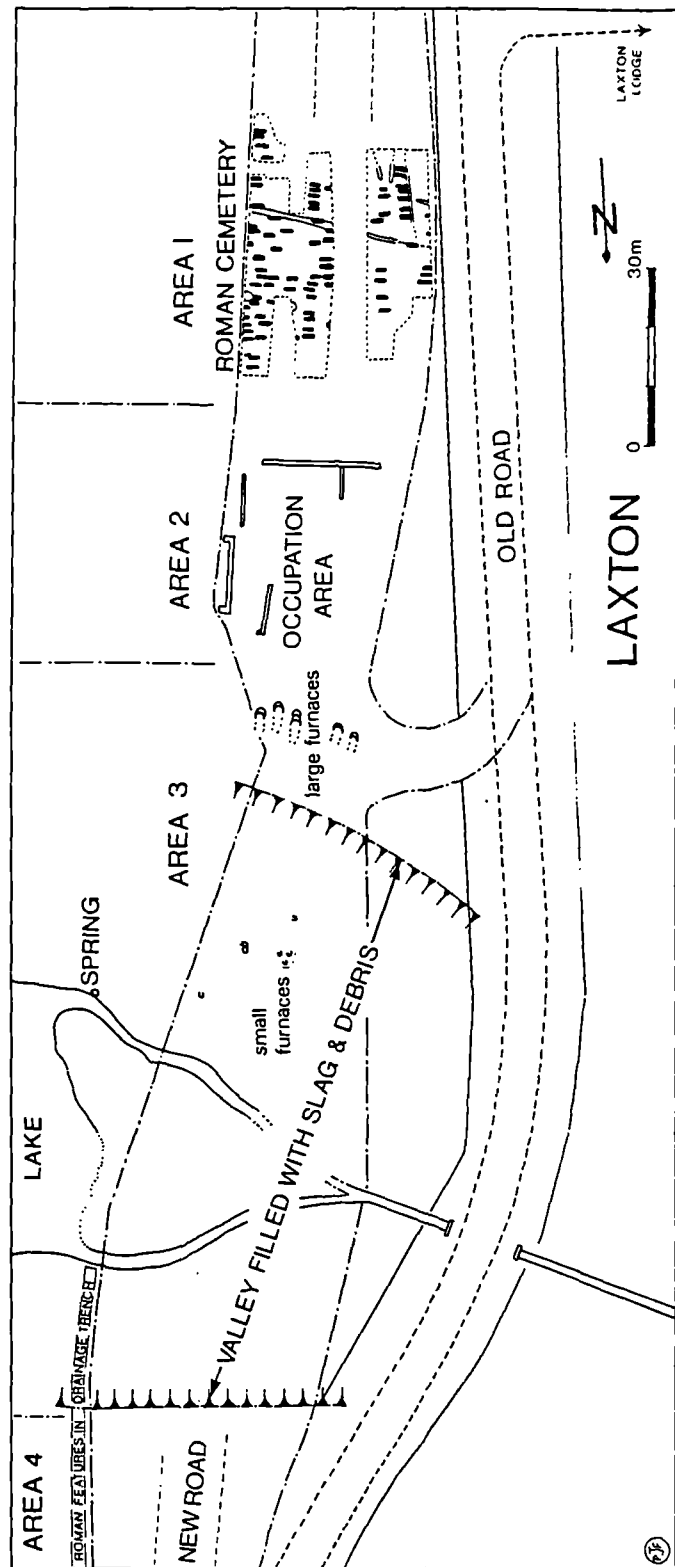


Figure 6.59 Settlement and cemetery at Laxton (Jackson and Tylecote 1988: Fig. 3, 278)

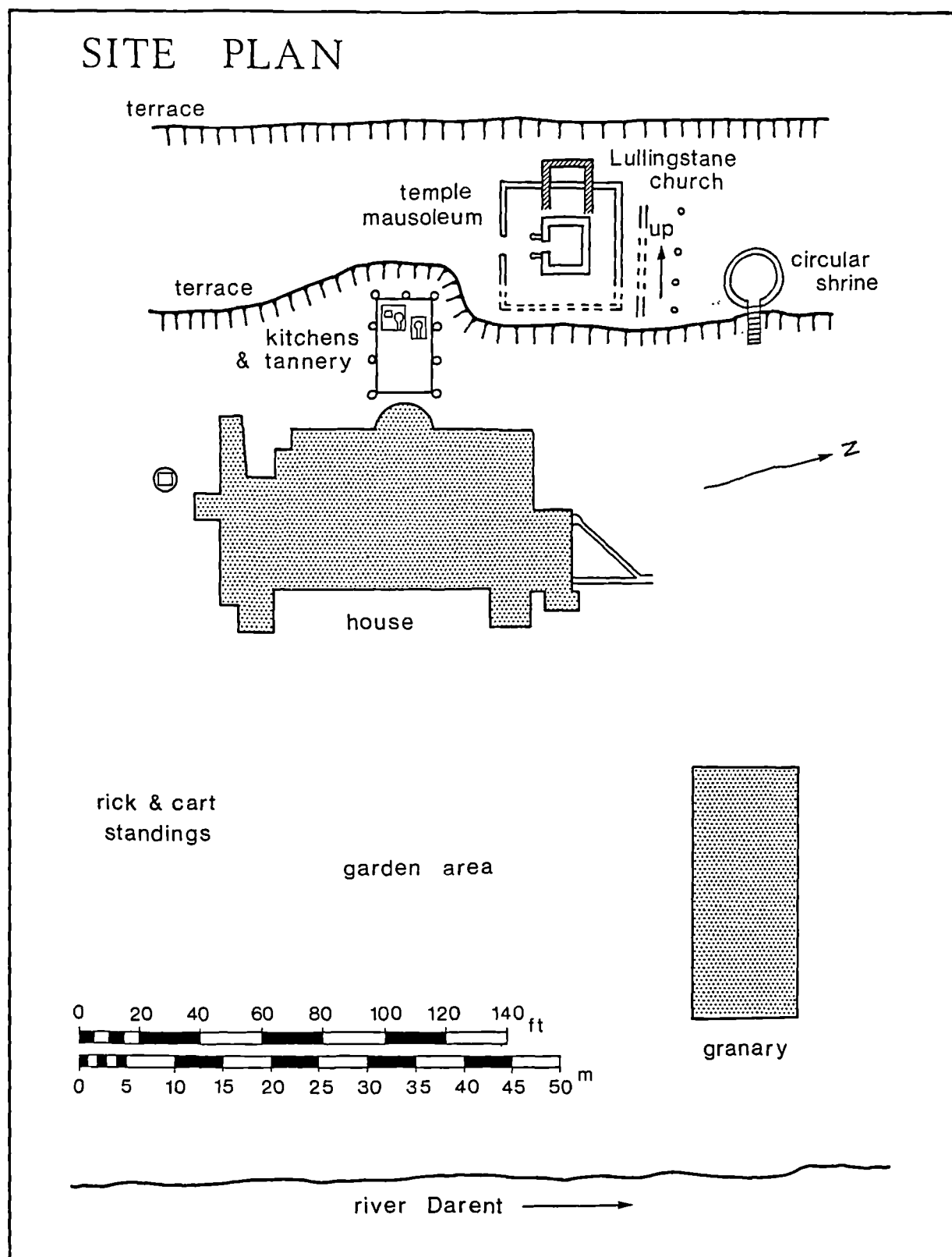


Figure 6.60 Temple - mausoleum and villa at Lullingstone (from Meates 1979: 25, Fig. 2)

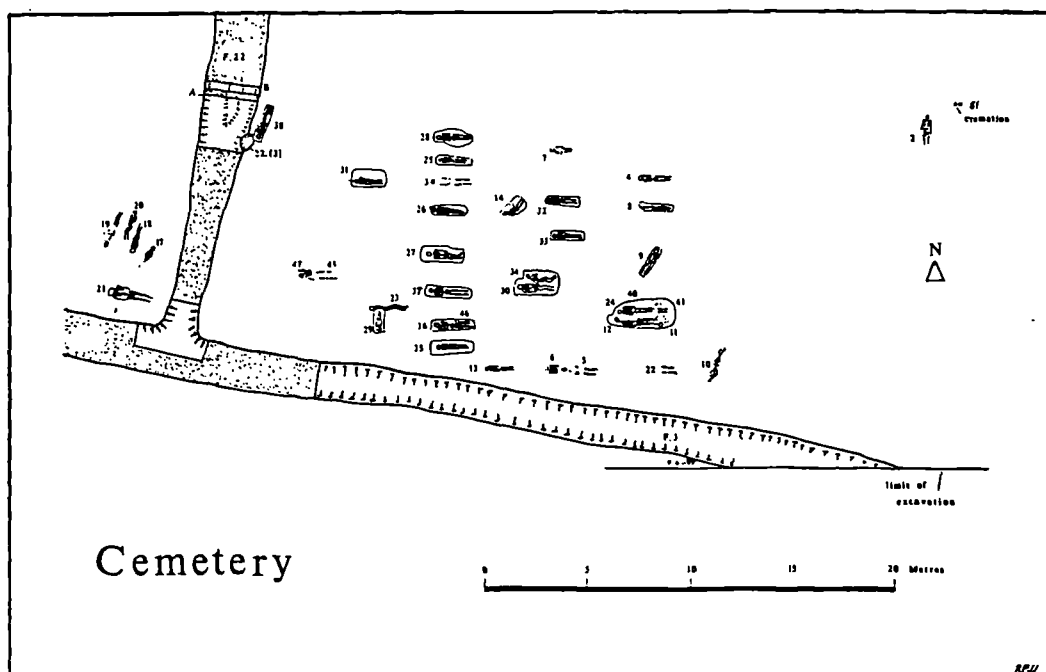
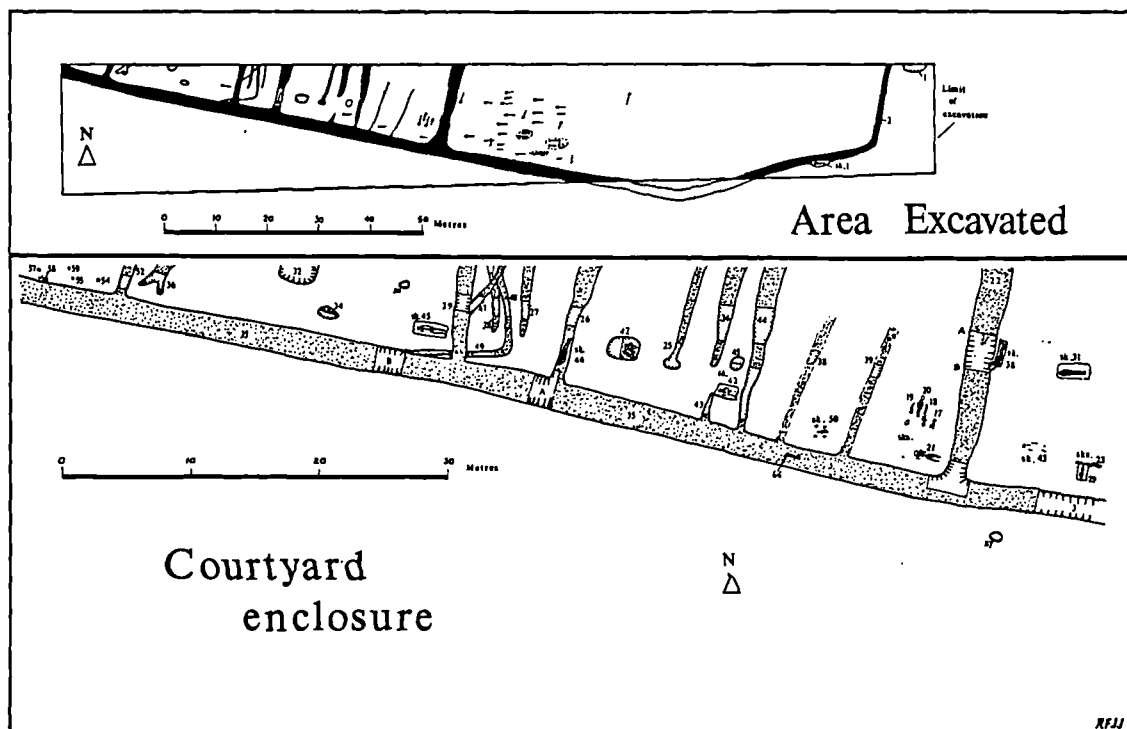


Figure 6.61 The excavated area, courtyard enclosure with burials and cemetery at Lynch Farm

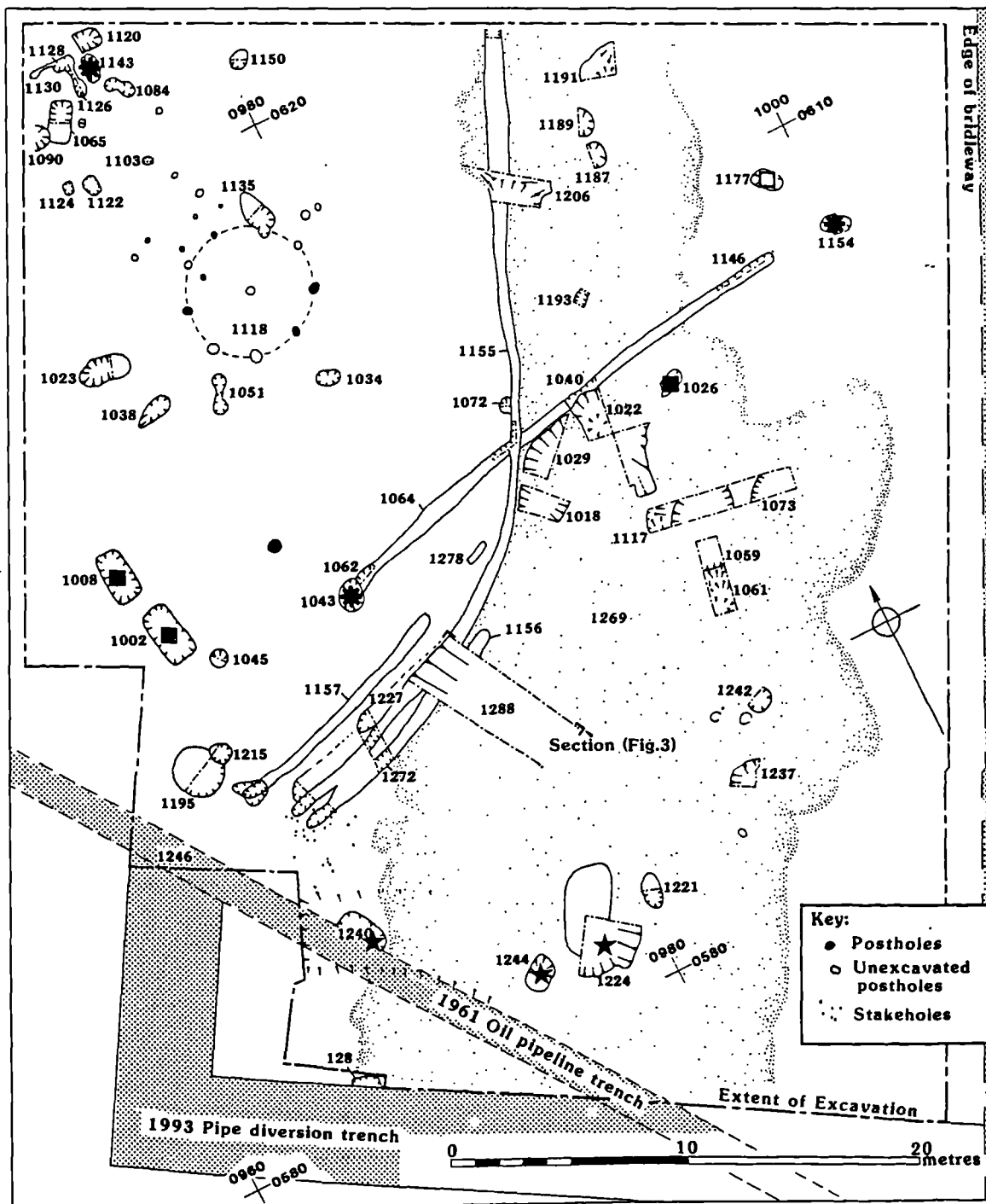


Figure 6.62 Human burials (square), animal burials (asterisk), pyre debris deposits (star) and other features at Maddington Farm, Shrewton (after McKinley and Heaton 1996: Fig. 2, 46)

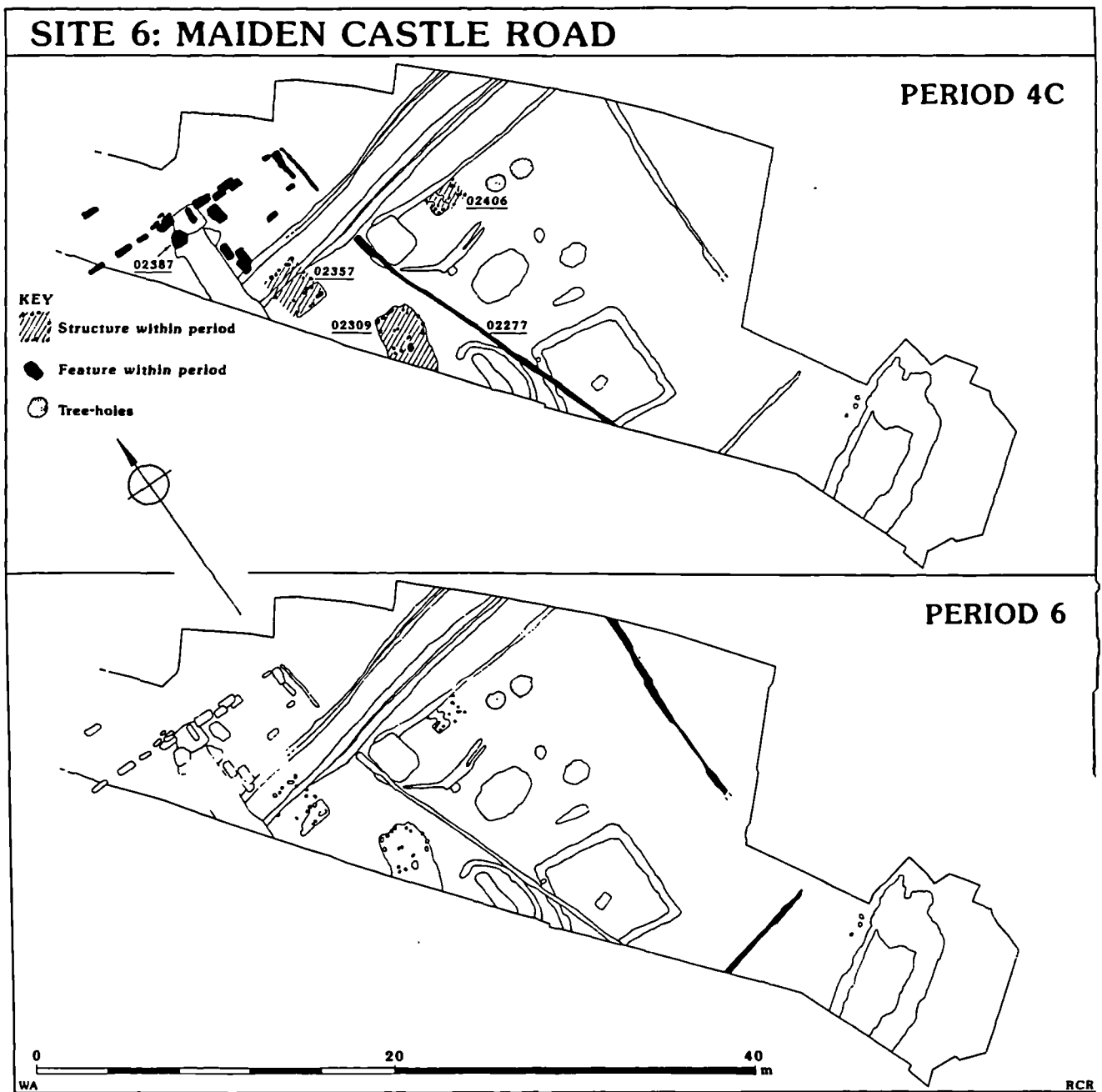


Figure 6.63 Period 4C (fourth century) burials and settlement at Maiden Castle Road, Dorchester (Smith et al. 1997: Fig. 48, 63)

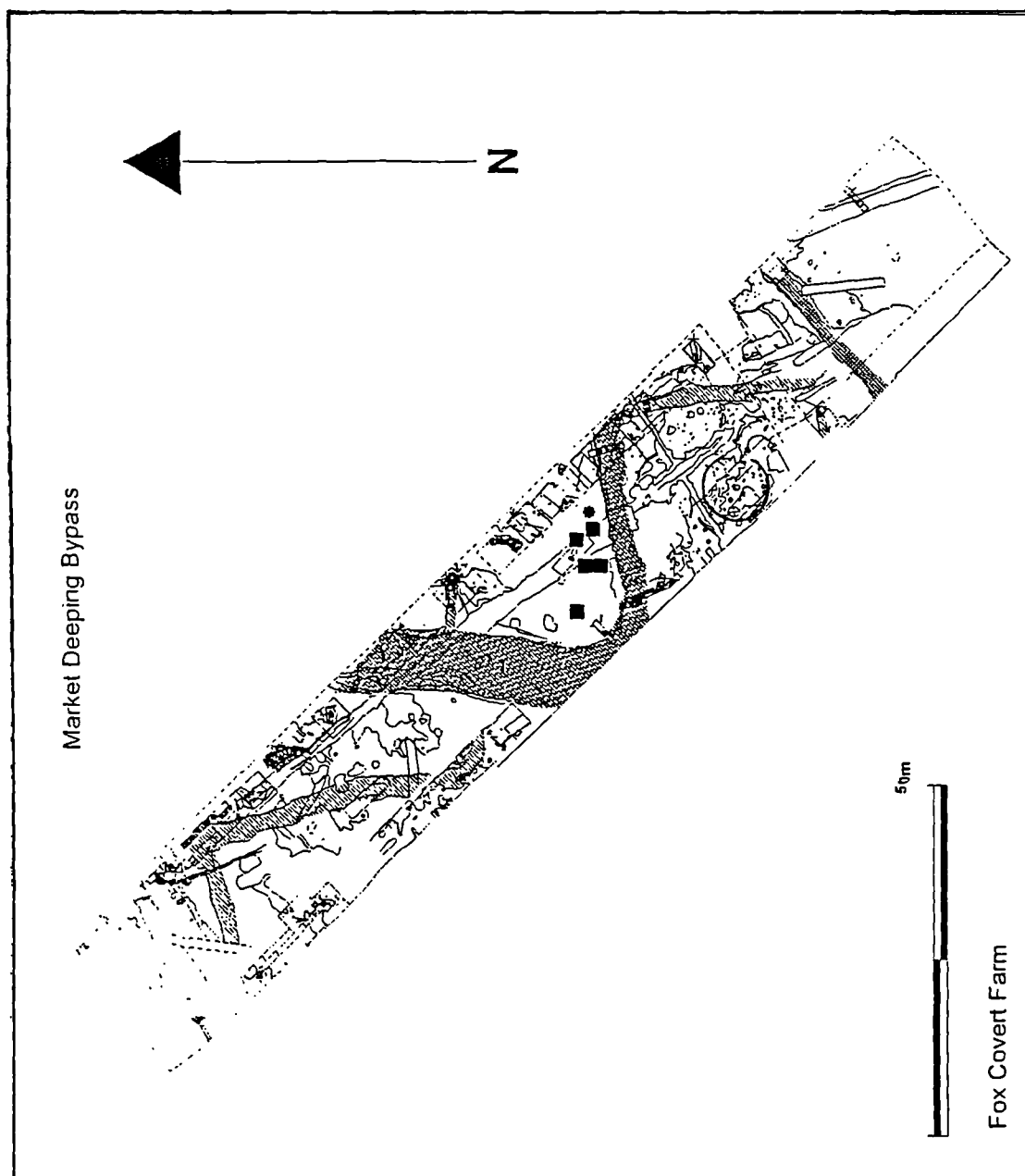


Figure 6.64 Roman period enclosure, burials and other features at Fox Covert Farm, Market Deeping (after Trimble unpublished)
(Inhumation burials are indicated by squares, the animal burial by an asterisk)

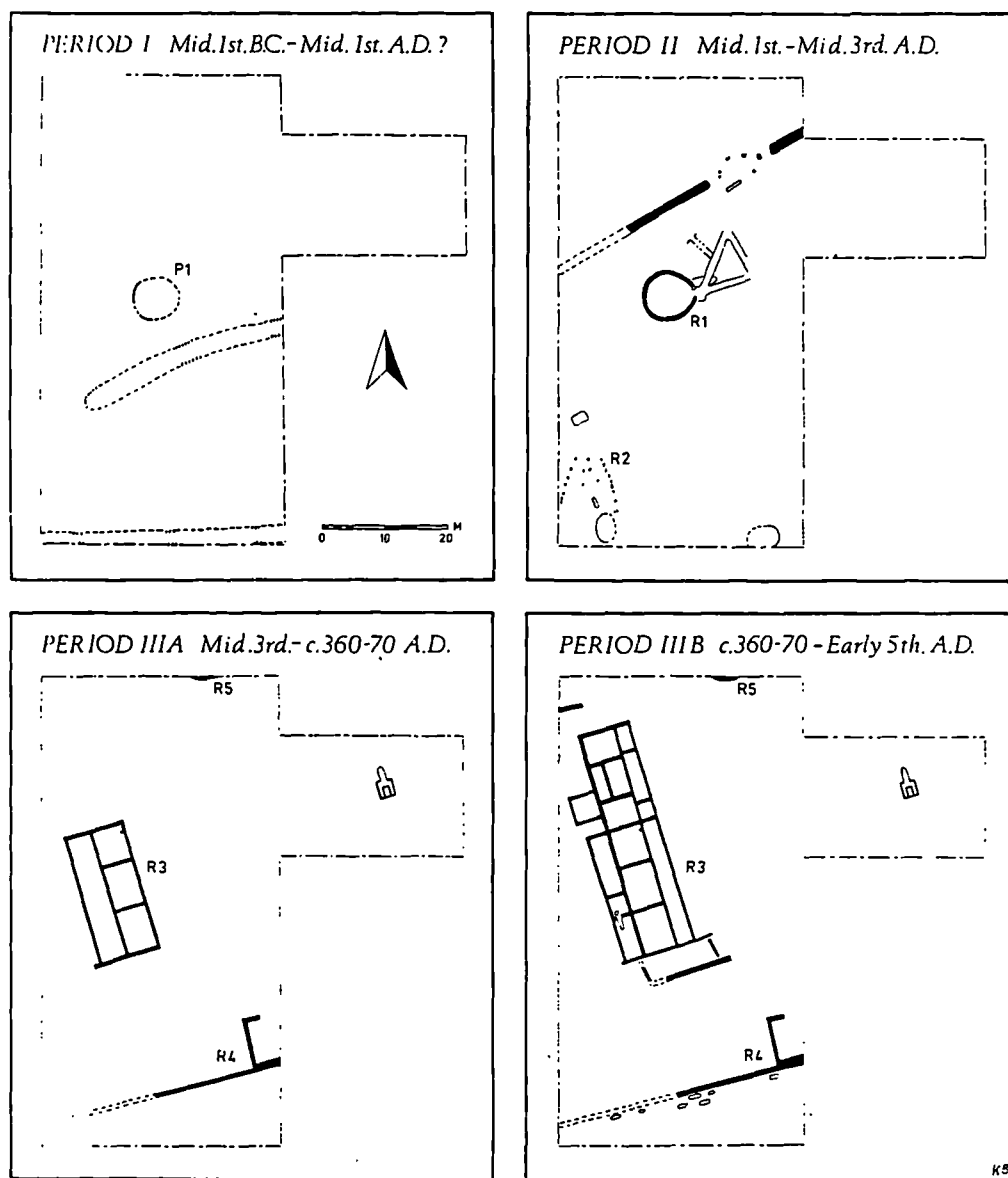


Figure 6.65 Settlement and burials at Marshfield (from Blockley 1985: Fig. 5, 13)
 (The trapezoidal R2 is a probable mortuary structure over an inhumation burial. Late fourth century inhumation burials are south of the wall south of R4)

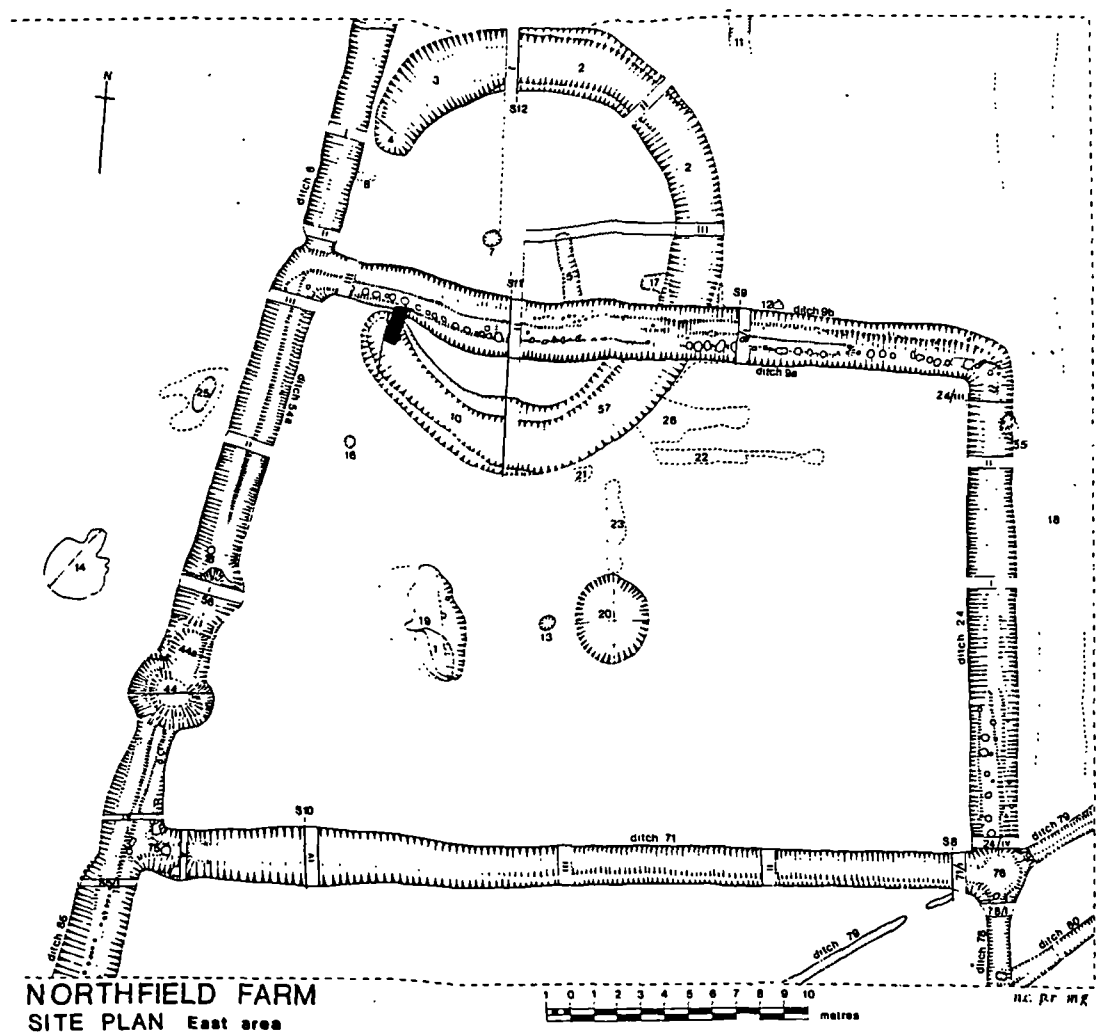


Figure 6.66 Roman burial (solid feature), Bronze Age ring ditch and backfilled ditch of a Roman period trapezoidal enclosure from Northfield Farm, Long Wittenham (from Gray 1977: Fig. 5, 10)

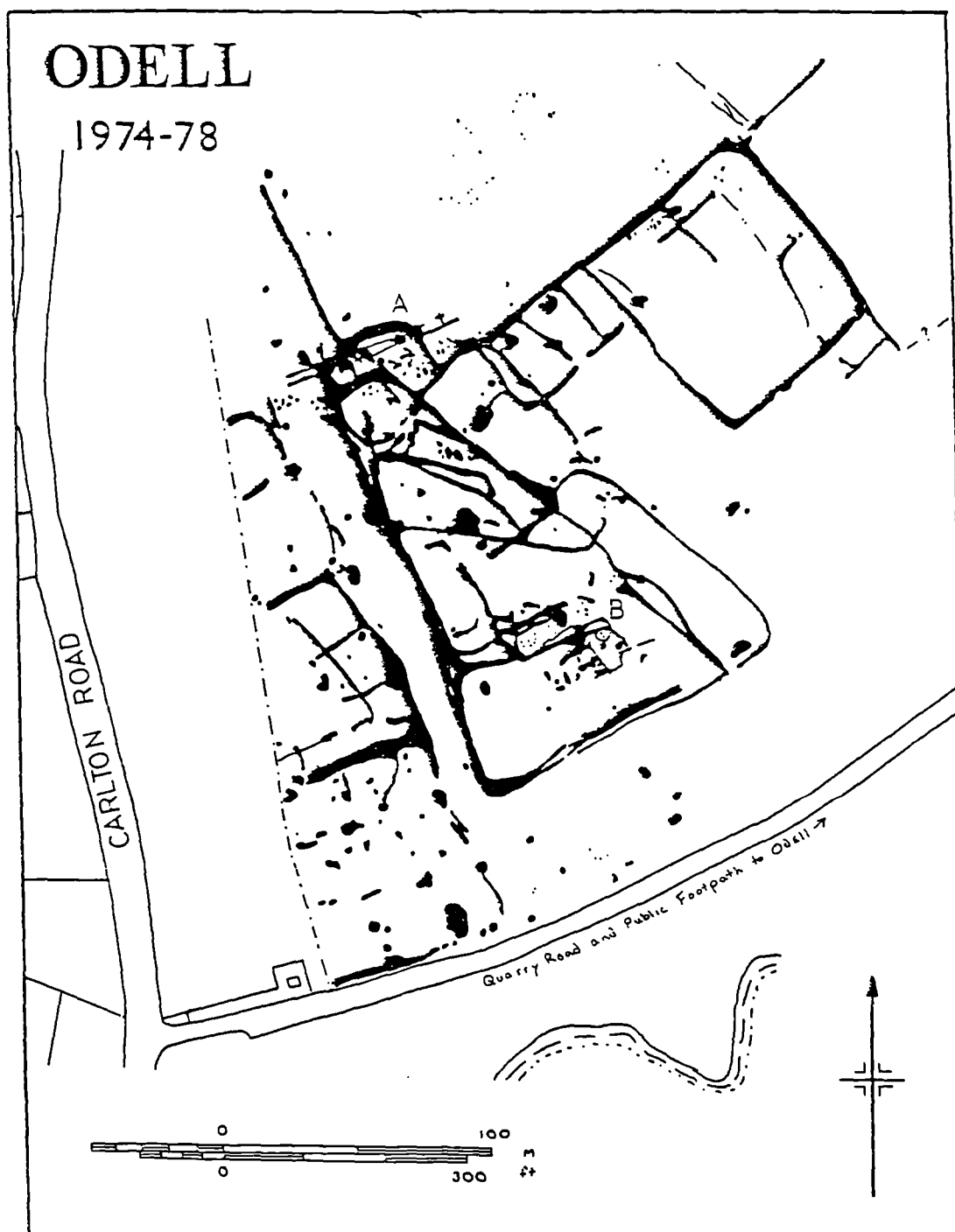


Figure 6.67 Settlement and cemeteries at Odell (after Goodburn 1978: Fig. 11, 443)
(Cemeteries located to the north-east and north-west of enclosure A)

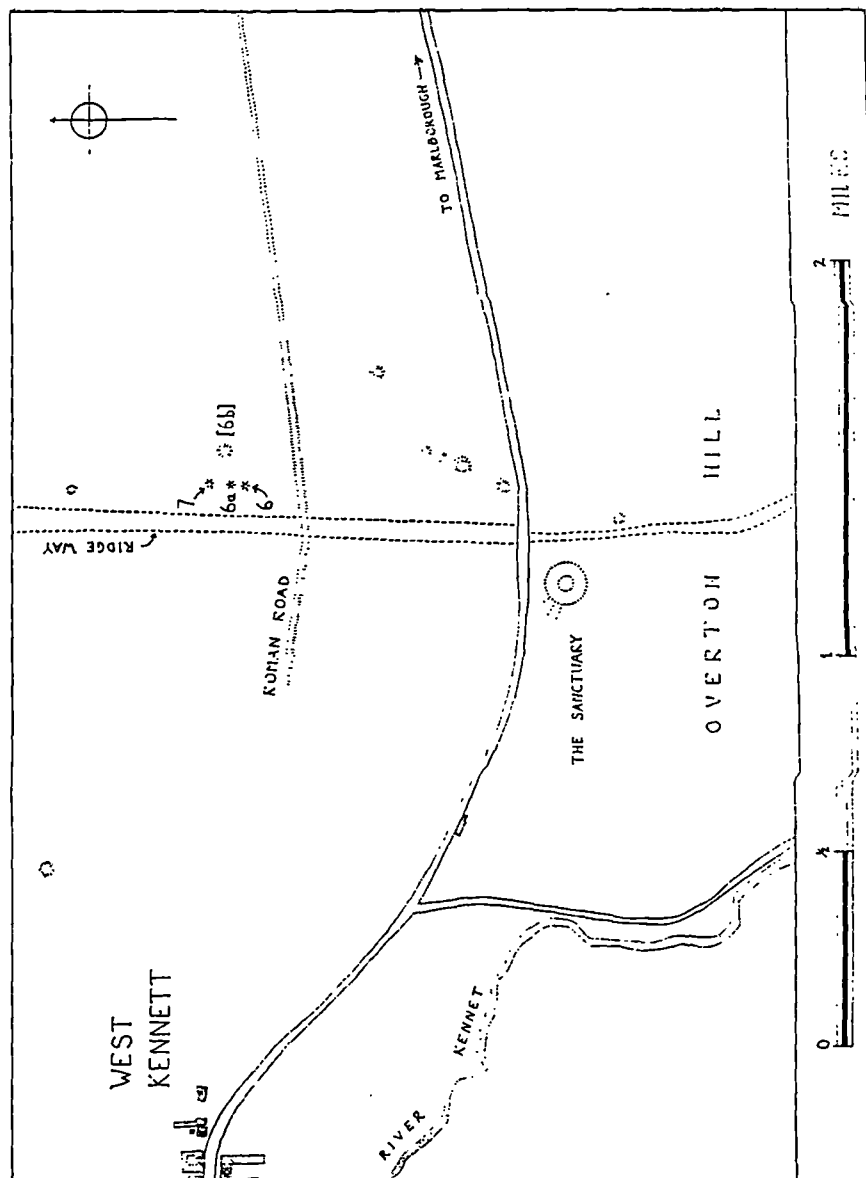


Figure 6.68 Three Roman barrows (6, 6a and 7) on Overton Down (from Smith and Simpson 1964; Fig. 1, 69)

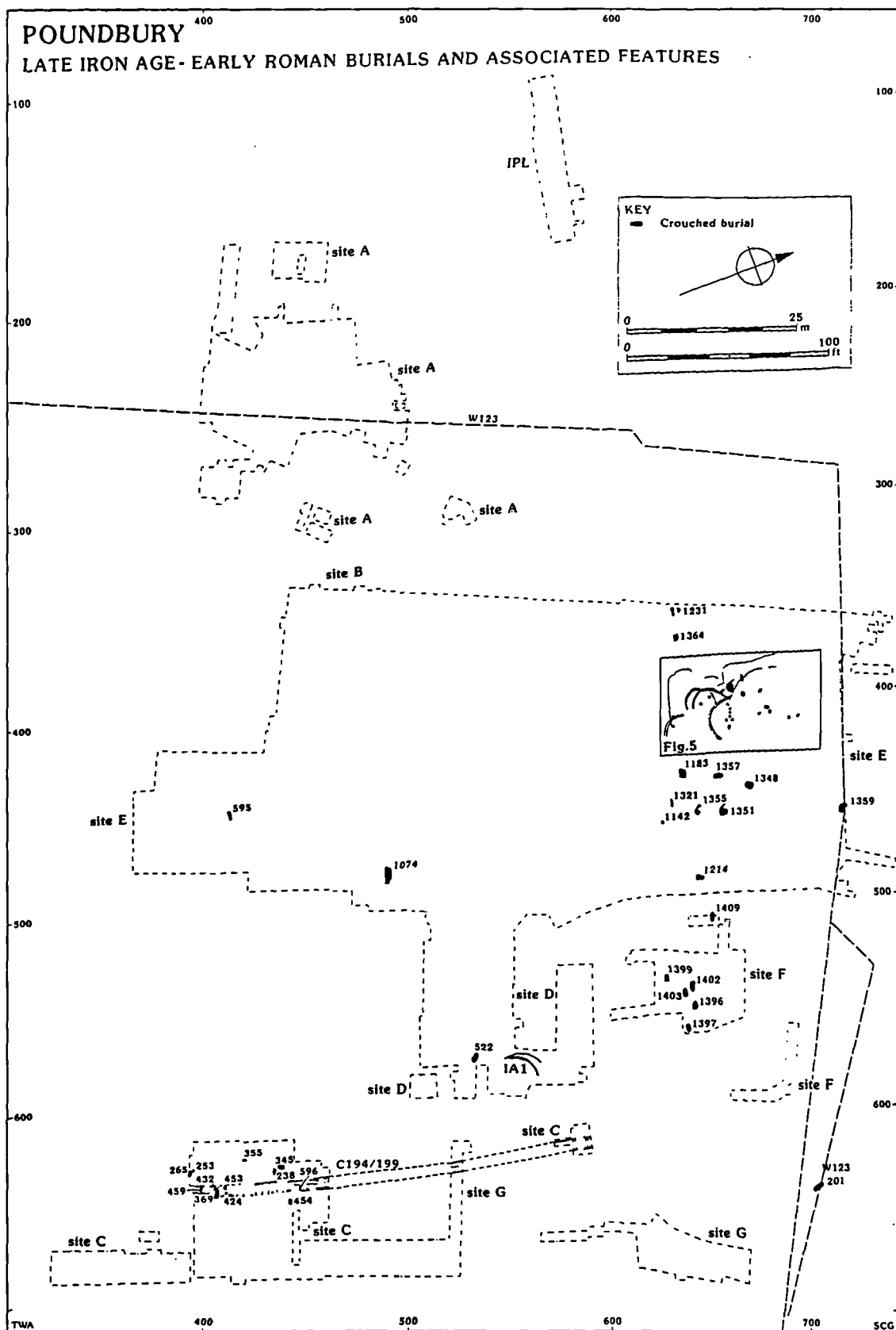


Figure 6.70a Late Iron Age / early Roman burials at Poundbury and associated settlement (from Farwell and Molleson 1993: Fig. 4, 8)

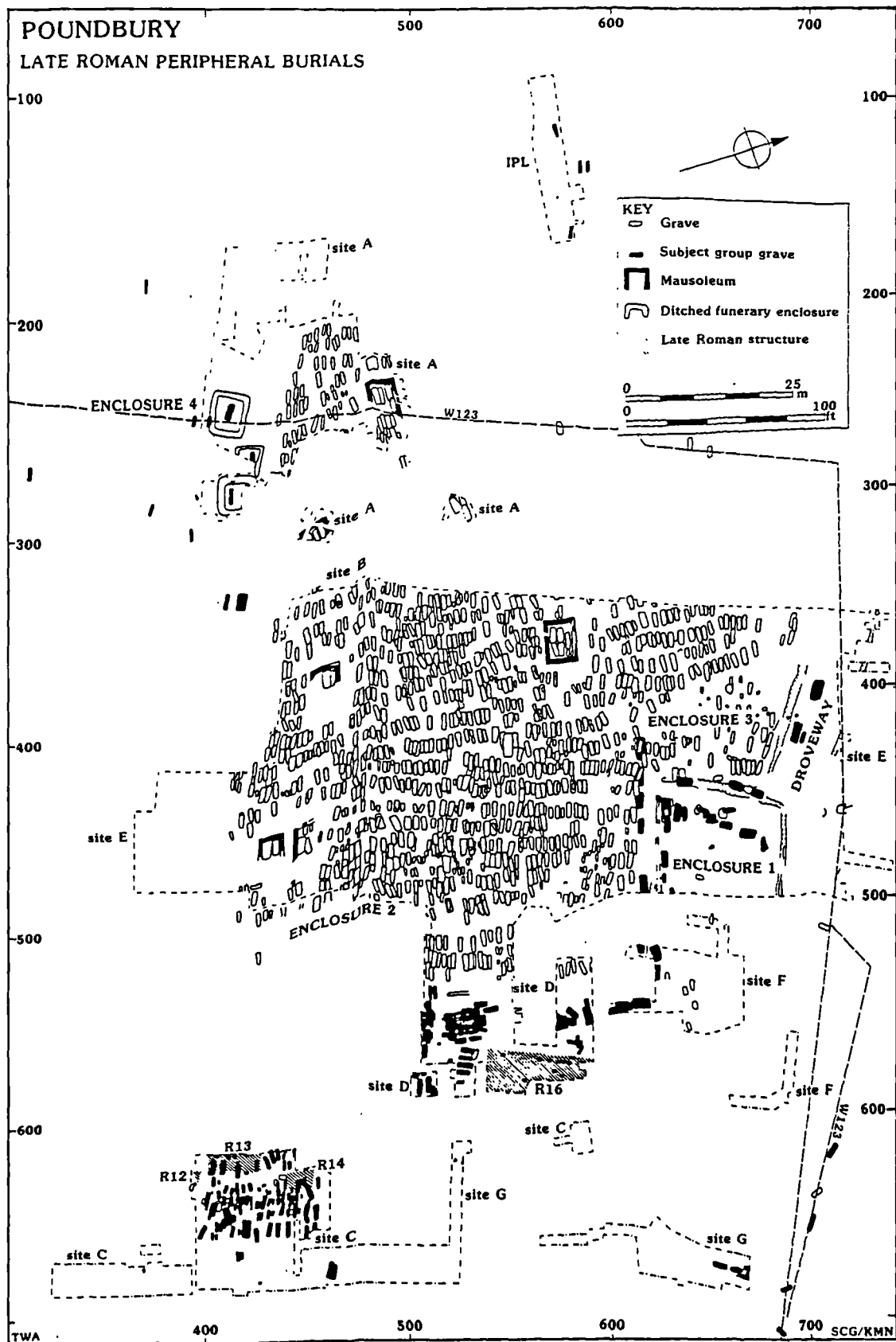


Figure 6.70b Peripheral cemeteries at Poundbury. Some burials from enclosure 1 and sites D and F associated with R16 predate the main late Roman cemetery (from Farwell and Molleson 1993: Fig. 10, 17)

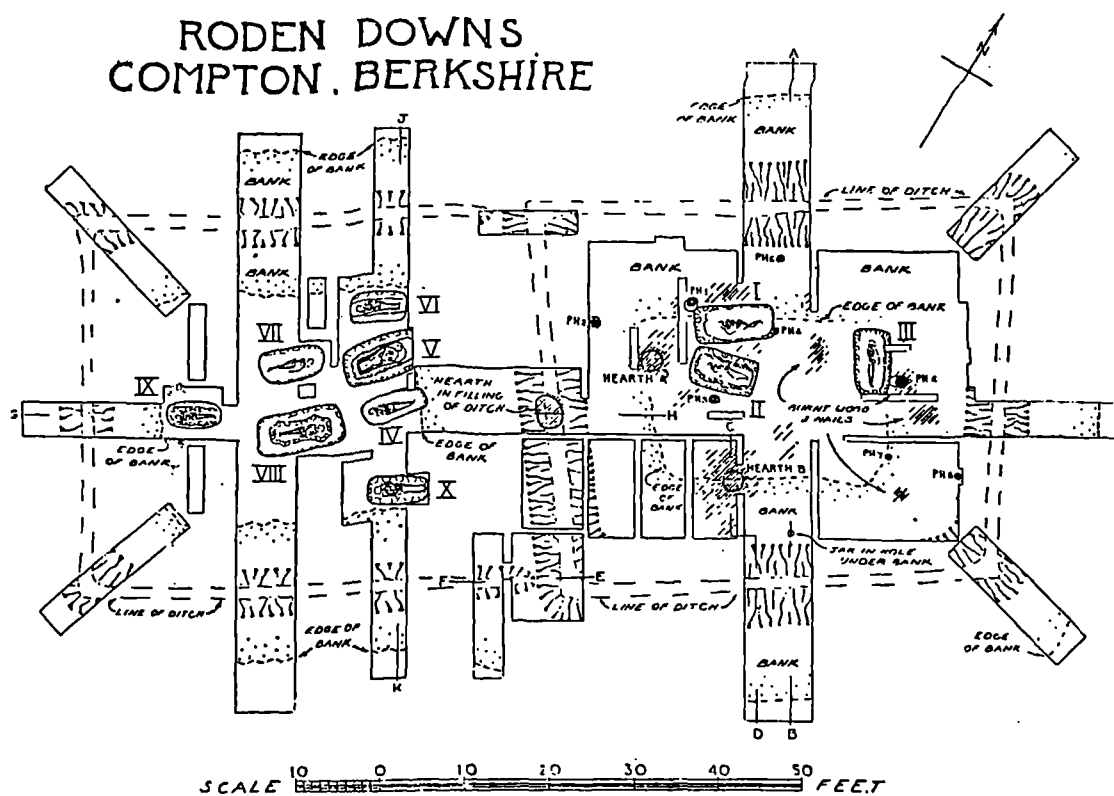
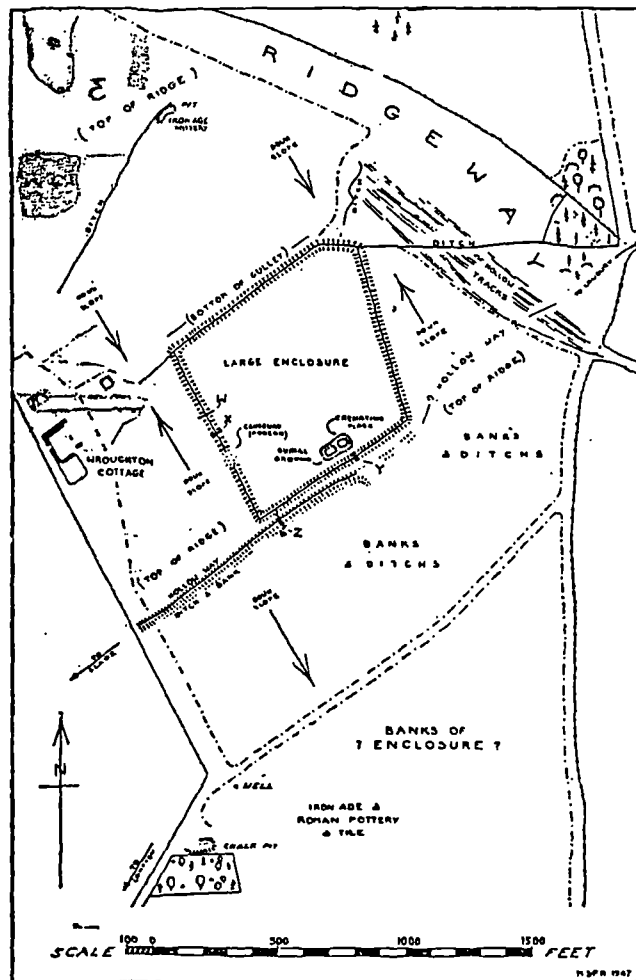


Figure 6.71 The Roden Downs cemetery and its context (from Hood and Walton 1948: Figs 2 and 3, 57, 59)

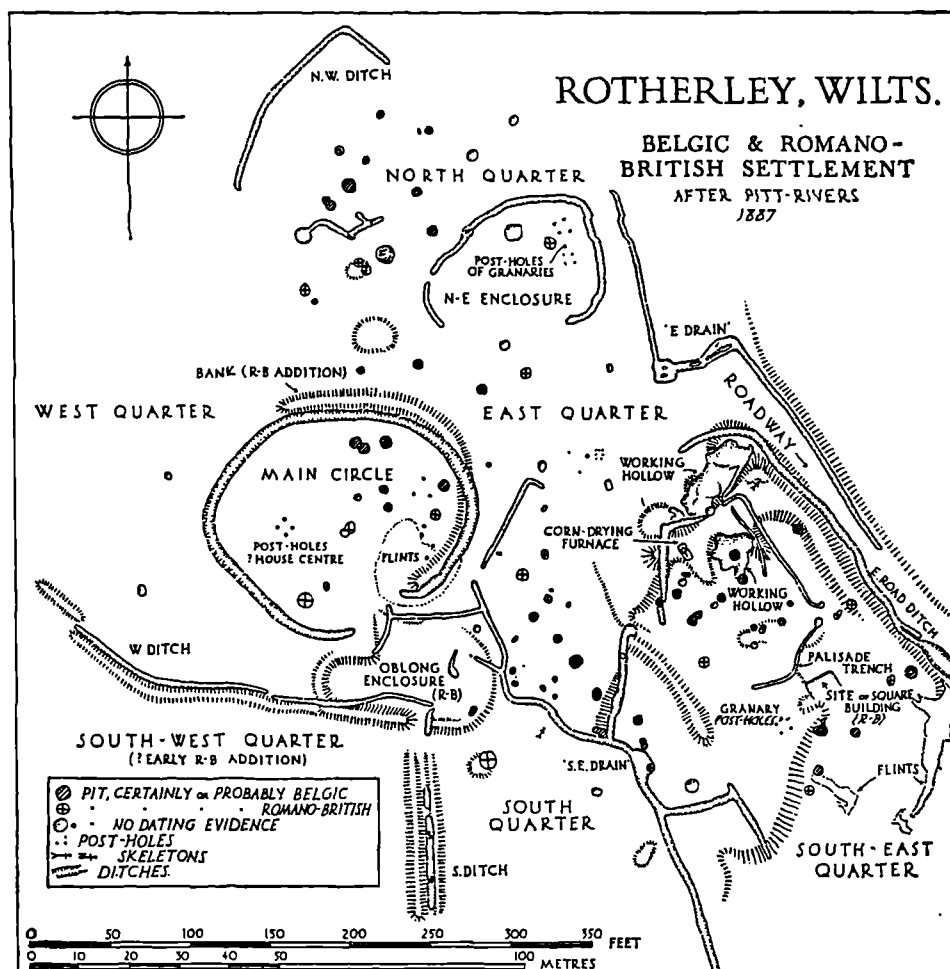


Figure 6.72 Late Iron Age and Roman period settlement and burials at Rotherley, Wiltshire (from Hawkes and Piggott 1947: Fig. 4, 38)

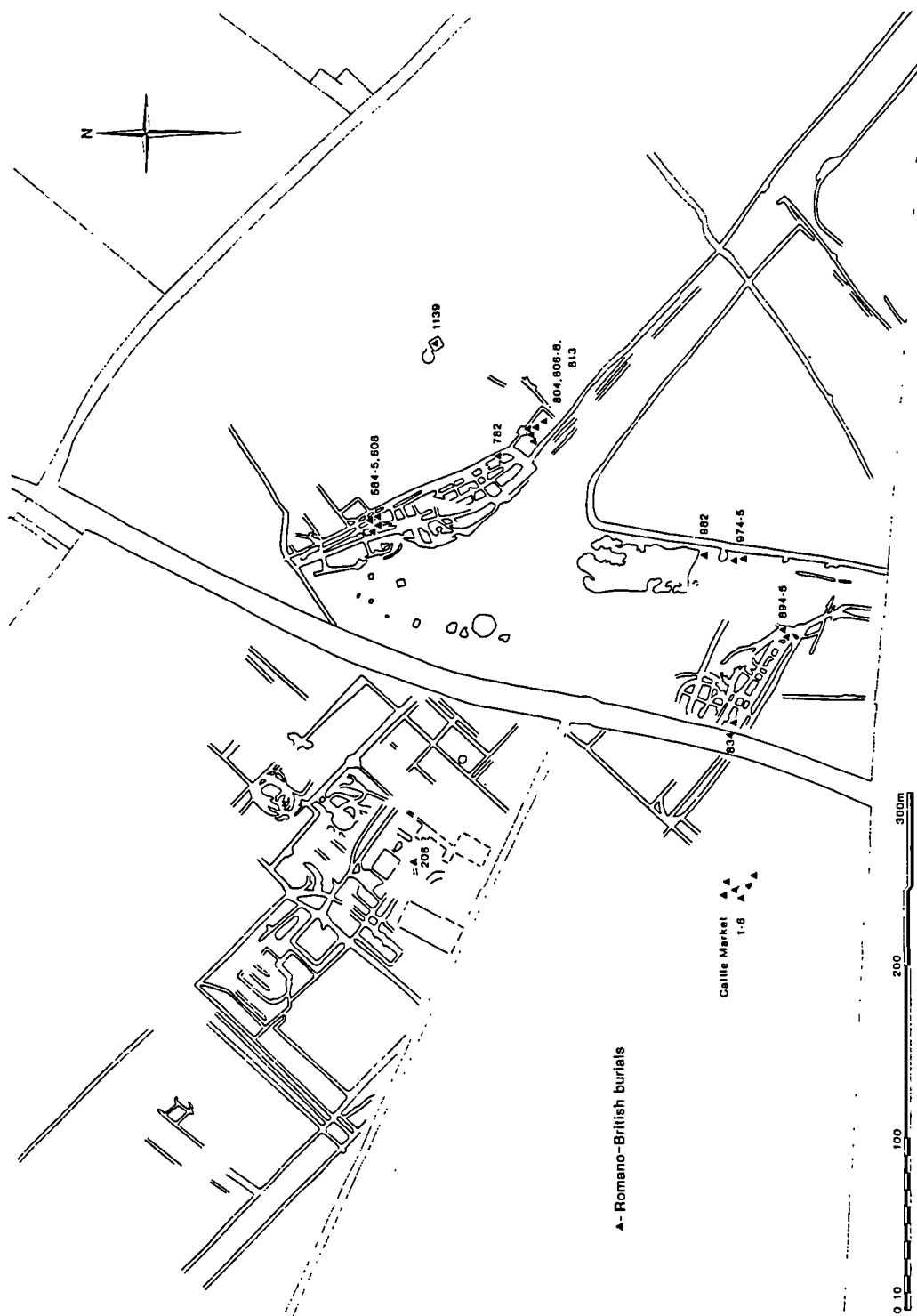


Figure 6.73 Settlement and burials of all periods at Roughground Farm (from Allen et al. 1993: Fig. 69, 98)

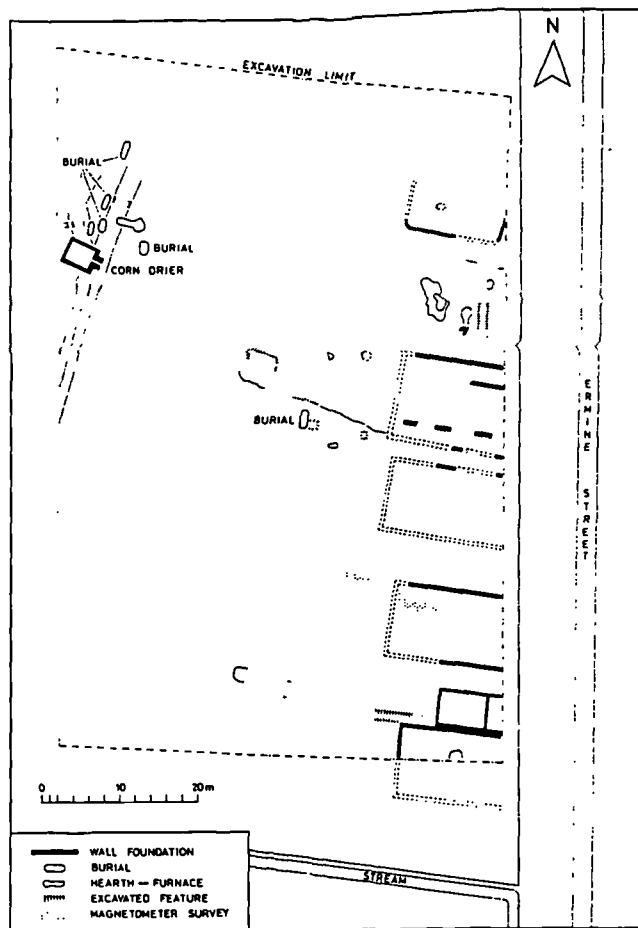


Figure 6.74 Staniwells Farm, Hibaldstow 1988. Burial and settlement (from Whitwell 1989: 55, Fig. 1)

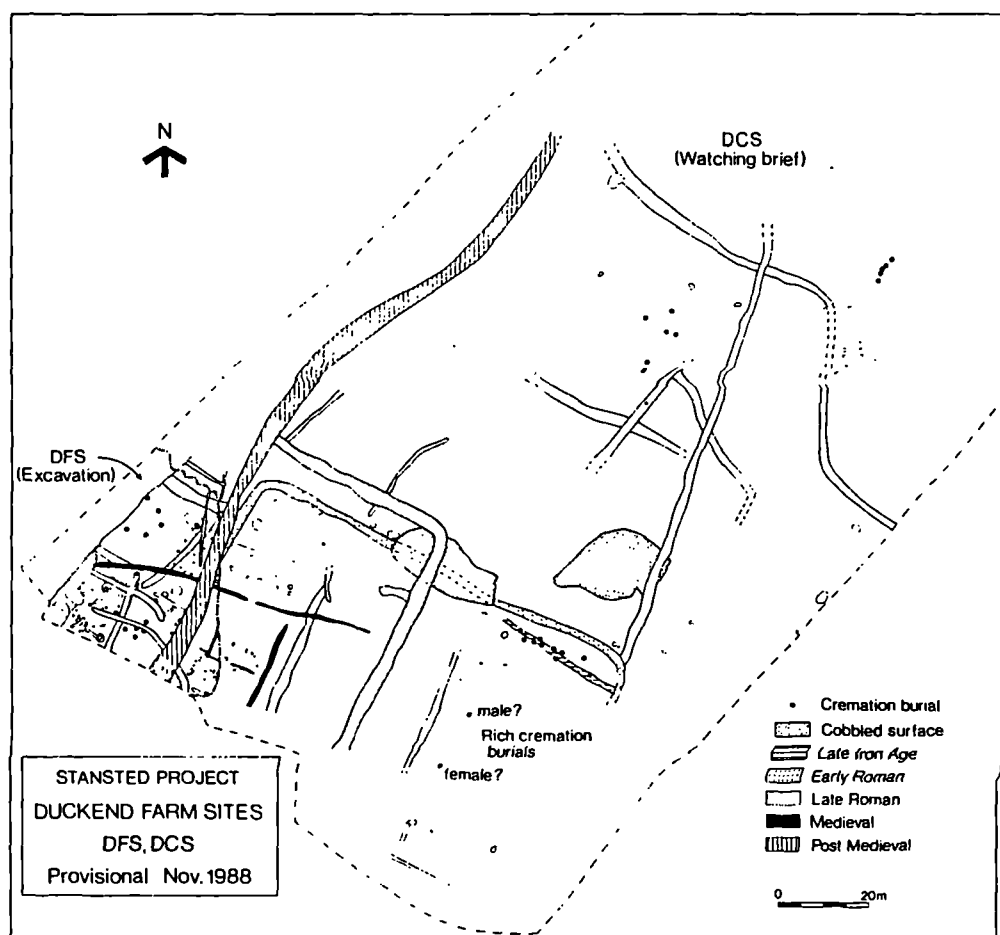


Figure 6.75 Duckend Farm and Duckend Car Park sites, Stansted. The distribution of cremation burials (from Frere 1988: Fig. 23, 304)

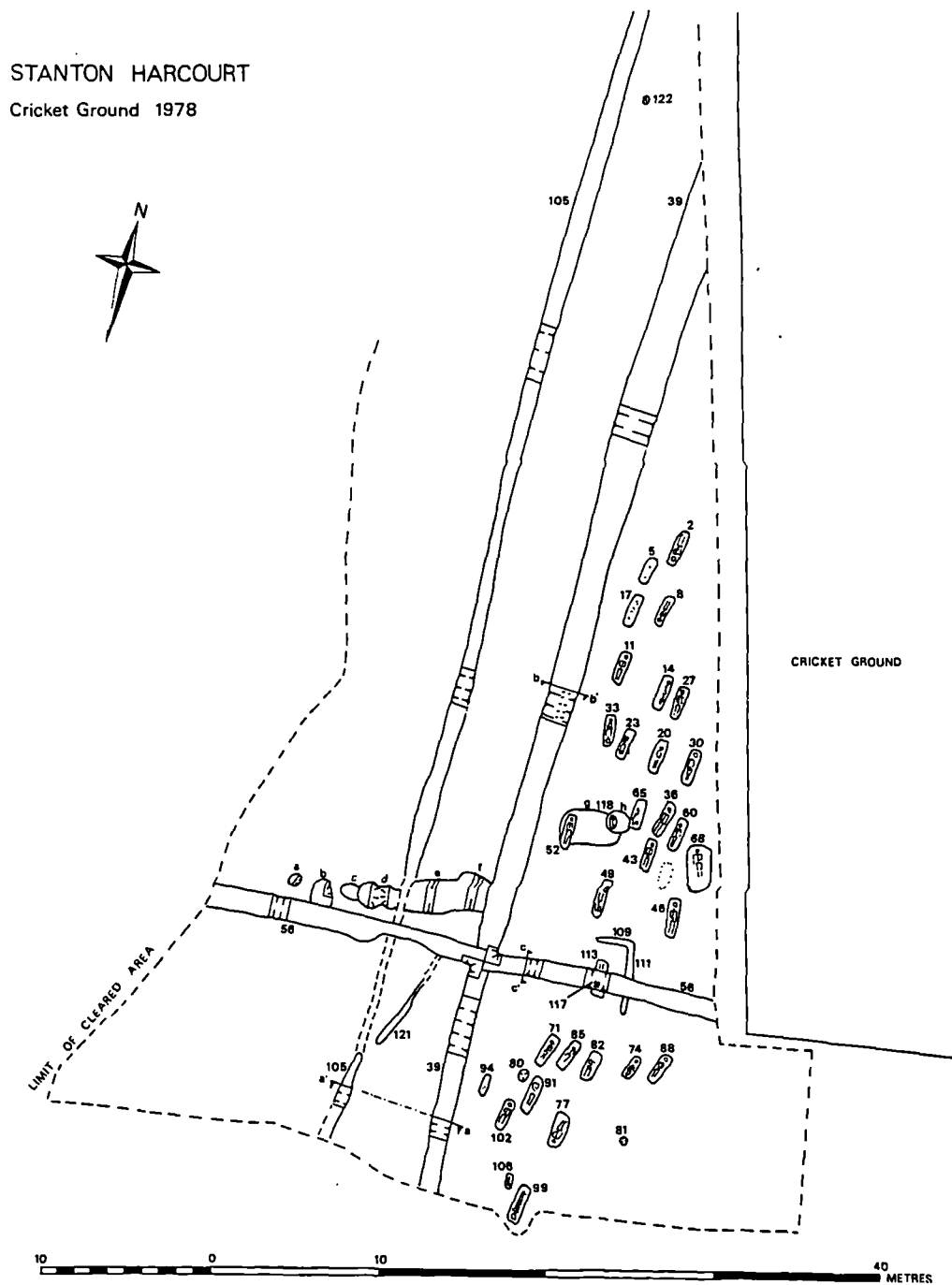


Figure 6.76 Trackway and cemetery at Stanton Harcourt (from McGavin et al. 1980: 115, Fig. 2)

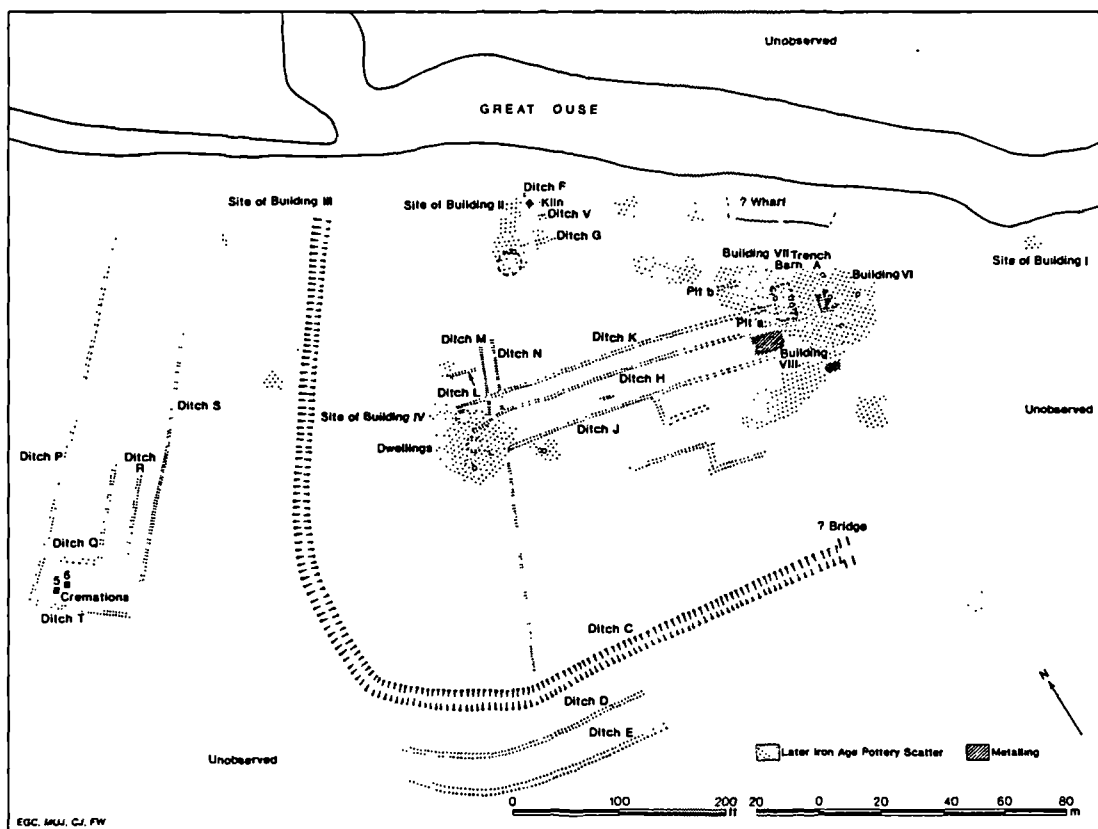


Figure 6.77a Early Roman settlement and cemetery at Stanton Low (from Woodfield and Johnson 1989: Fig. 4, 140)

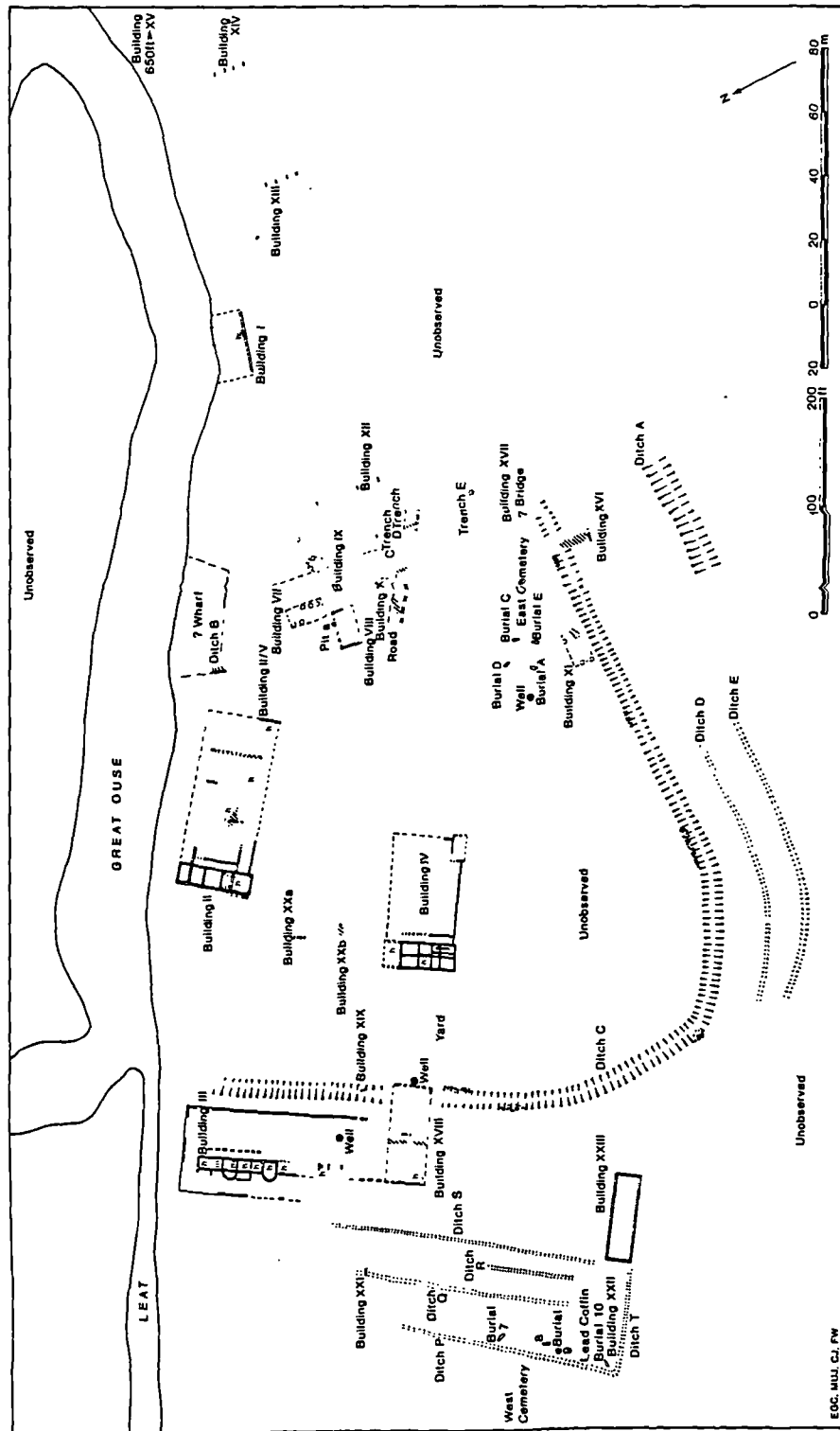


Figure 6.77b Early Roman settlement and cemetery at Stanton Low (from Woodfield and Johnson 1989: Fig. 5, 141)

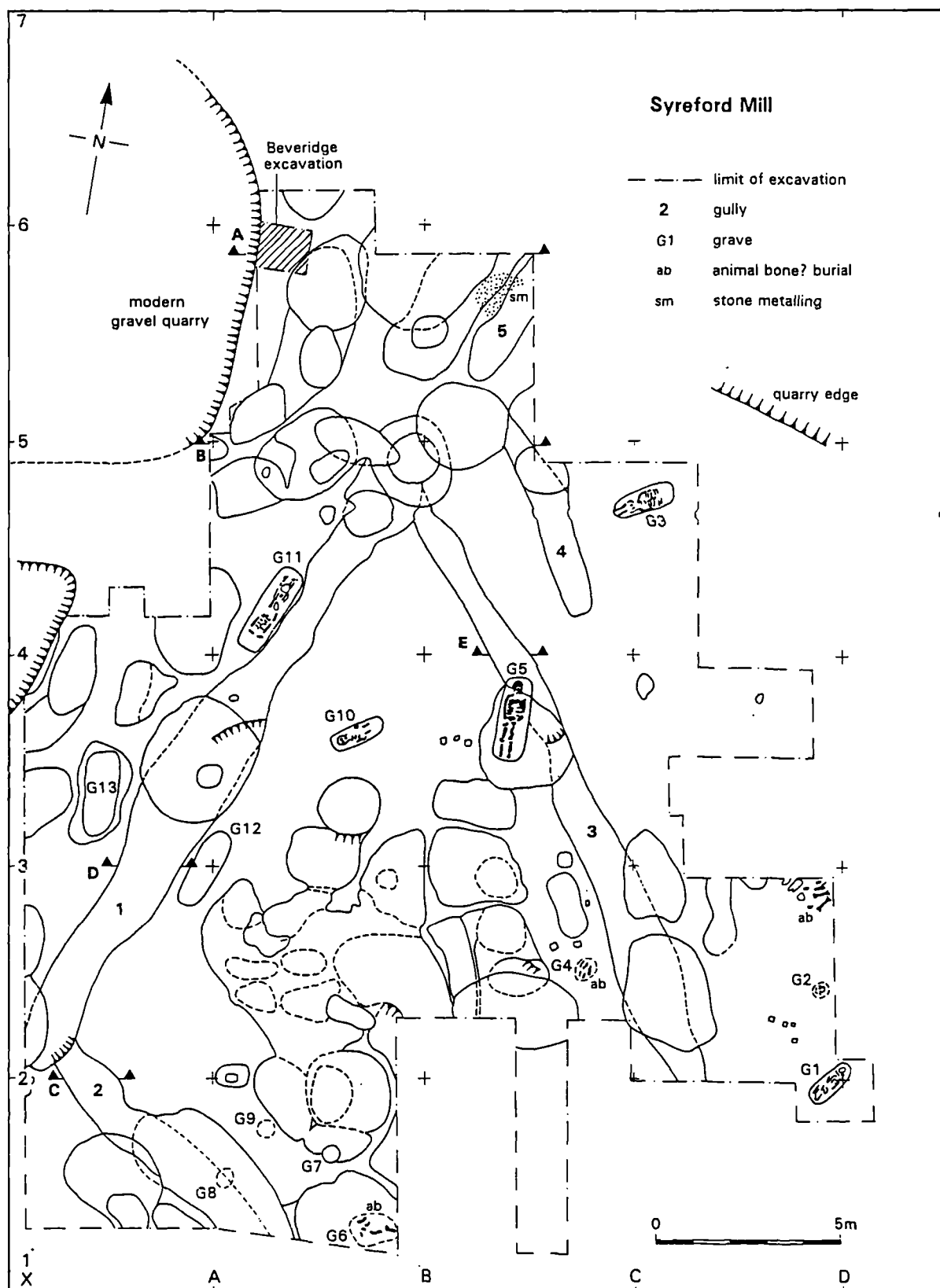


Figure 6.78a Syreford Mill. Plan of excavated features including burials and animal bone deposits (from Darvill in Timby 1998: 306, Fig. 128)

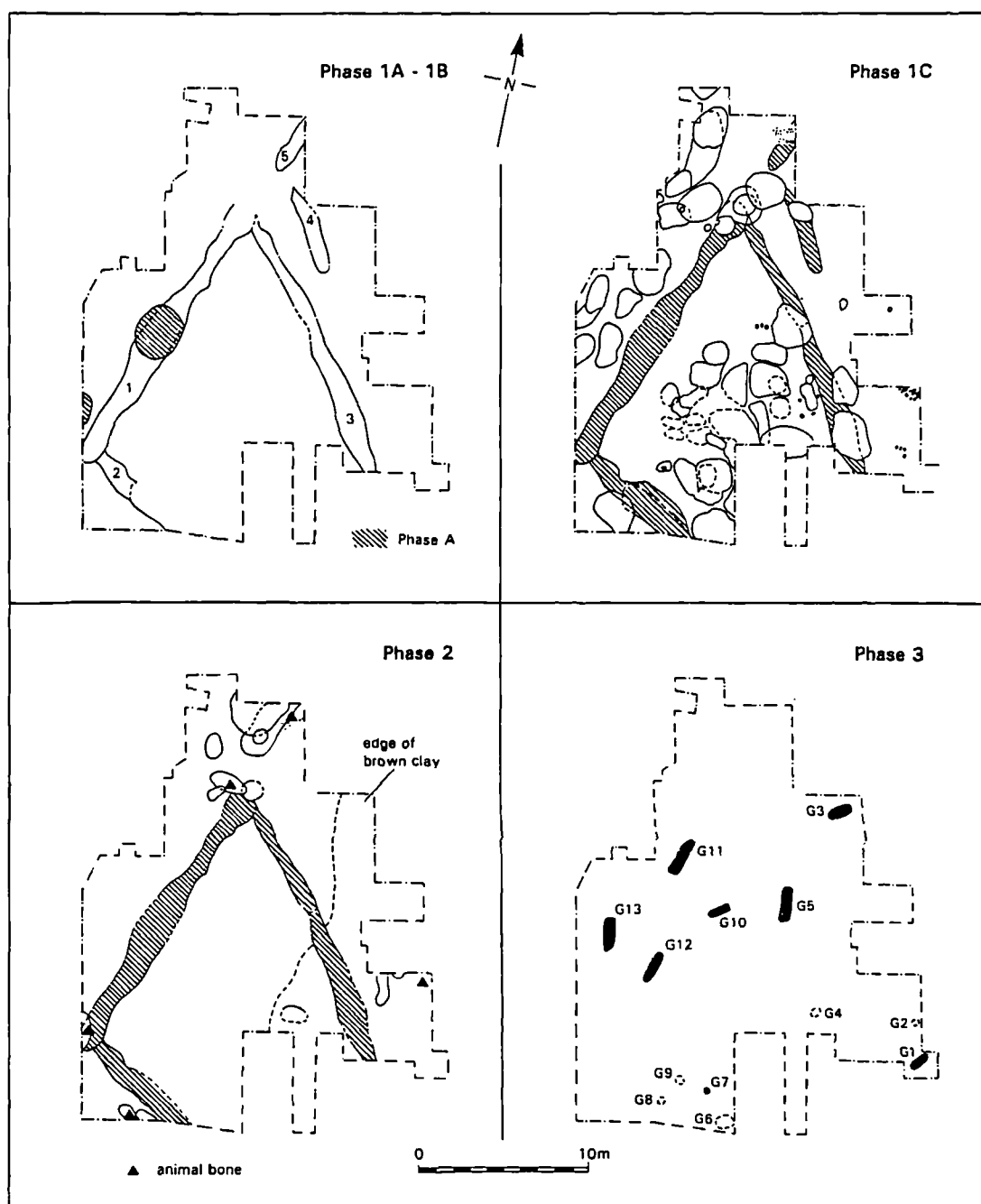


Figure 6.78b Syreford Mill. Settlement and burial from late Iron age to late Roman period 1A to 3 (from Darvill in Timby 1998: 309, Fig. 130)

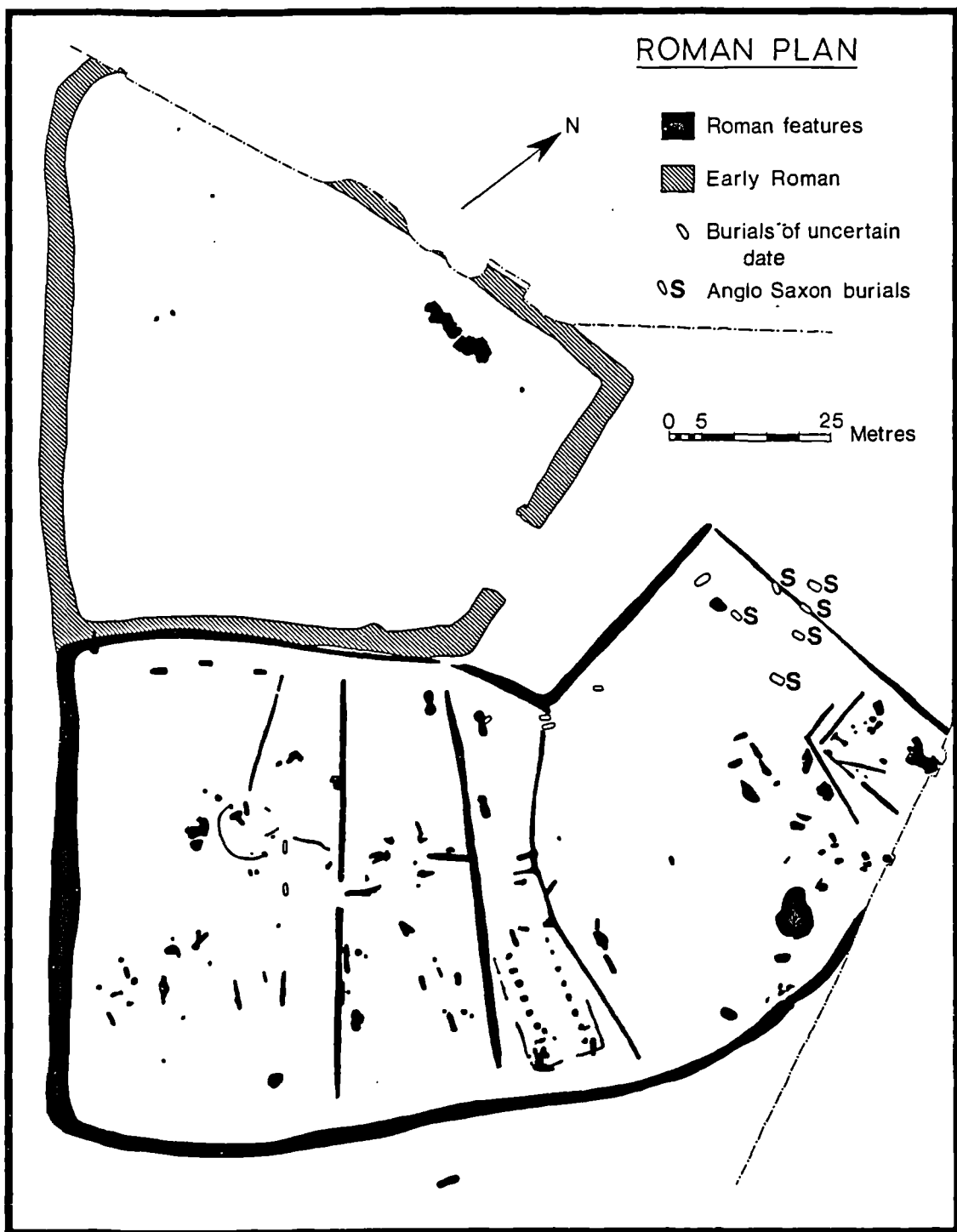
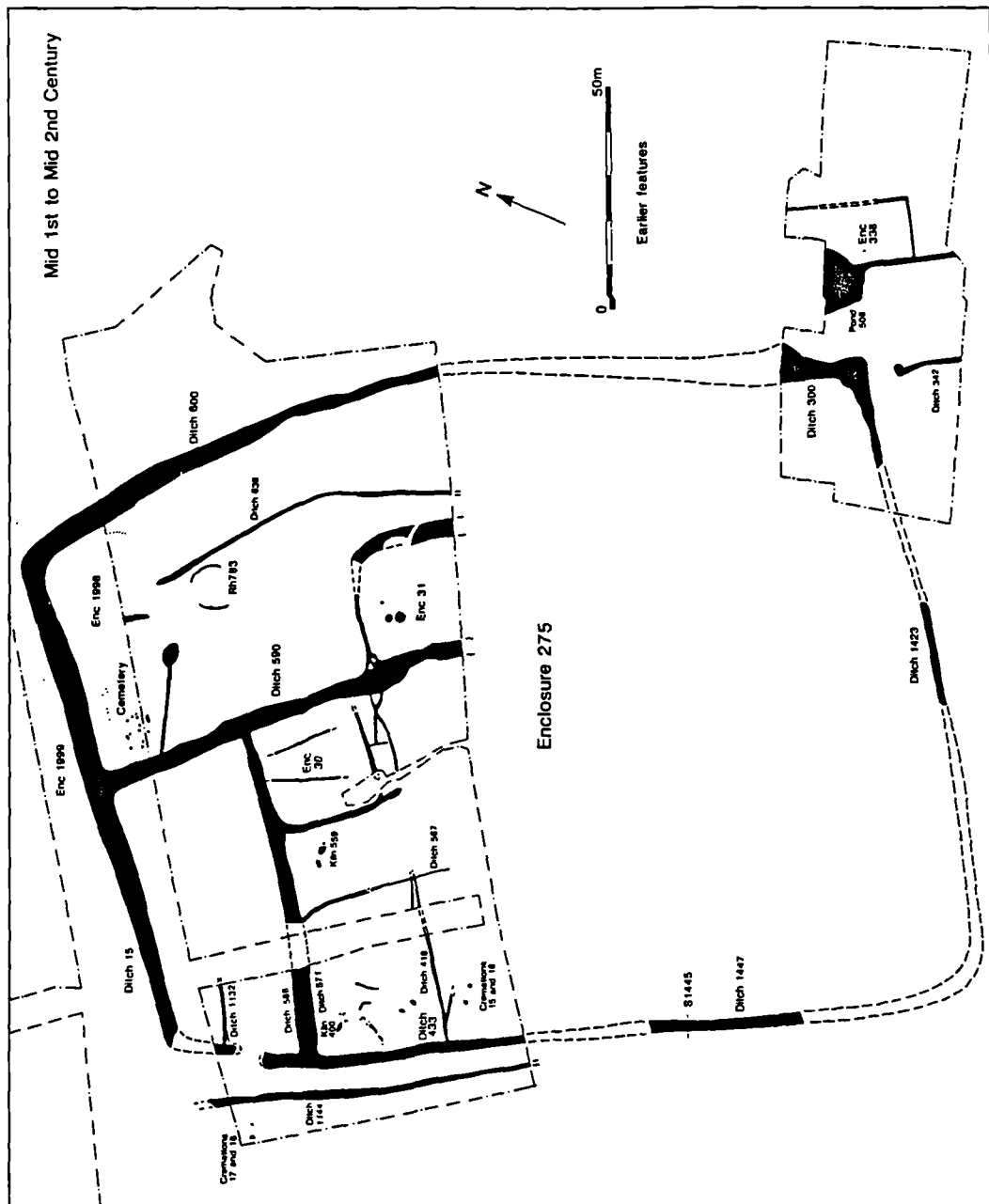


Figure 6.79 Settlement and cemeteries at Wakerley (after Jackson and Ambrose 1978: Fig 5, 199)



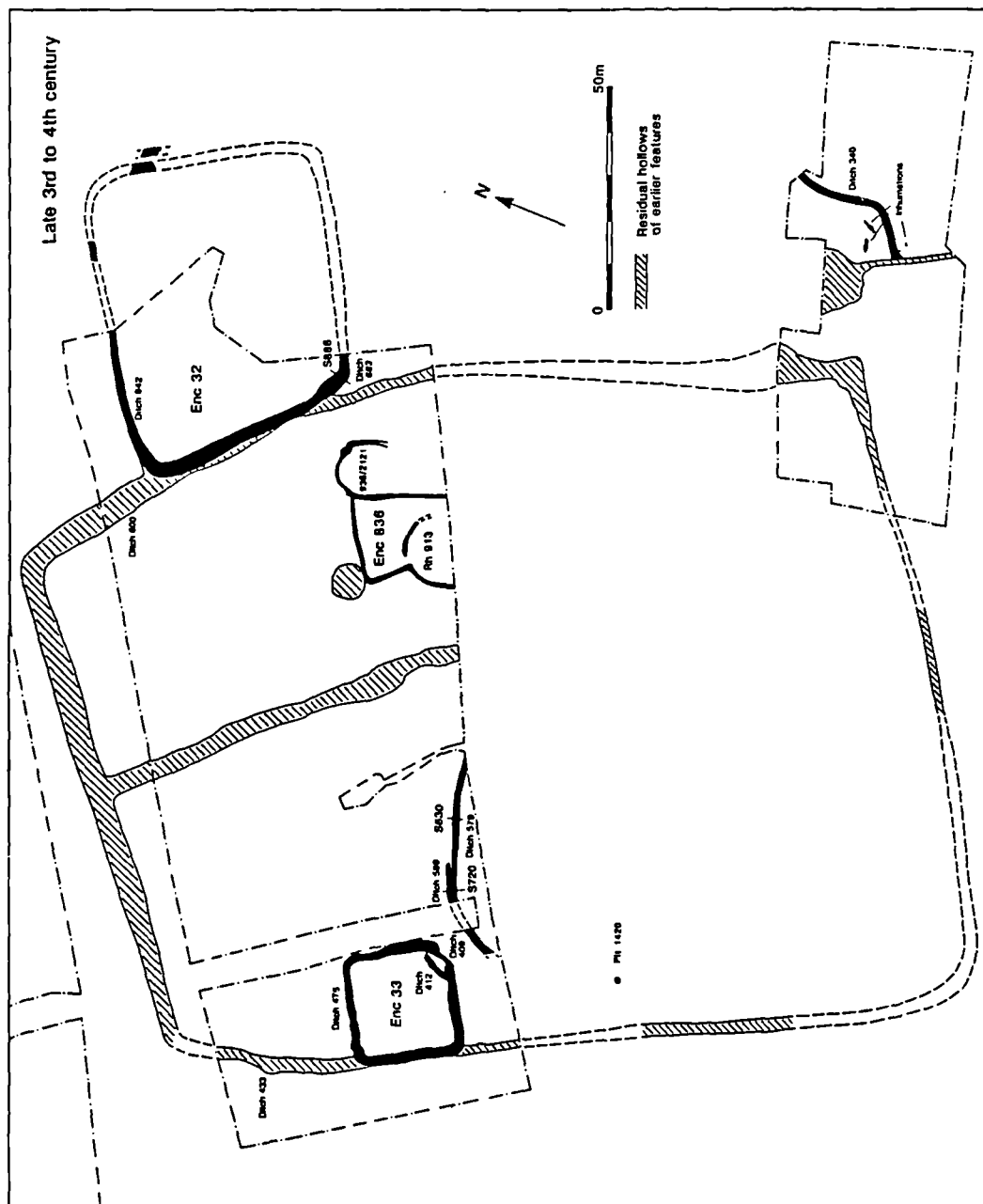
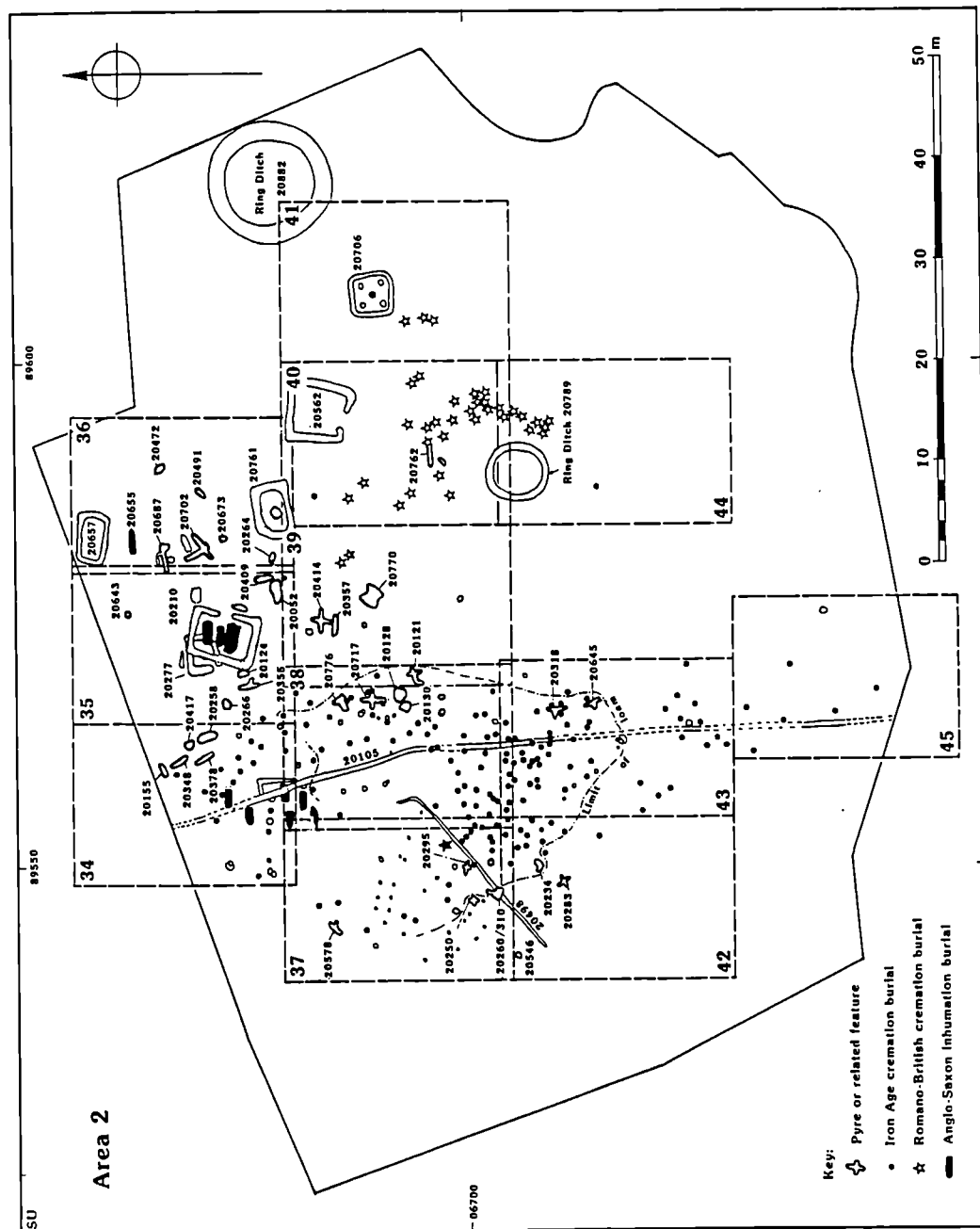


Figure 6.80b Late third and fourth century features from Areas A and B, Wavendon Gate (from Williams *et al.* 1995: 76, Fig. 45)



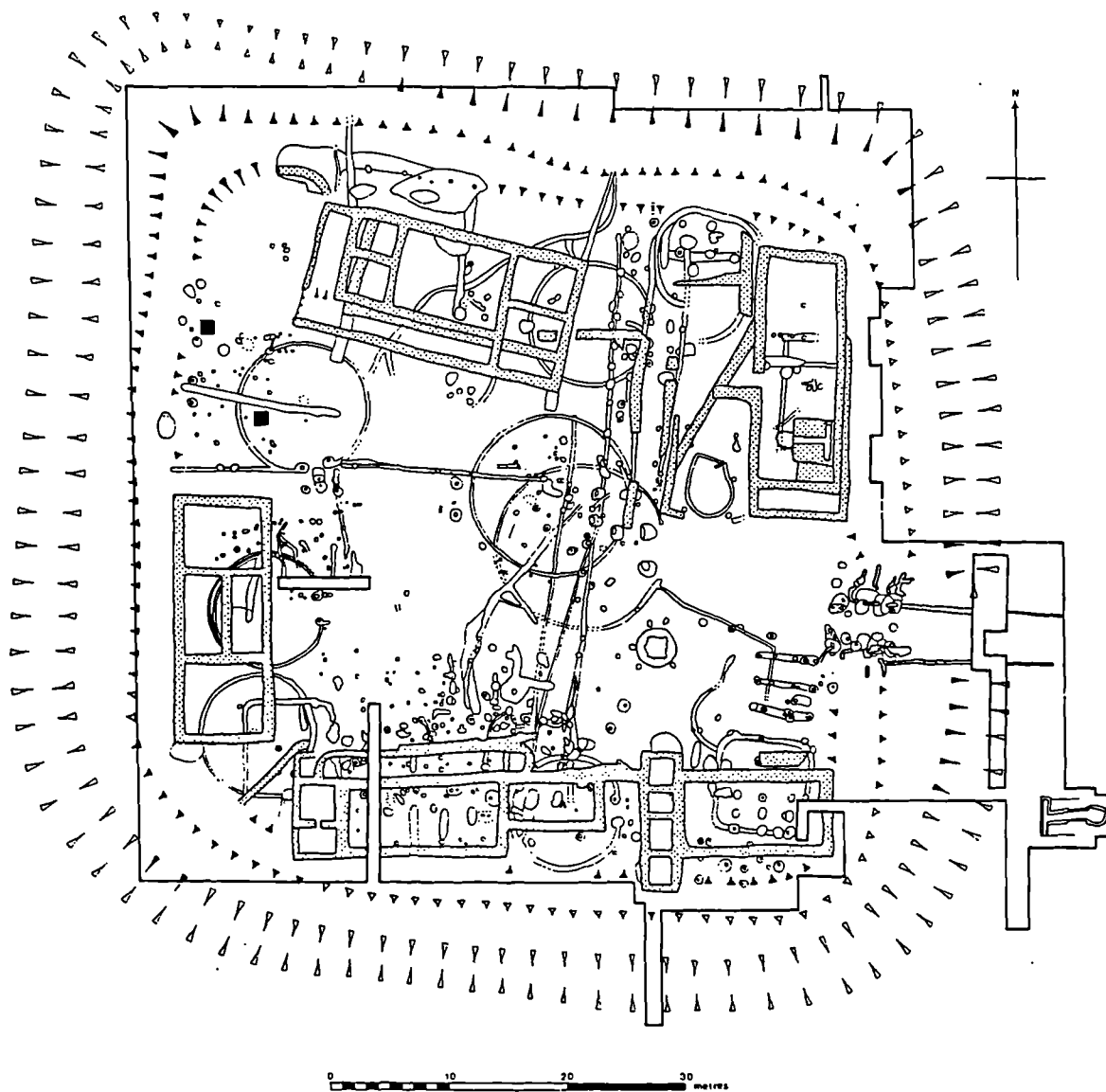


Figure 6.82 Composite site plan of Whitton villa (Cremations indicated by solid squares) (after Jarrett and Wrathmell 1981: Fig. 2, facing p.5)

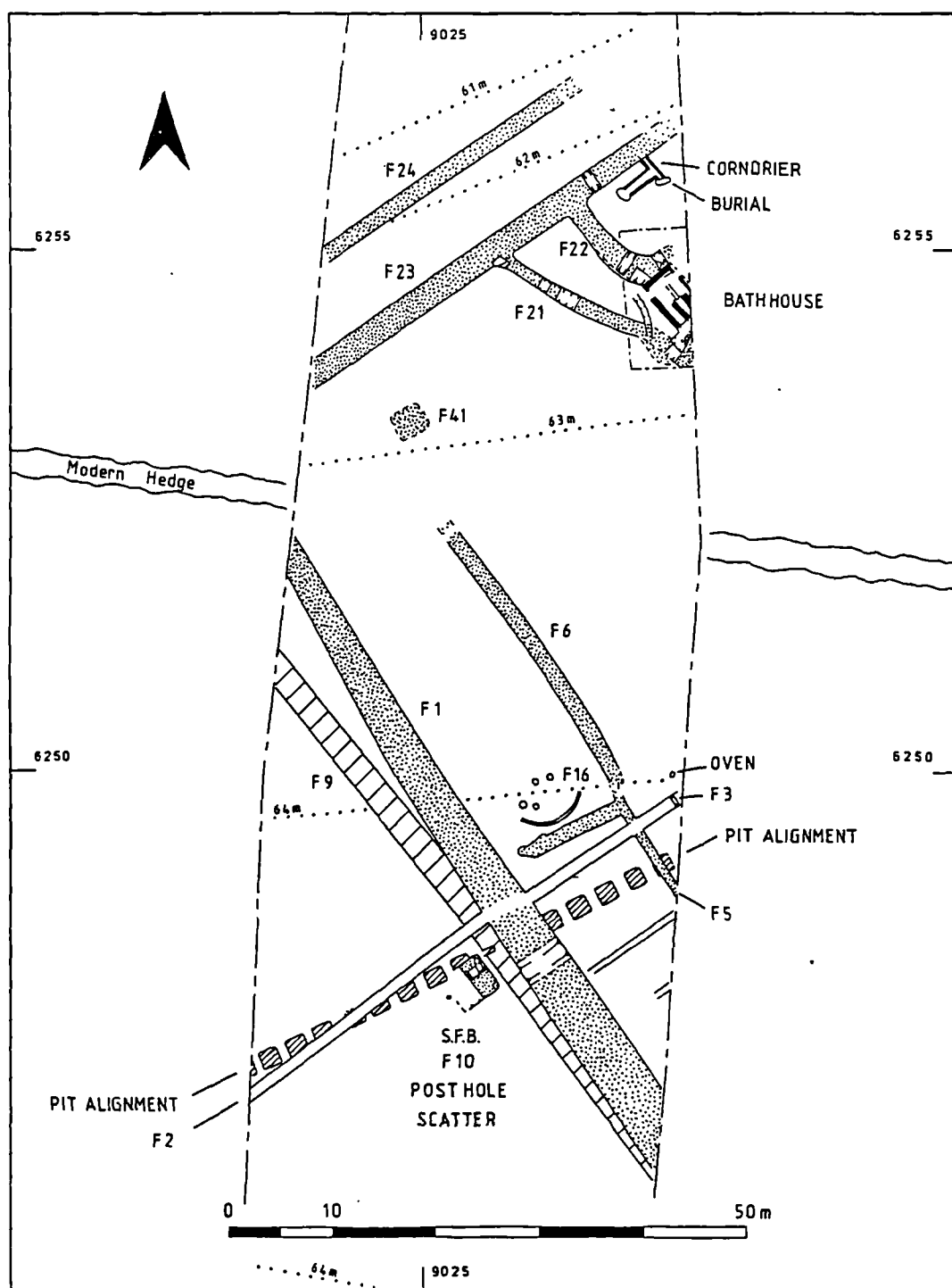


Figure 6.83 Inhumation burial and other features at Wollaston Bypass (from Chapman and Jackson 1992: Fig. 2, 70)

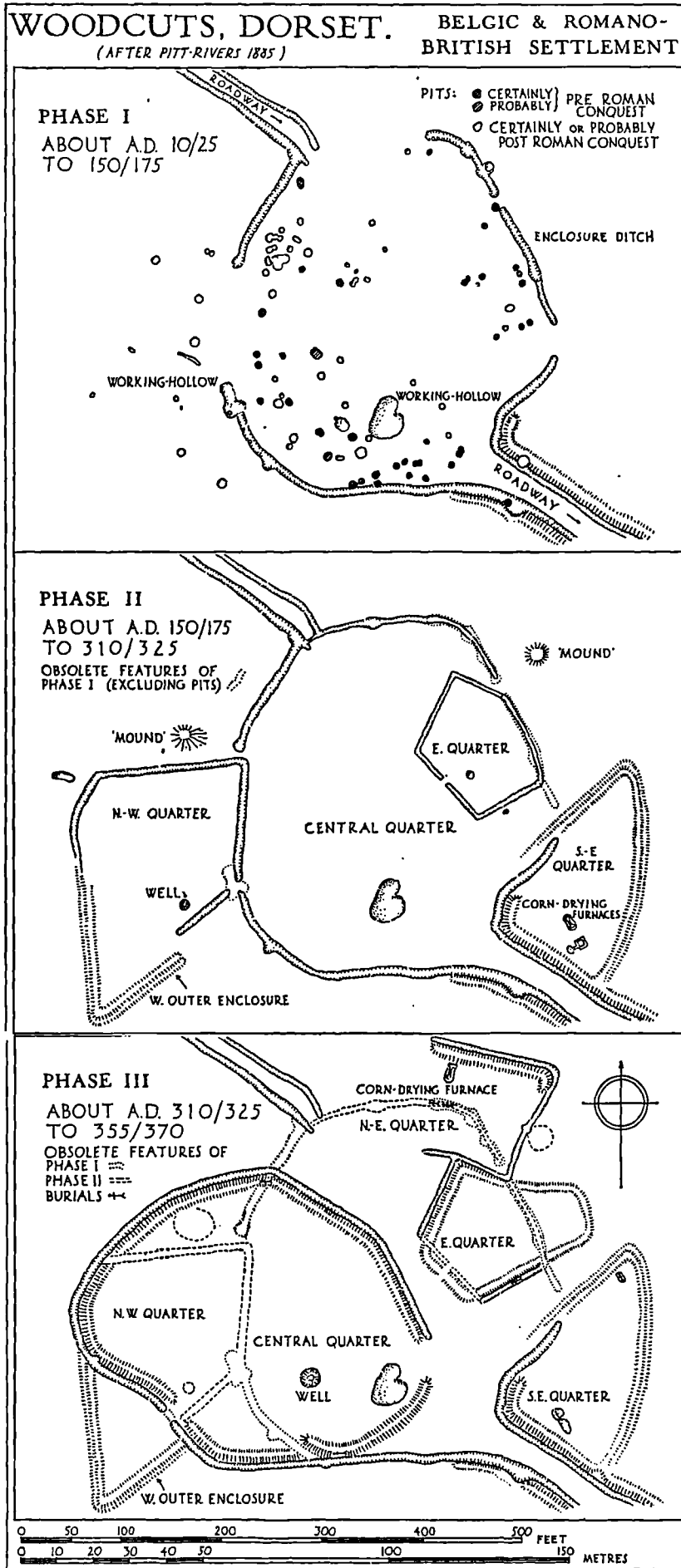


Figure 6.84 The distribution of Late Iron Age and Roman burials at Woodcuts (after Hawkes and Piggott 1947: Fig. 6)

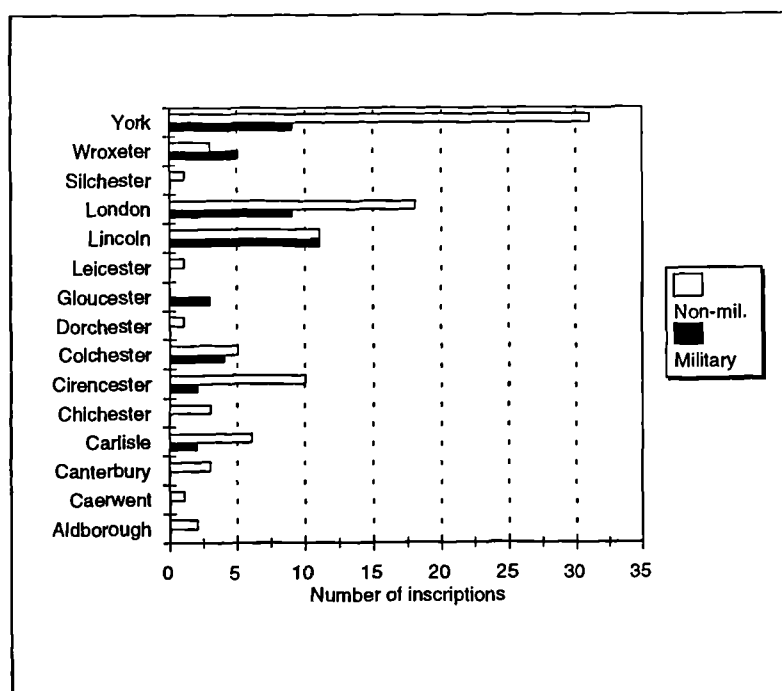


Figure 7.1 Numbers of funerary inscriptions from Romano-British towns

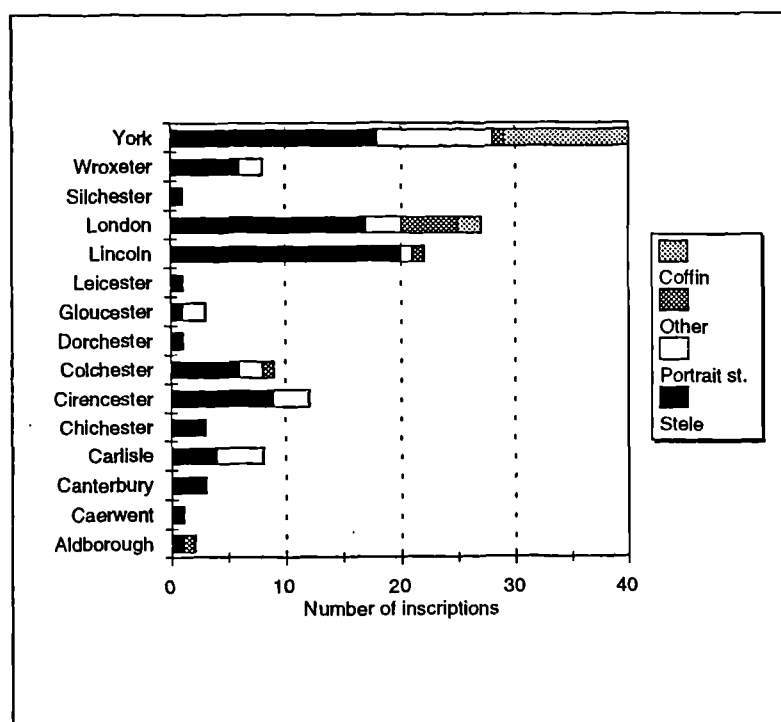


Figure 7.2 Types of funerary monument from Romano-British towns from which inscriptions derive

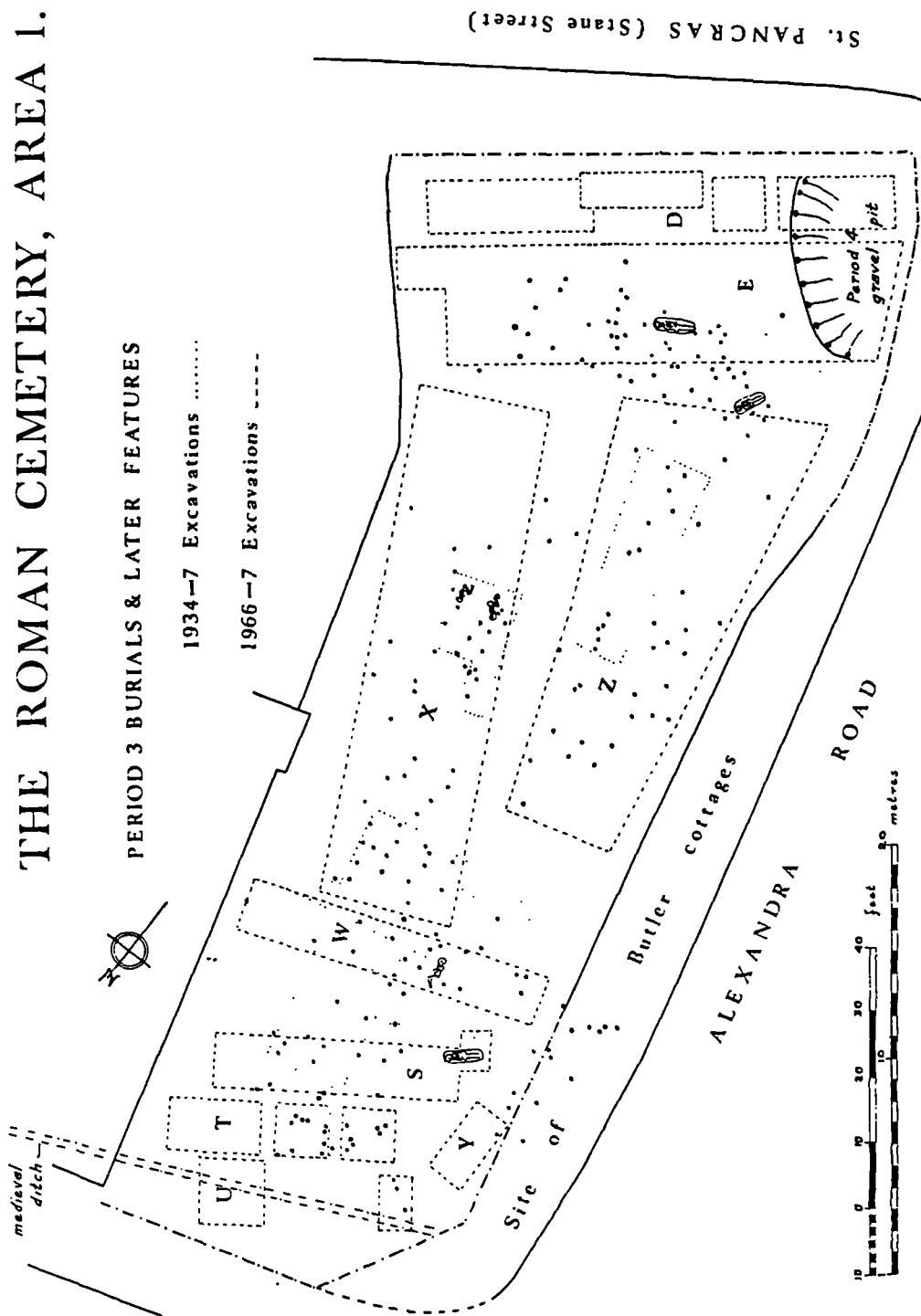


Figure 7.3 Area 1, Stane Street and principal excavation within the Roman cemetery, Chichester St Pancras (from Down and Rule 1971: 68, Fig. 5.11)

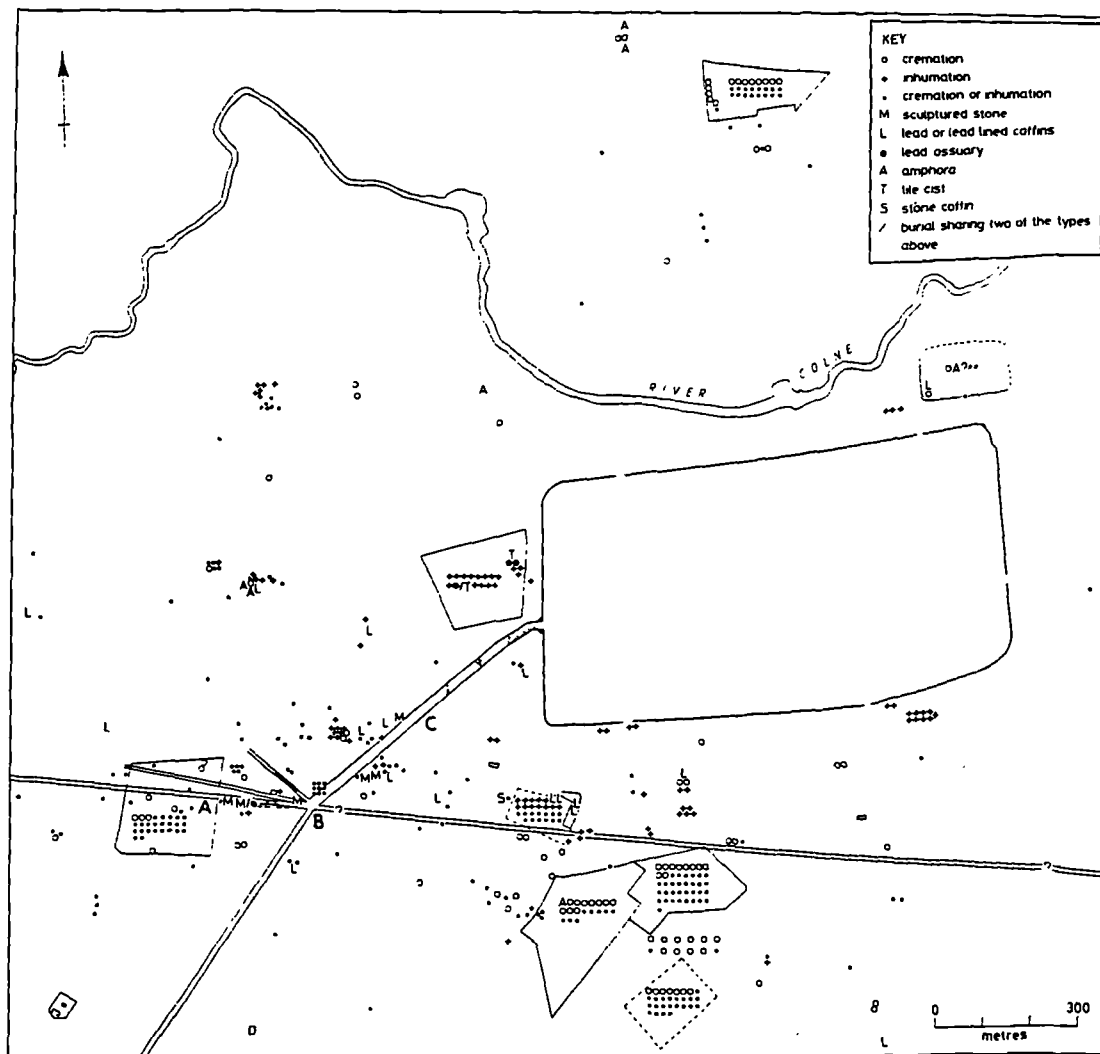


Figure 7.4 The Roman cemeteries of Colchester (from Crummy et al. 1993: Fig. 8.4, 262) (the funerary enclosure excavated by Hall is marked by the open rectangle on the middle of the three roads running between B and A)

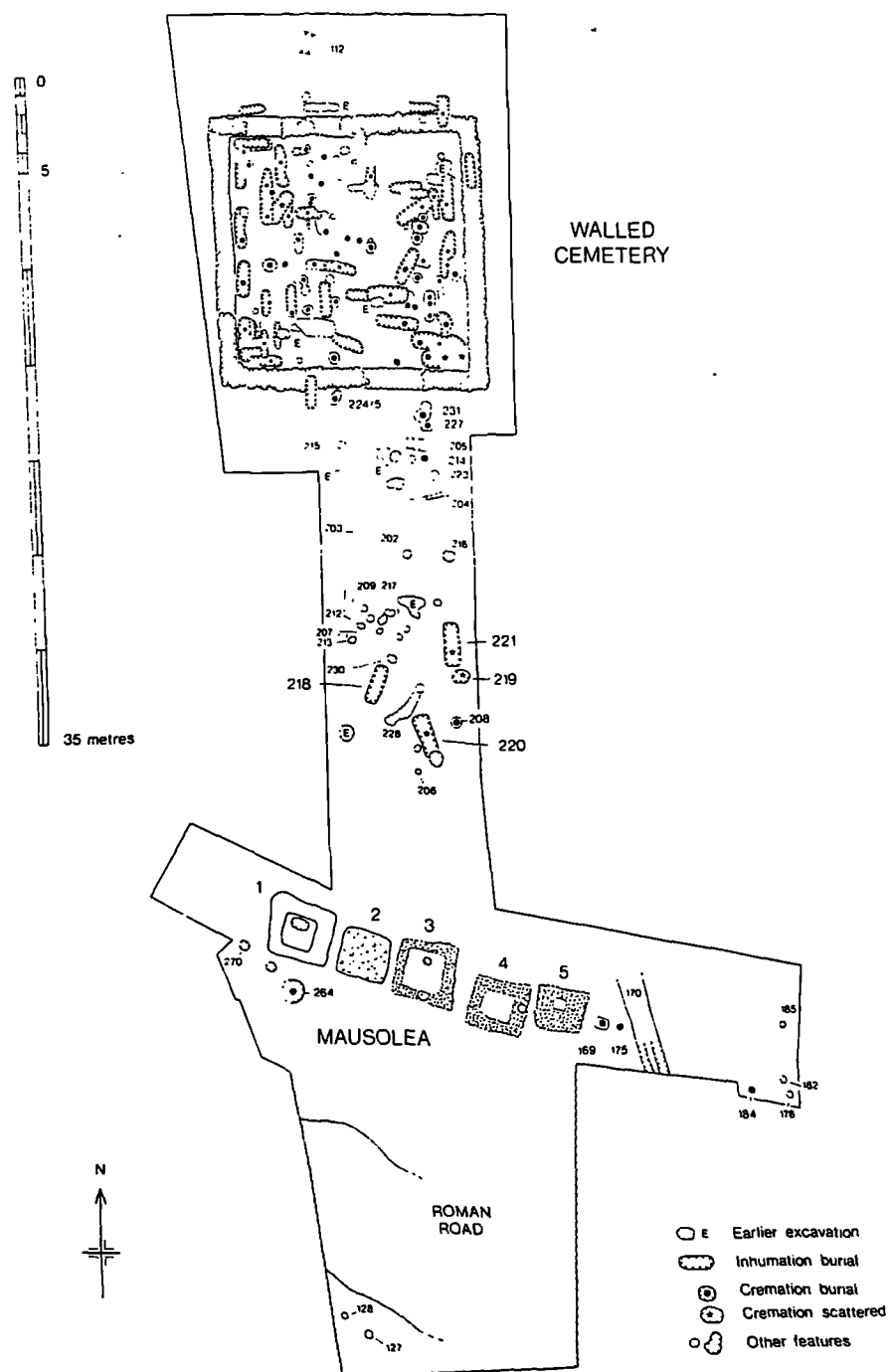


Figure 7.5 The Derby Racecourse cemetery (from Wheeler 1985: Fig. 98, 223)

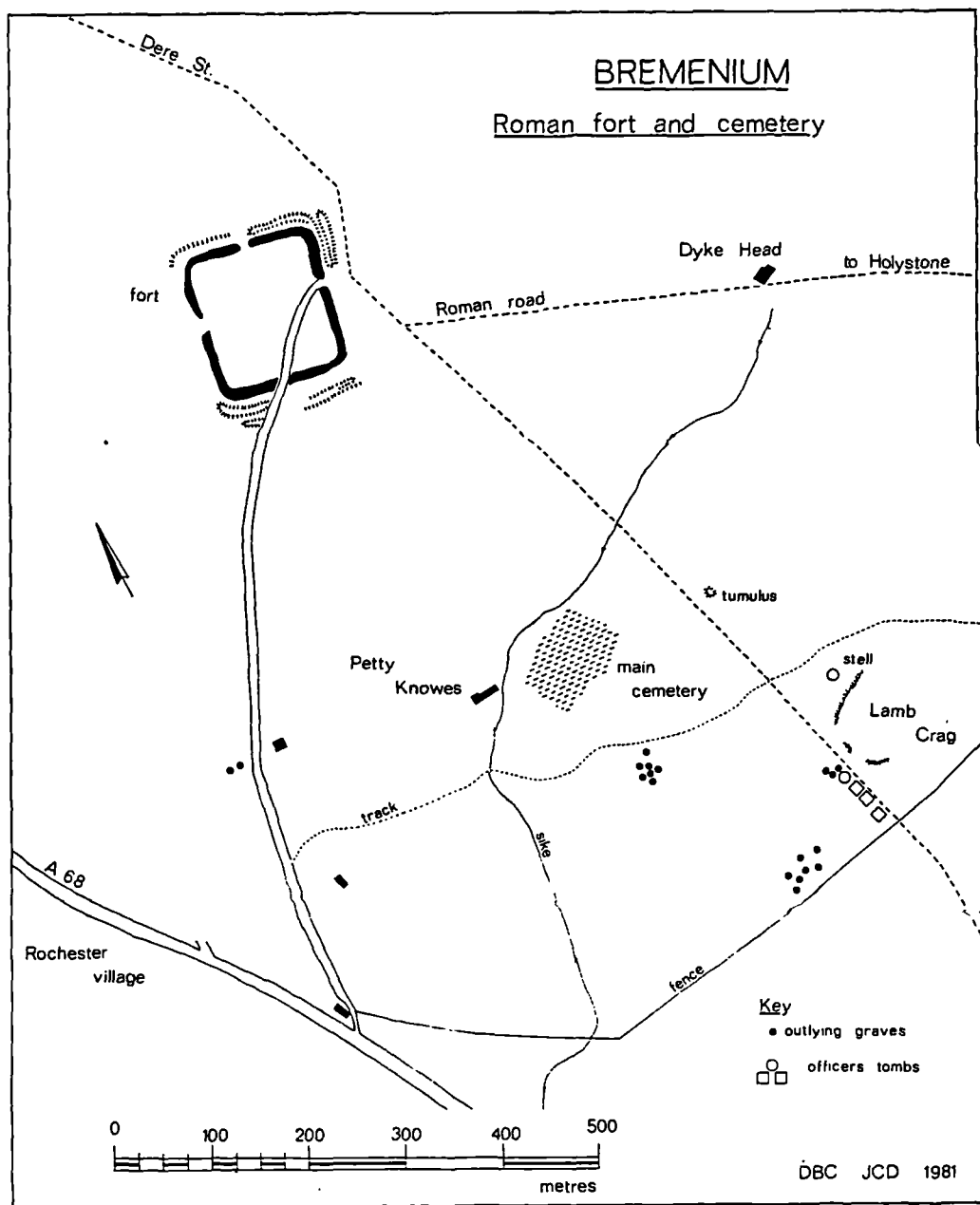


Figure 7.6 The Petty Knowes cemetery with location of monuments (from Charlton and Micheson 1984: Fig. 1, 2)

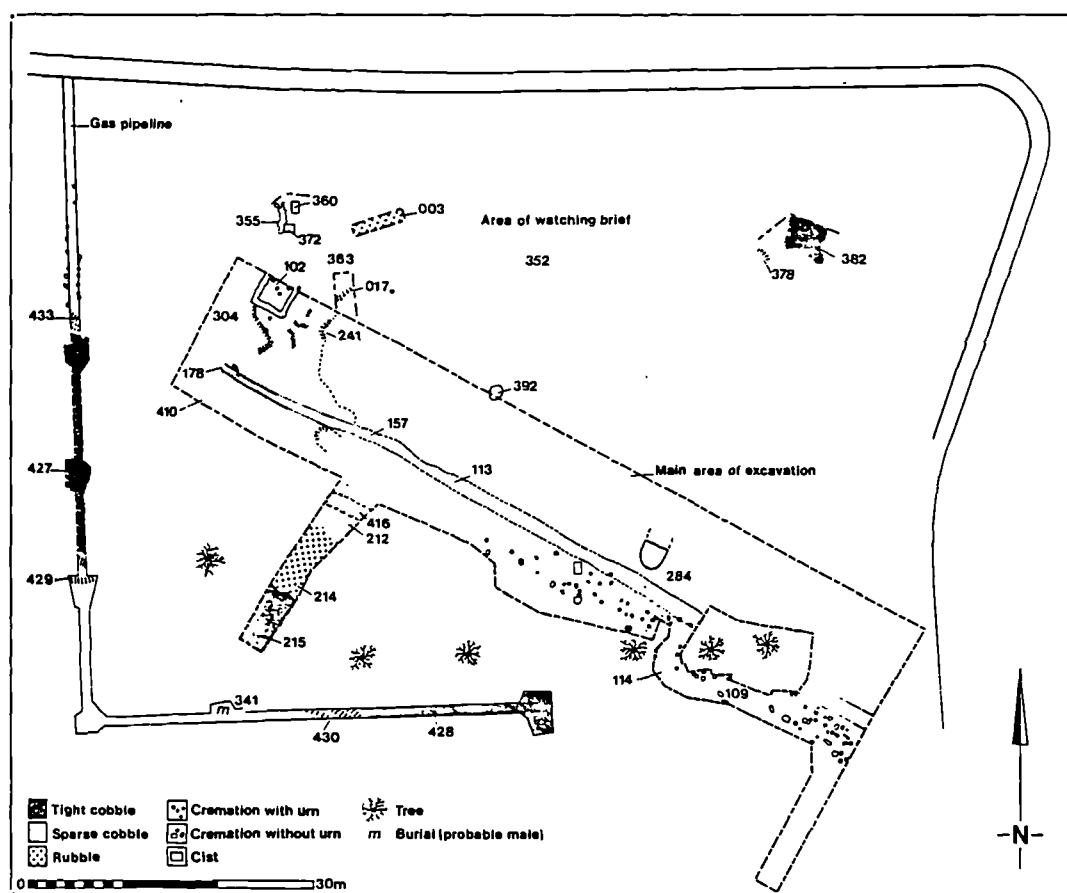


Figure 7.7 The Caerleon - Cardiff road and cemetery, Lodge Hill, Caerleon (Evans and Maynard 1997: Fig. 3, 173)

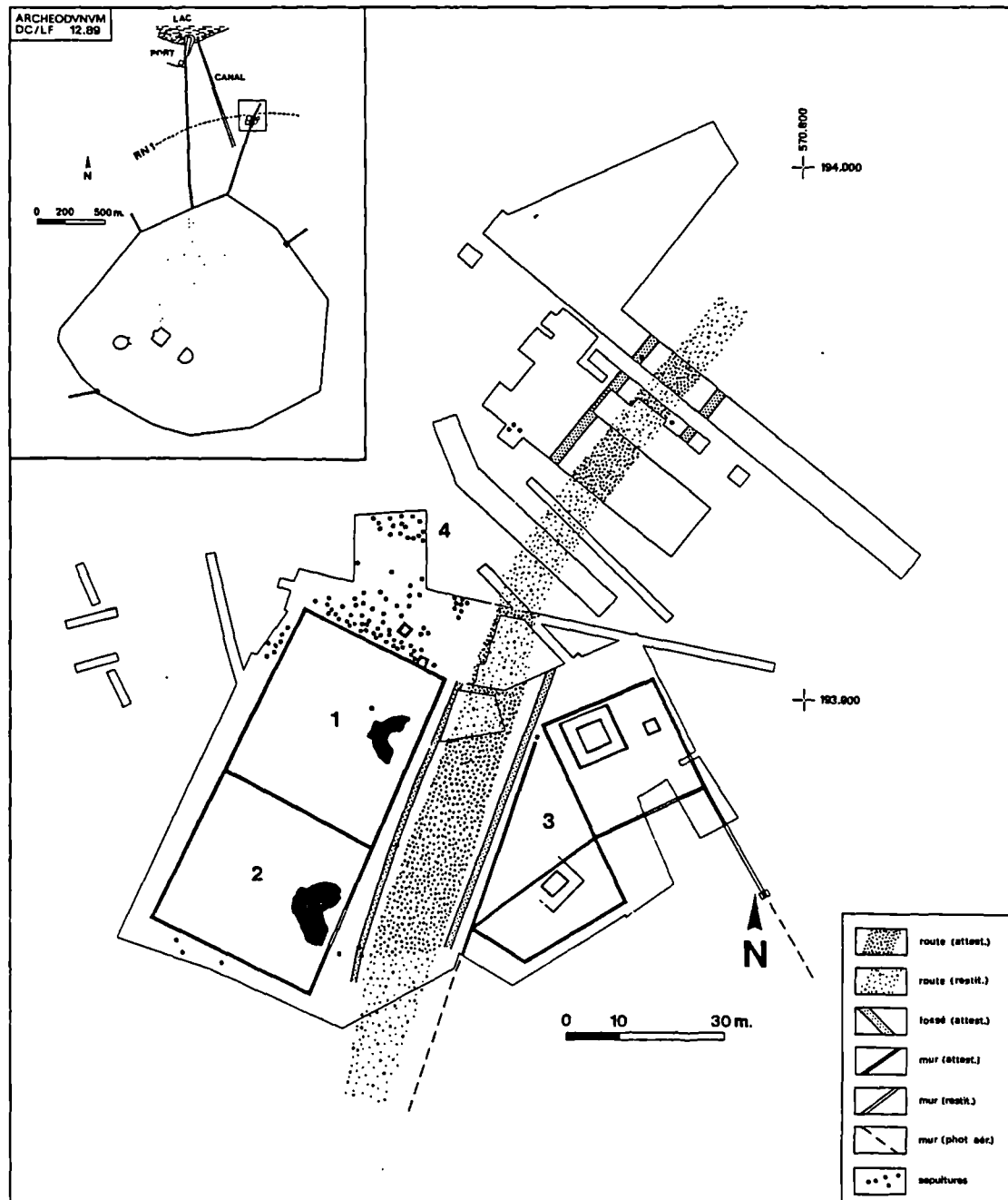


Figure 7.8a Excavations at Avenches - 'En Chaplix' - Funerary enclosures (1 & 2), temple (3) and cemetery (4) (from Castella 1993: Fig. 1, 230)

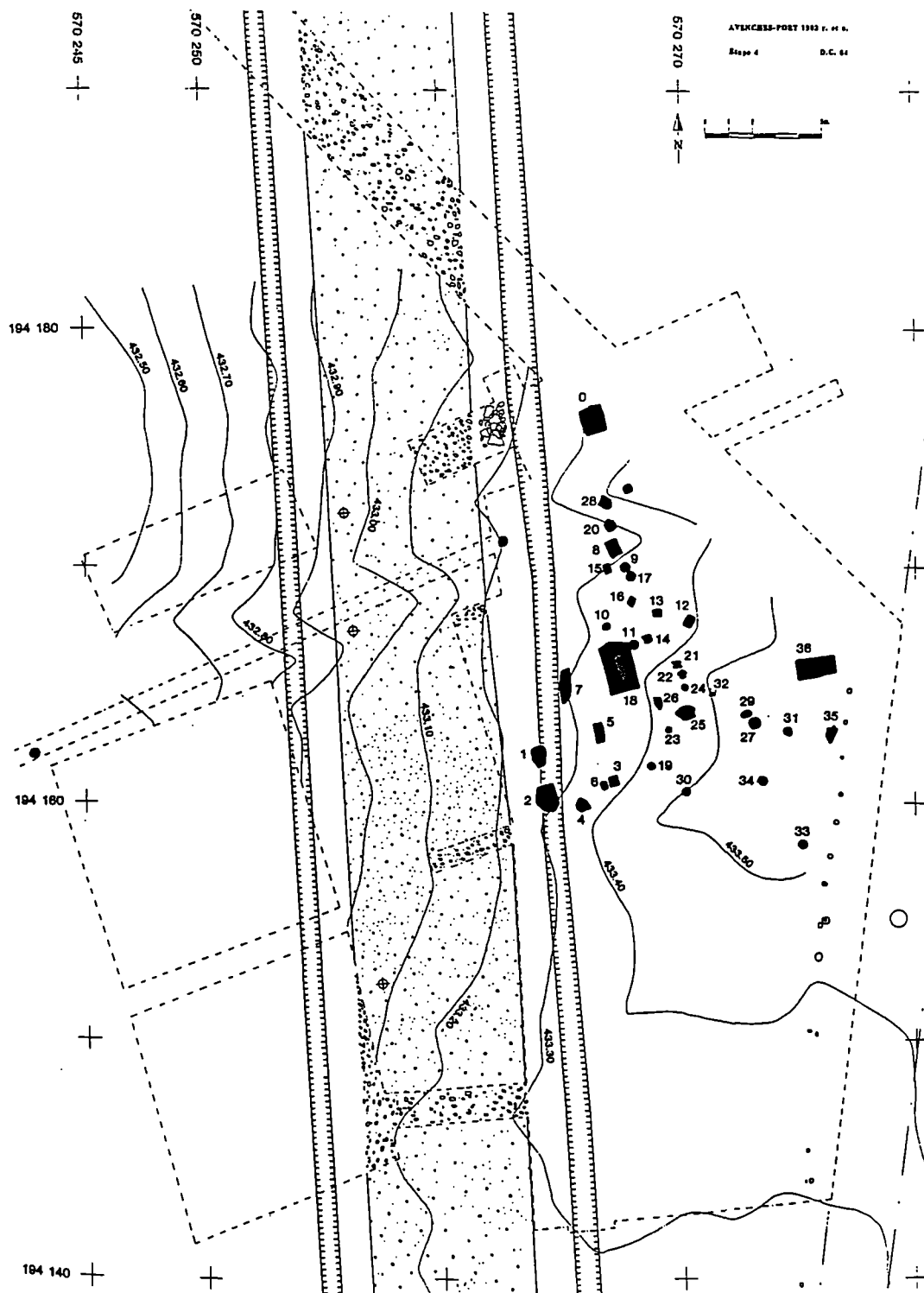


Figure 7.8b The port cemetery and road at Avenches (from Castella 1987: Fig. 5, 15)

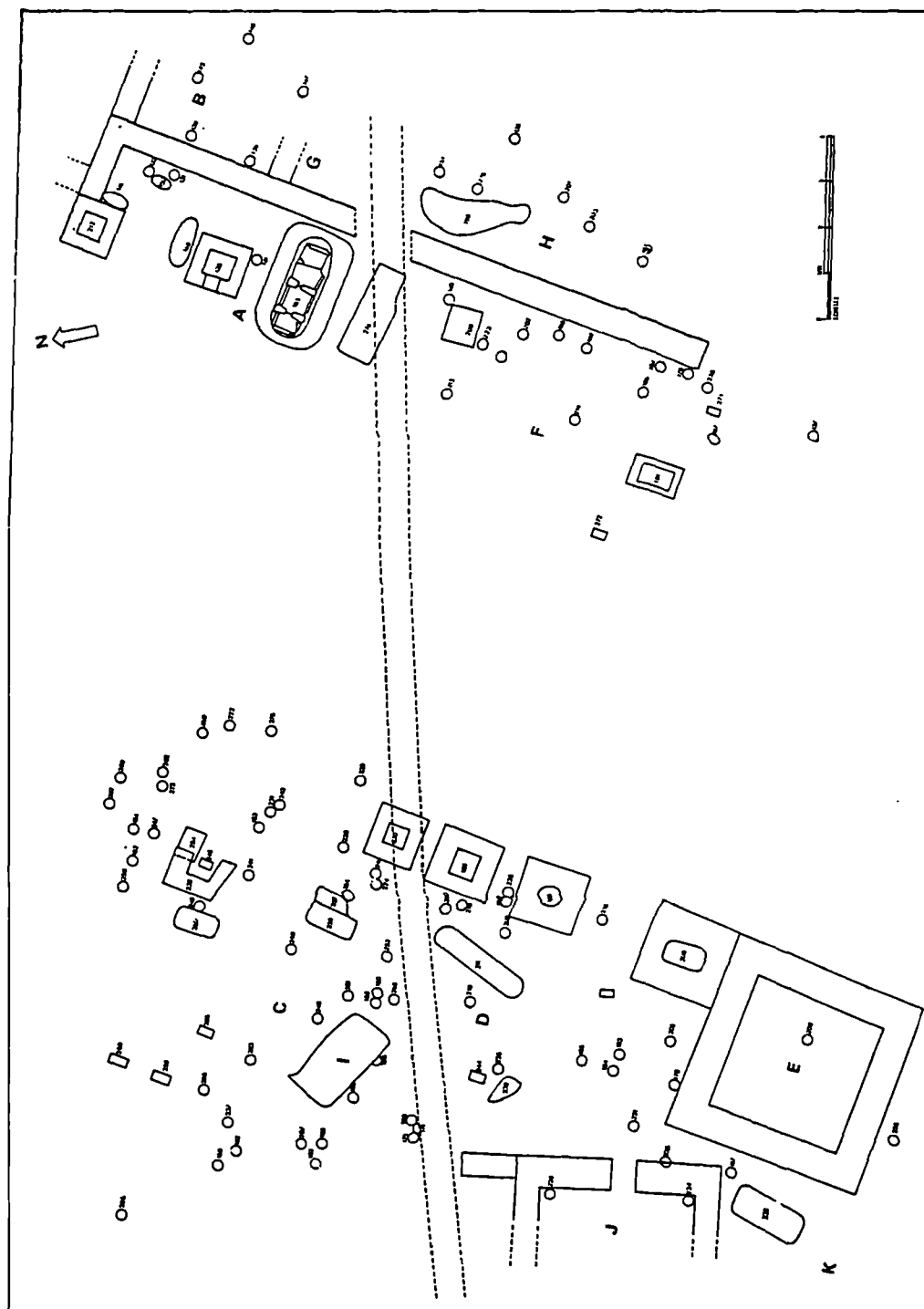


Figure 7.9 The eastern cemetery of Fréjus on the via per Alpes Maritimas (Saint-Lambert) (Béraud and Gébara 1987: Fig. 3, 33)
(the road runs south-south-west north-north-east across the centre of the plan)

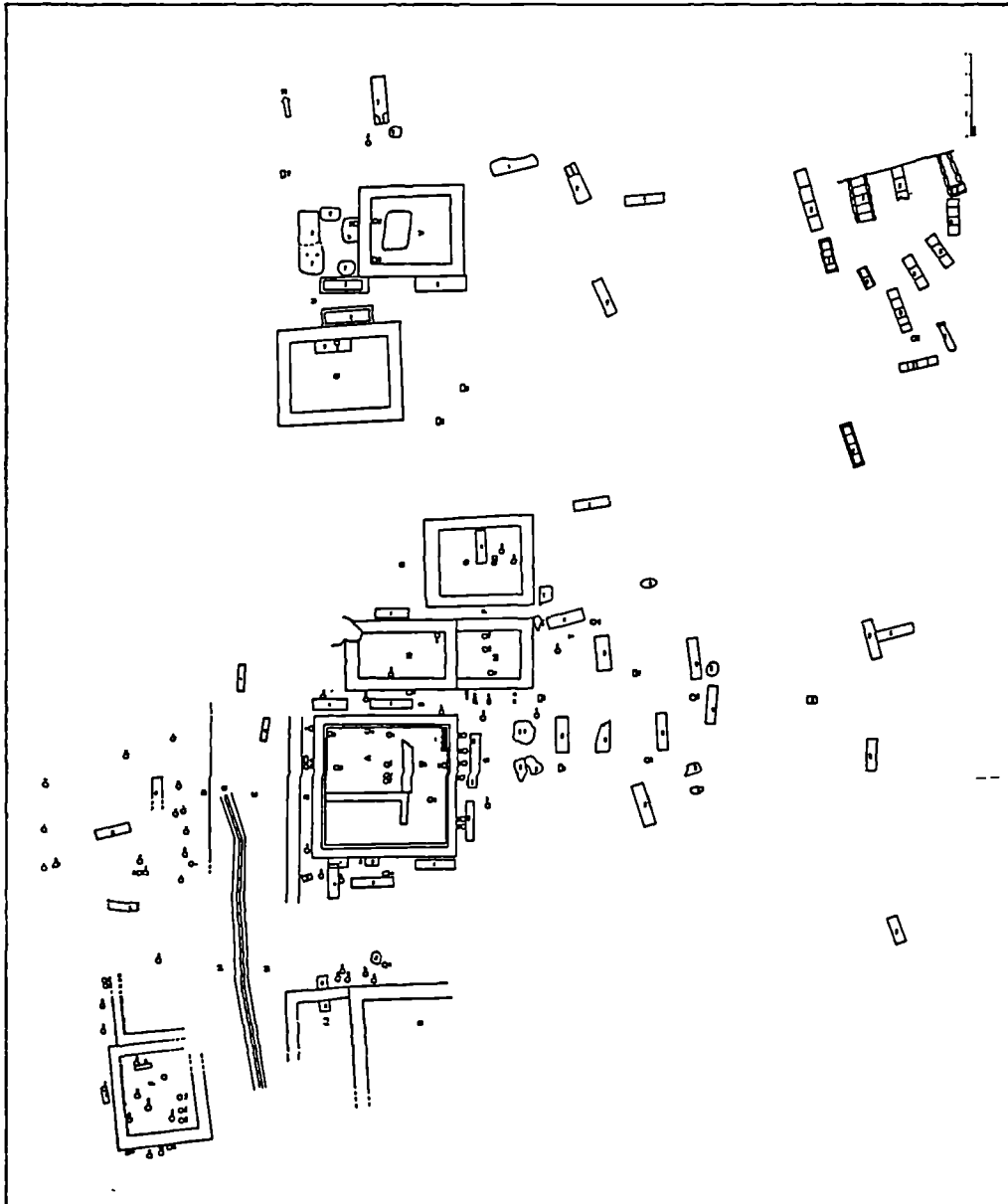


Figure 7.10 The northern cemetery of Fréjus (Le Pauvadou) (Béraud and Gébara 1987: Fig. 2, 32)

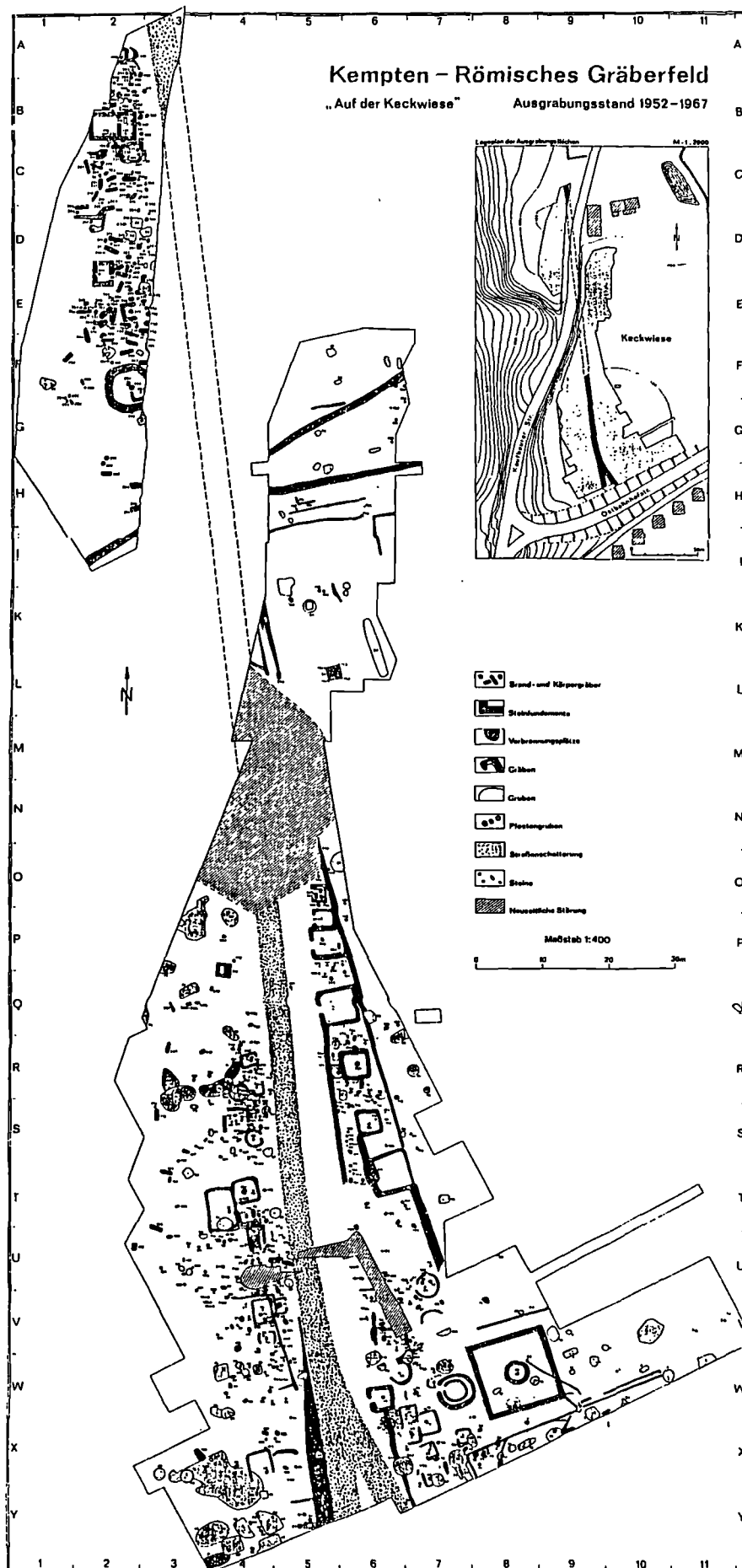


Figure 7.11 The northern cemetery at Kempten (Mackensen 1978: Beilage 1)

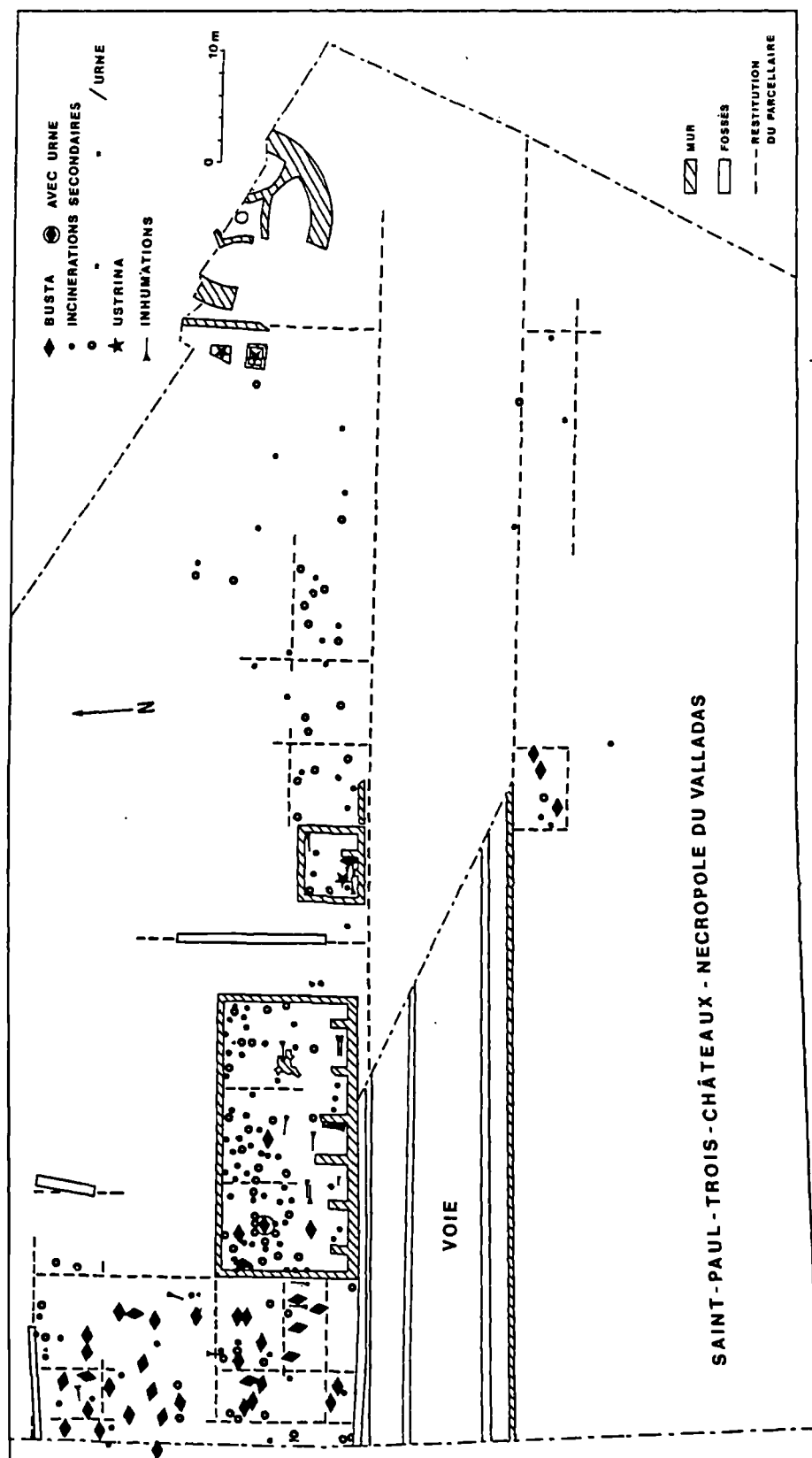


Figure 7.12 Cemetery to the south-west of St Paul-Trois-Châteaux (Bel and Tranoy 1993: Fig. 10, 105)

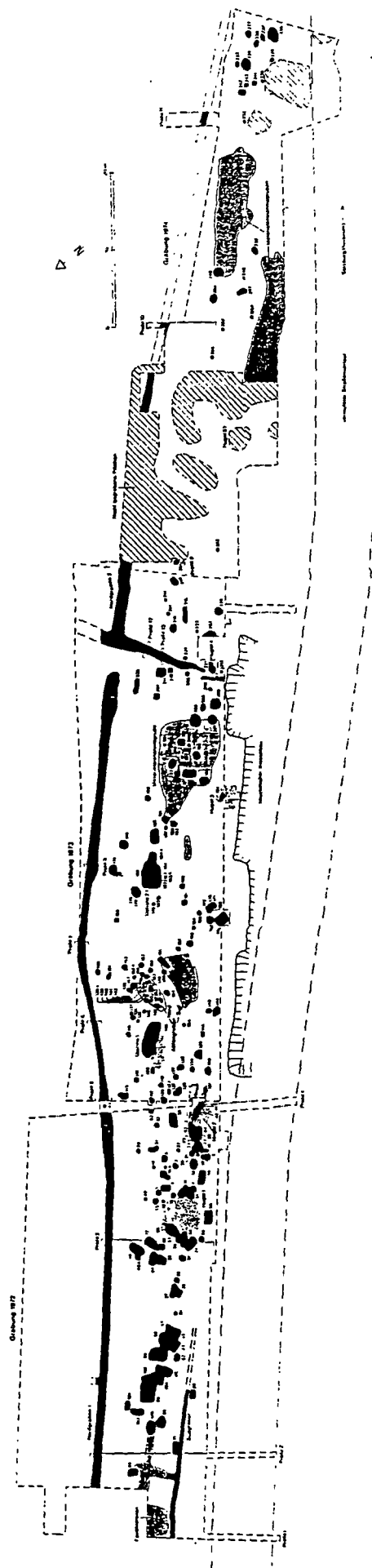


Figure 7.13 The eastern cemetery at Seebuck (from Fasold 1993a: Beilage 1)

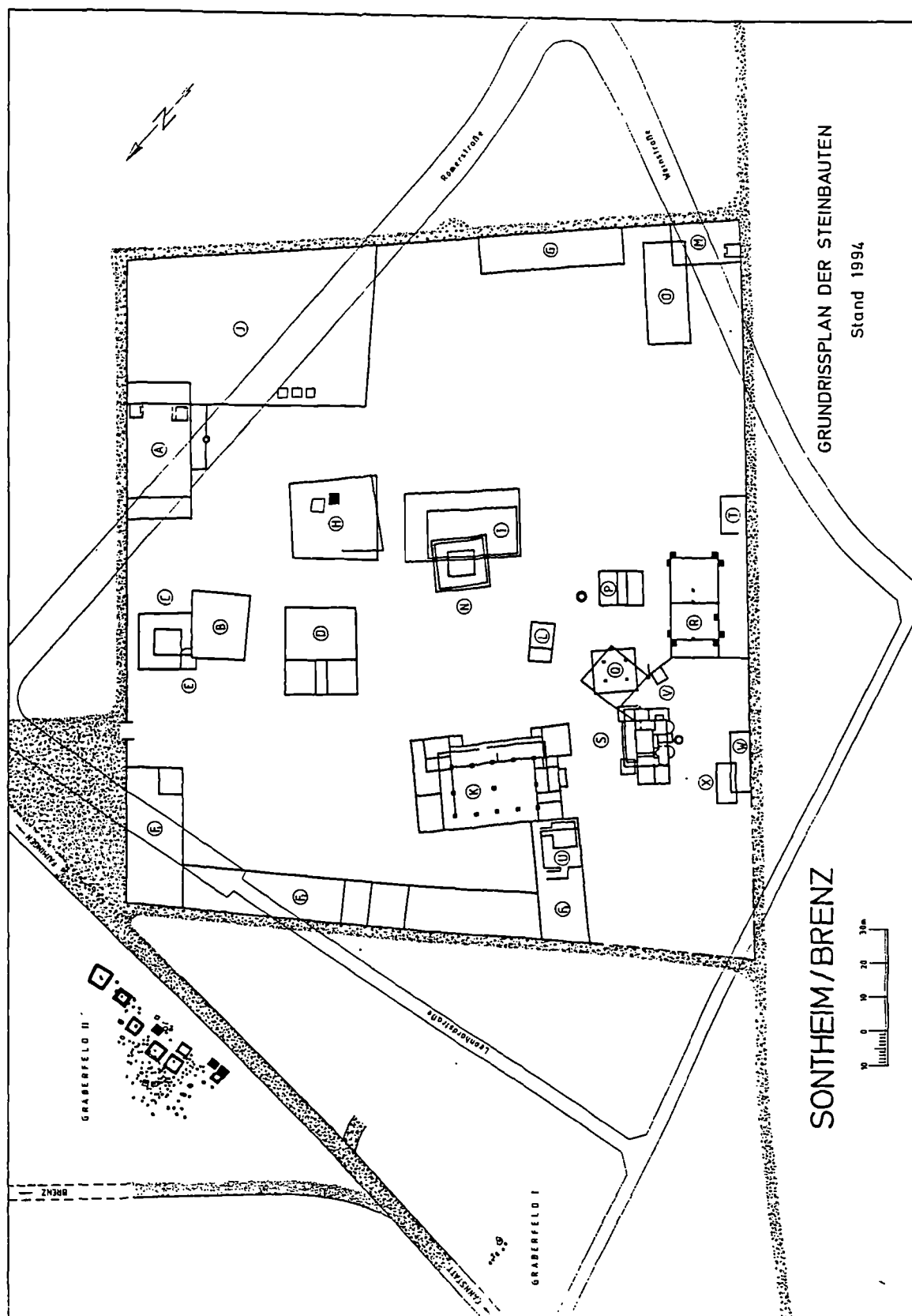


Figure 7.14 Cemeteries and roadside settlement at Sontheim / Brenz (from Nuber and Seitz 1995: 157)

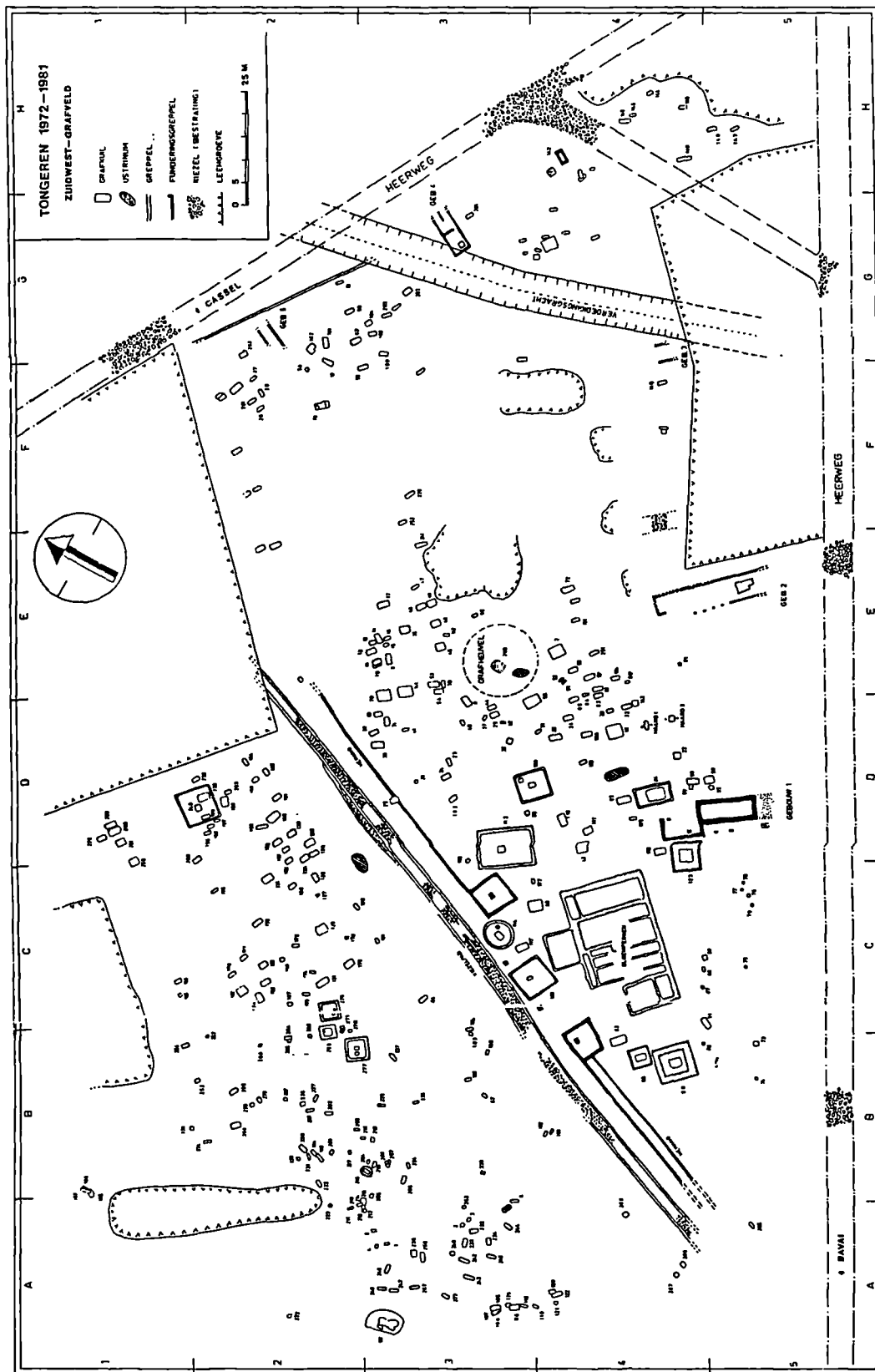


Figure 7.15 The south-west cemetery at Tongeren (excavations 1972-81) (Vanvinckenroye 1984)



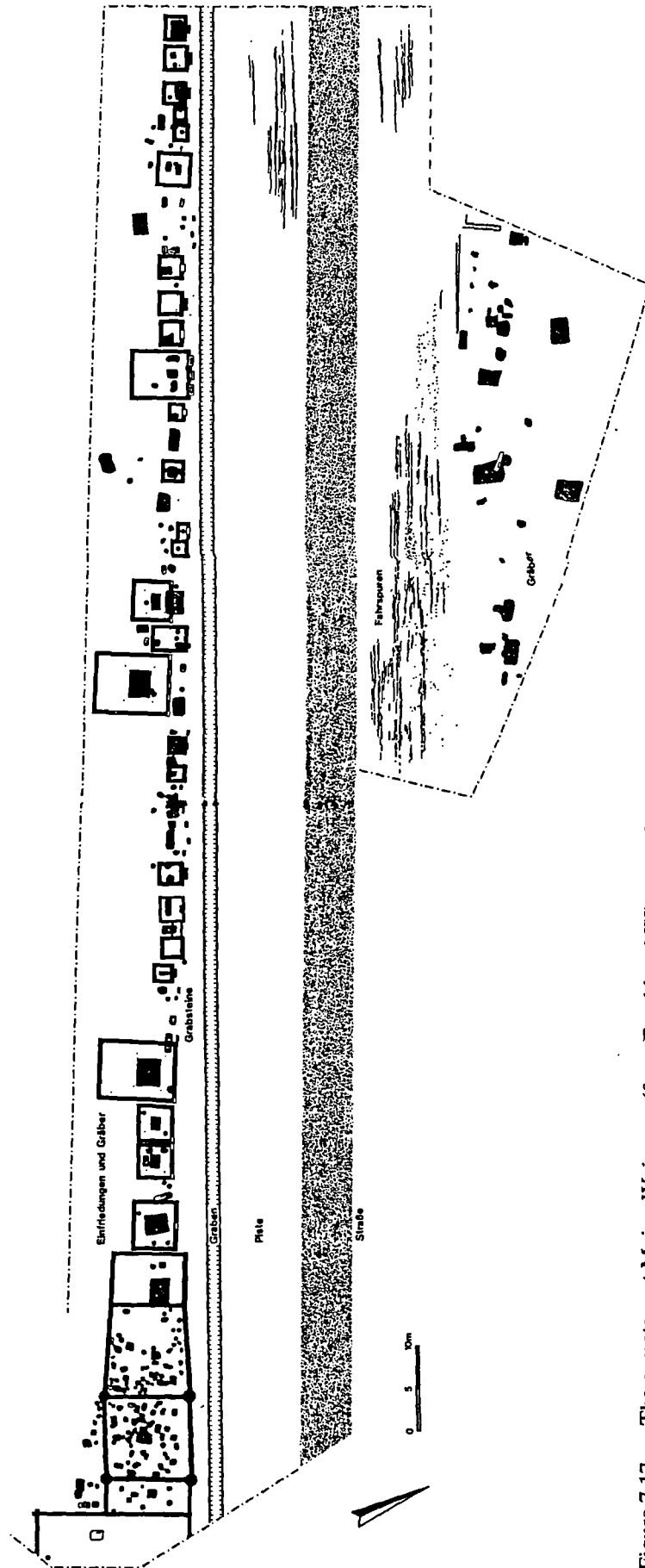


Figure 7.17 The cemetery at Mainz-Weisenau (from Fasold and Witteyer 1995: 20-21)

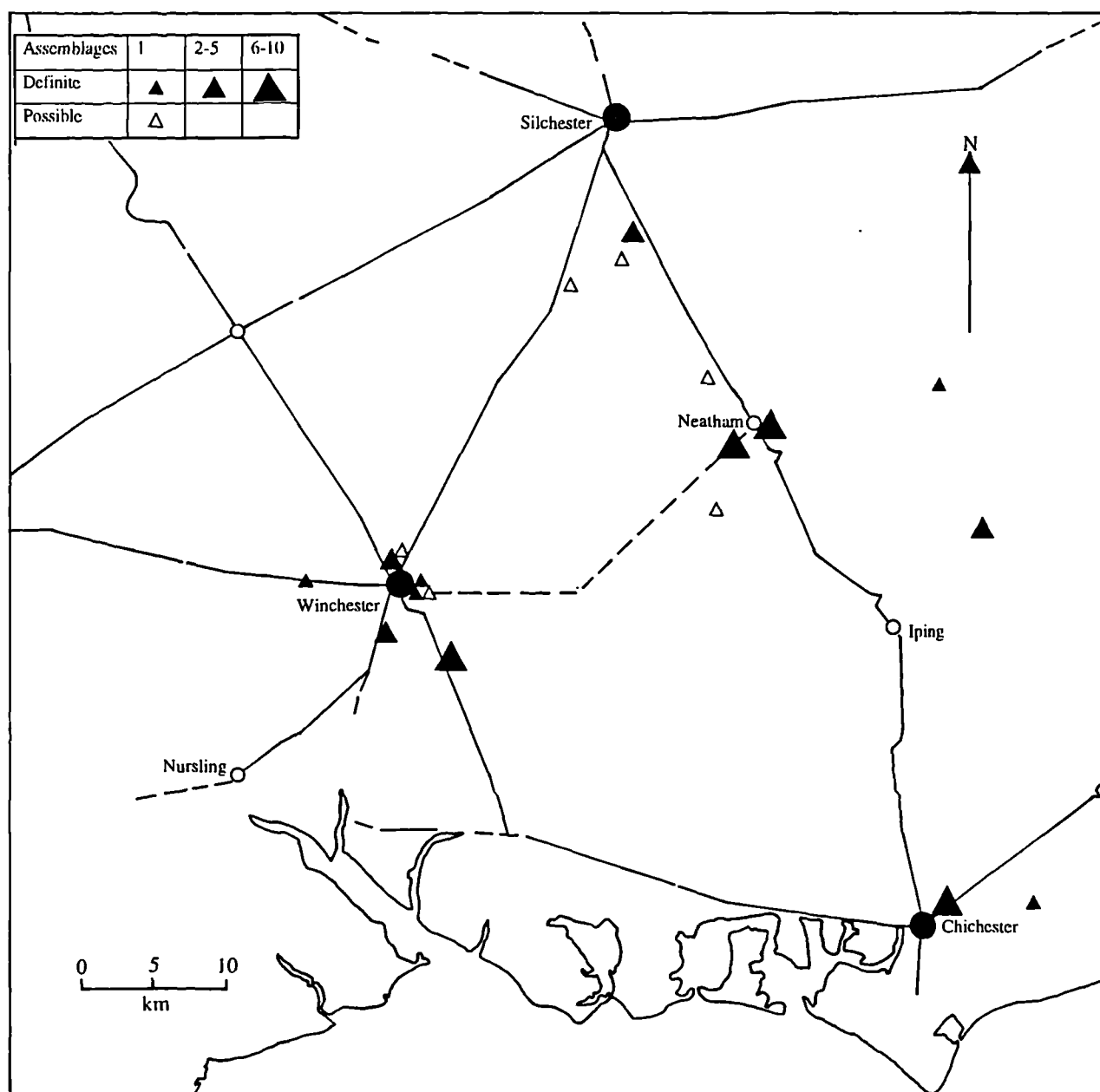


Figure 7.18 The distribution of burials in the East Hampshire Tradition

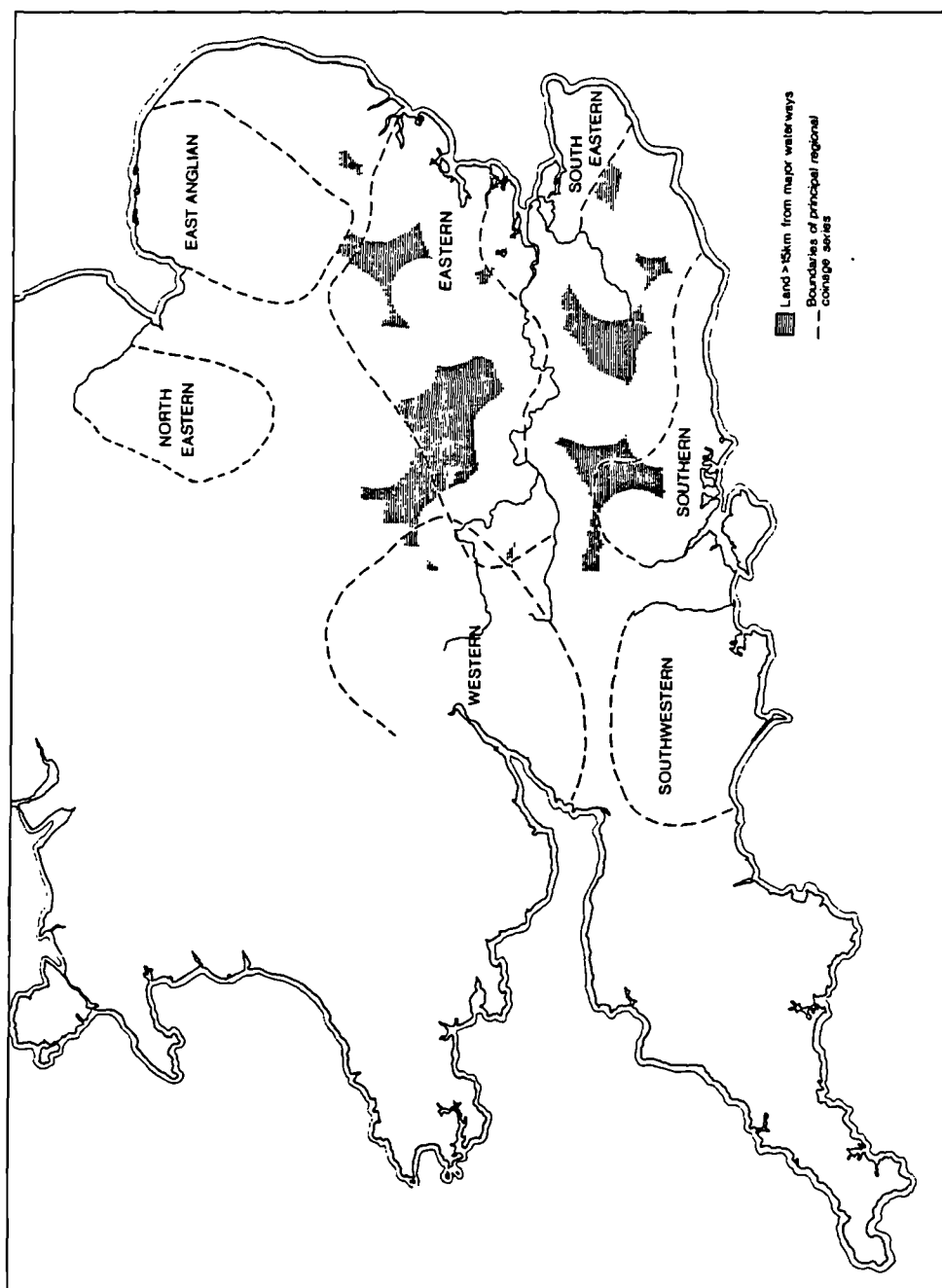


Figure 7.19 Coinage zones from LPRIA Britain (from Millett 1990a: Fig. 3, 14 (after Haslegrave 1987b))

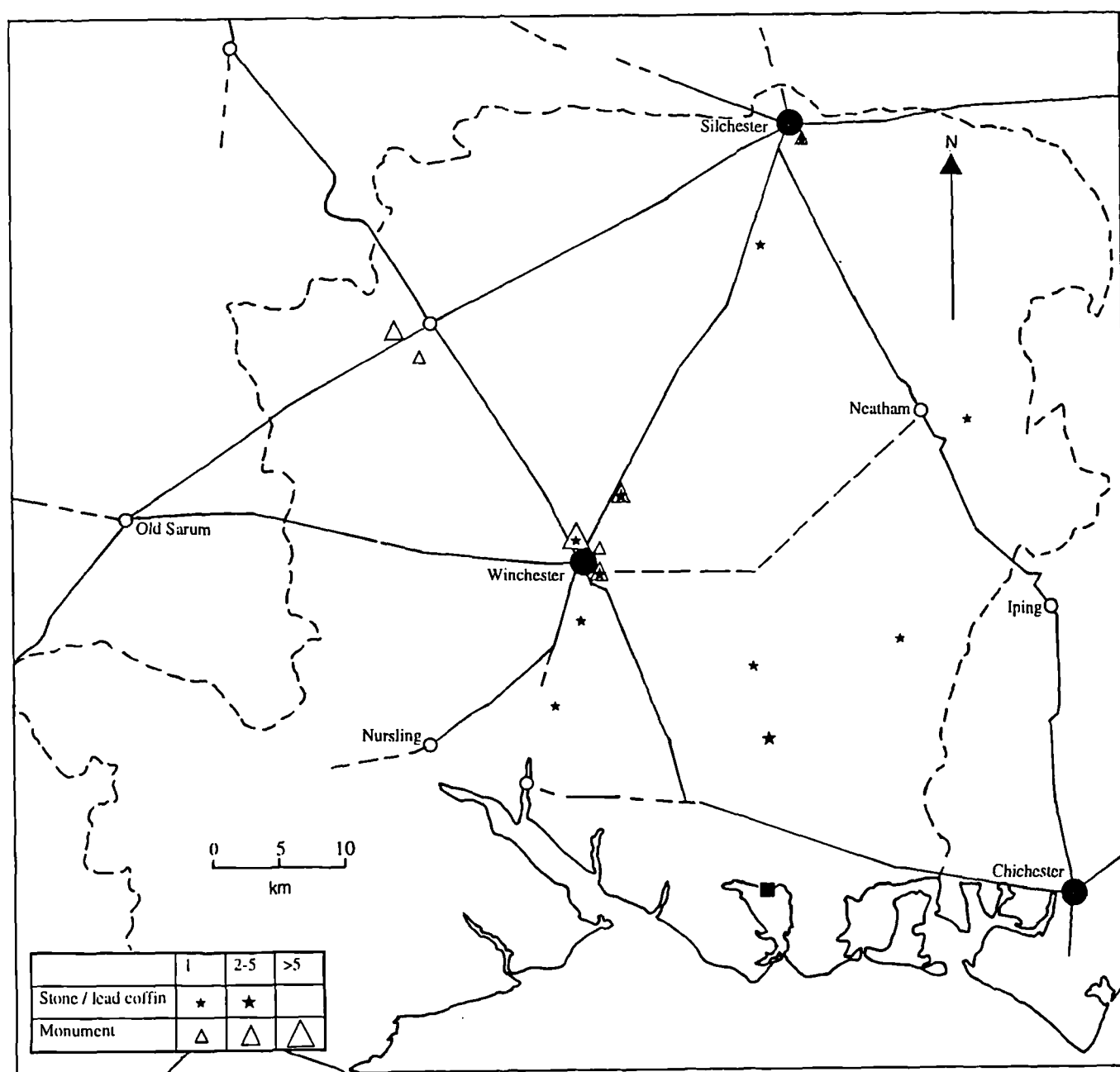


Figure 7.20 The distribution of stone and lead coffins and monumental burials in late Roman Hampshire

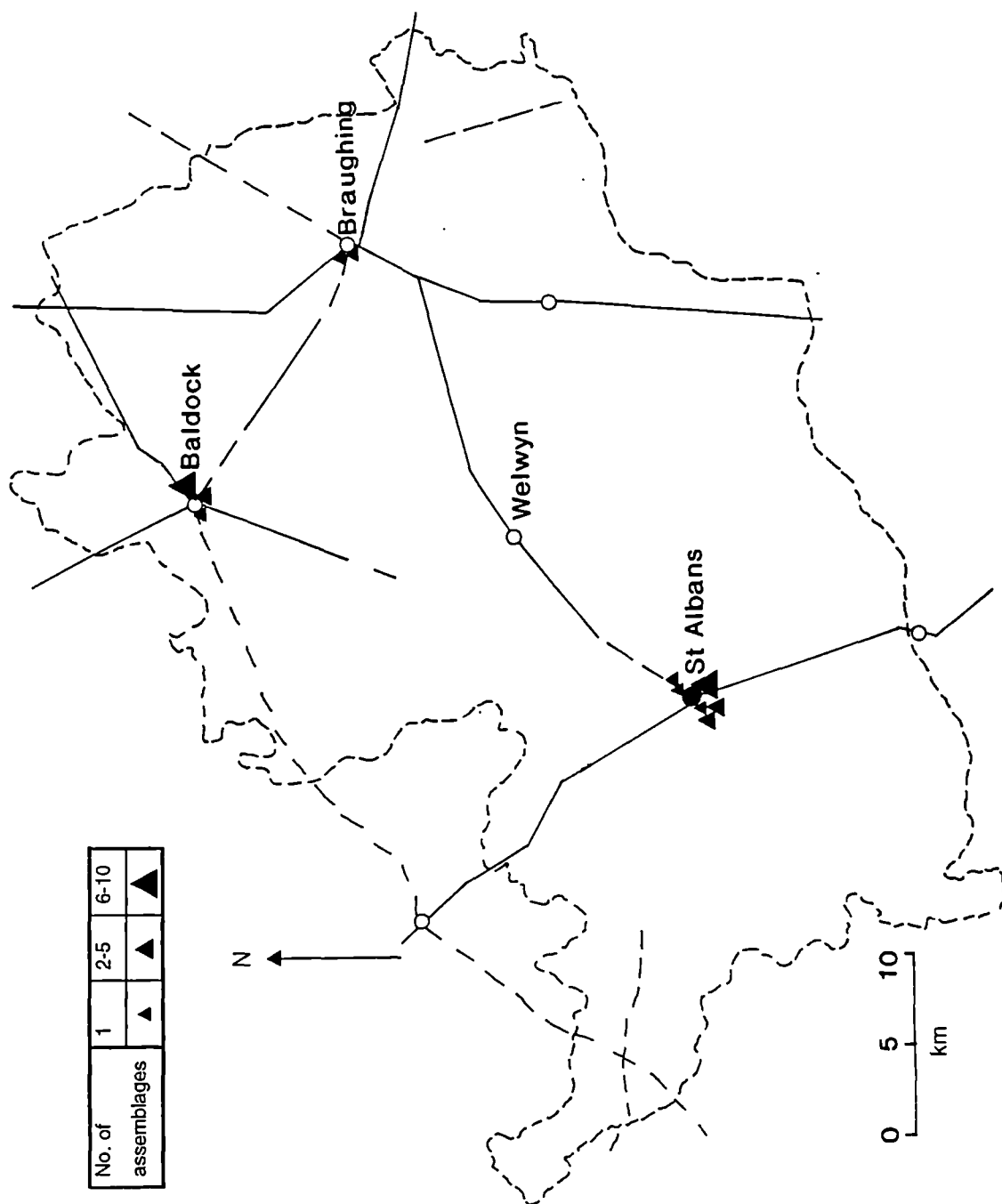


Figure 7.21 Burial assemblages from Hertfordshire with six or more accessory ceramic vessels

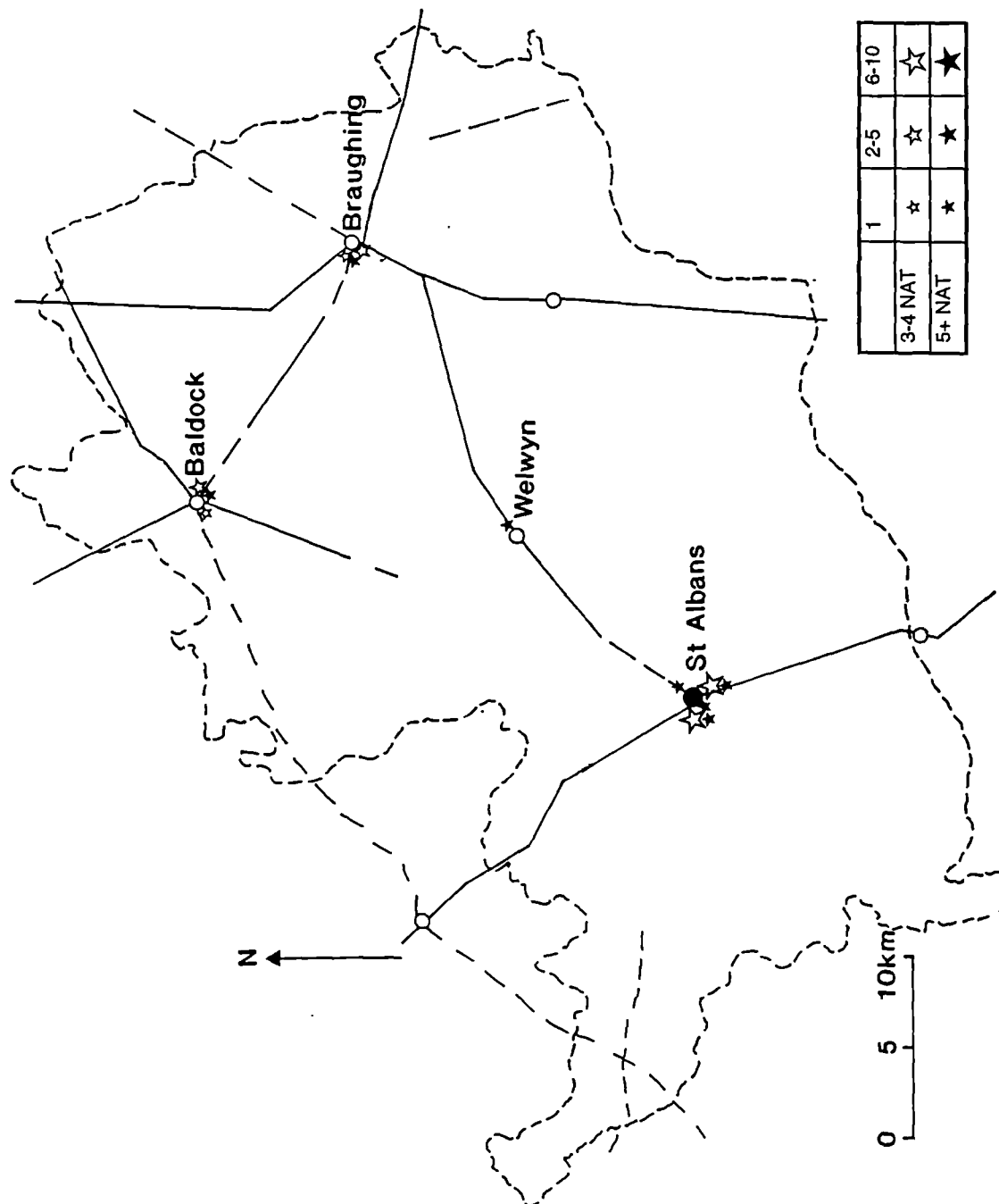


Figure 7.22 Burial assemblages from Hertfordshire with three or more artefact types as grave furniture

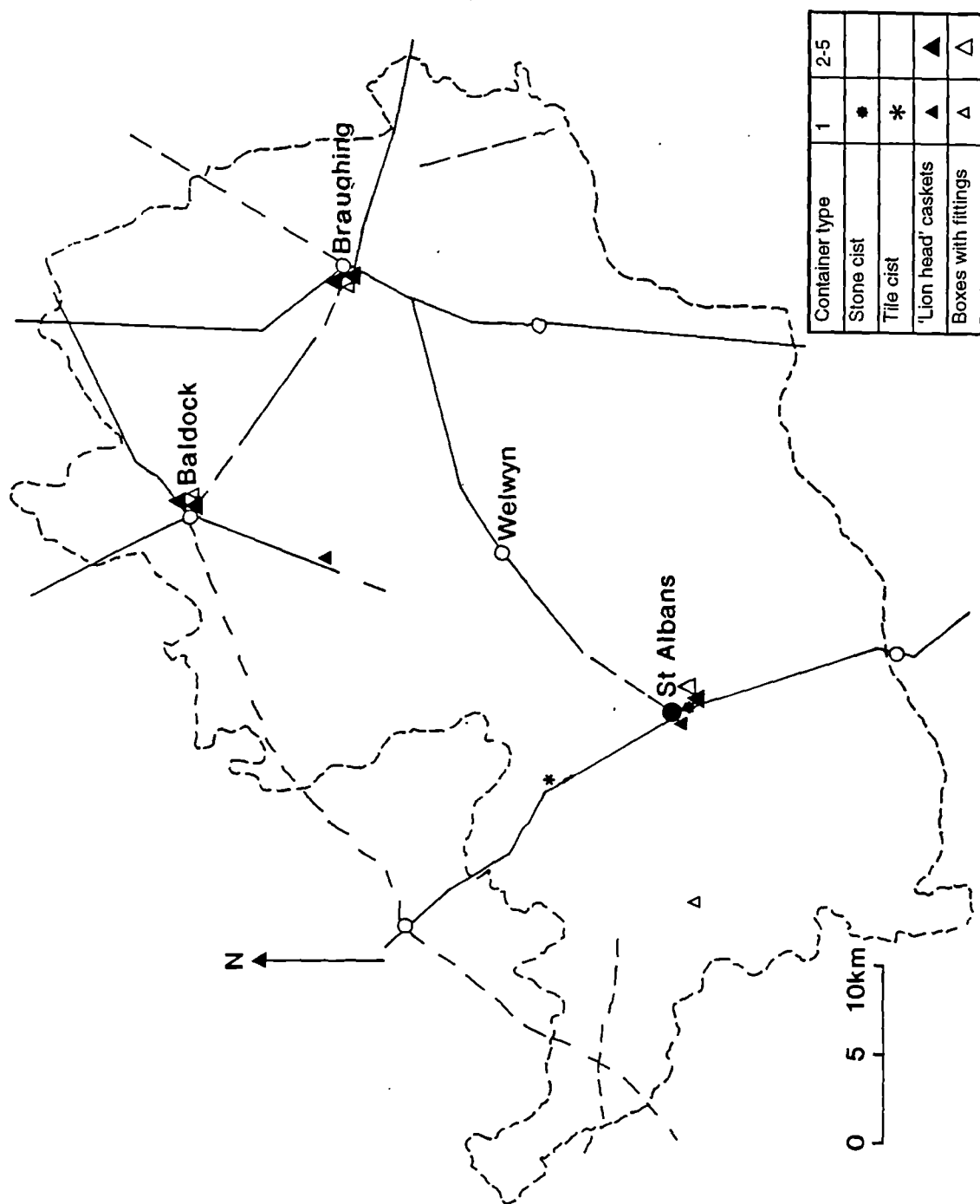


Figure 7.23 The distribution of certain types of burial container from Hertfordshire

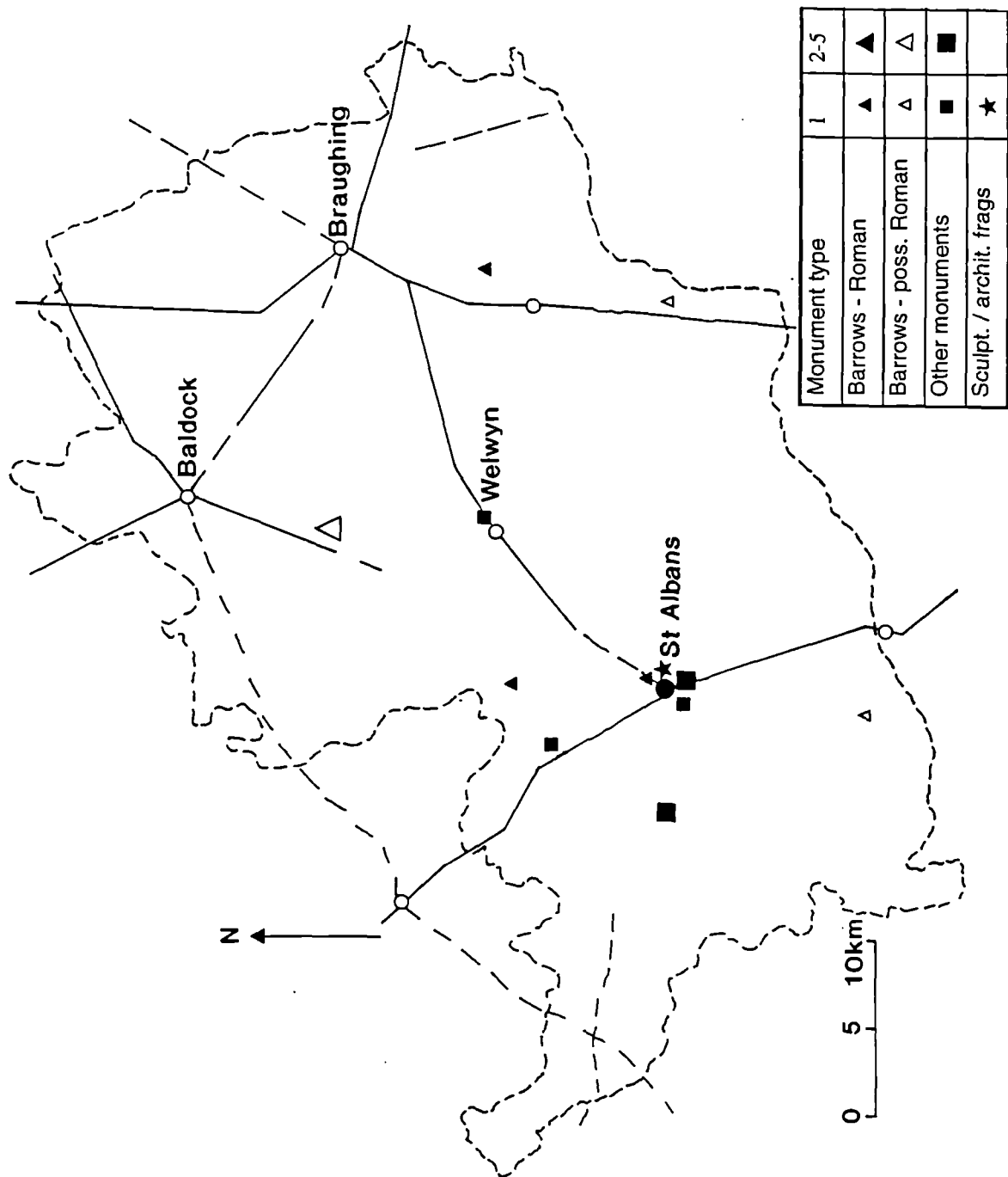


Figure 7.24 The distribution of early Roman burial monuments in Hertfordshire

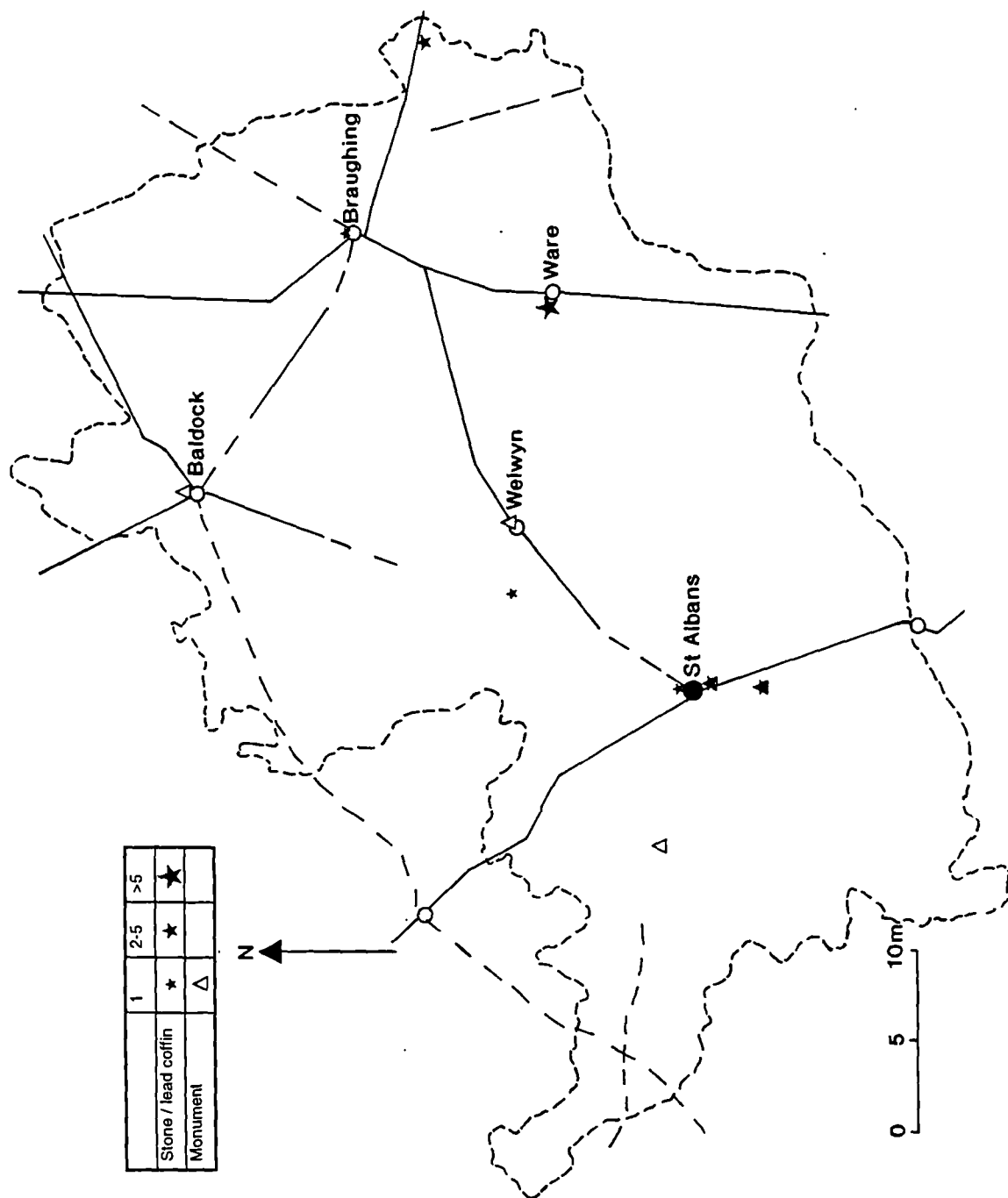


Figure 7.25 The distribution of late Roman burial monuments, stone and lead-lined coffins and tile graves in Hertfordshire

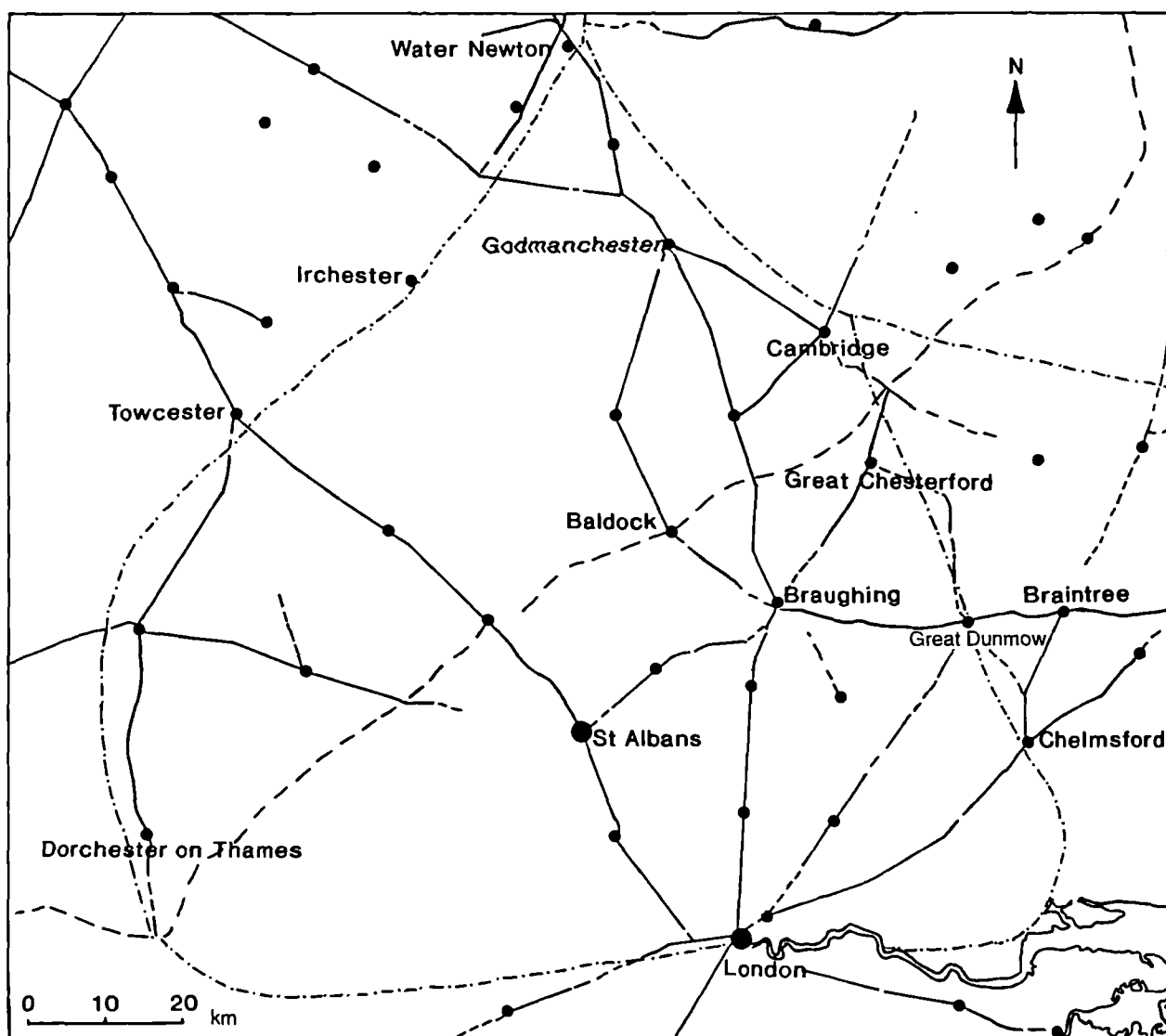


Figure 7.26 The possible boundaries of the *civitas* of the Catuvellauni and major settlements within the *civitas* (smaller circles indicate minor centres)

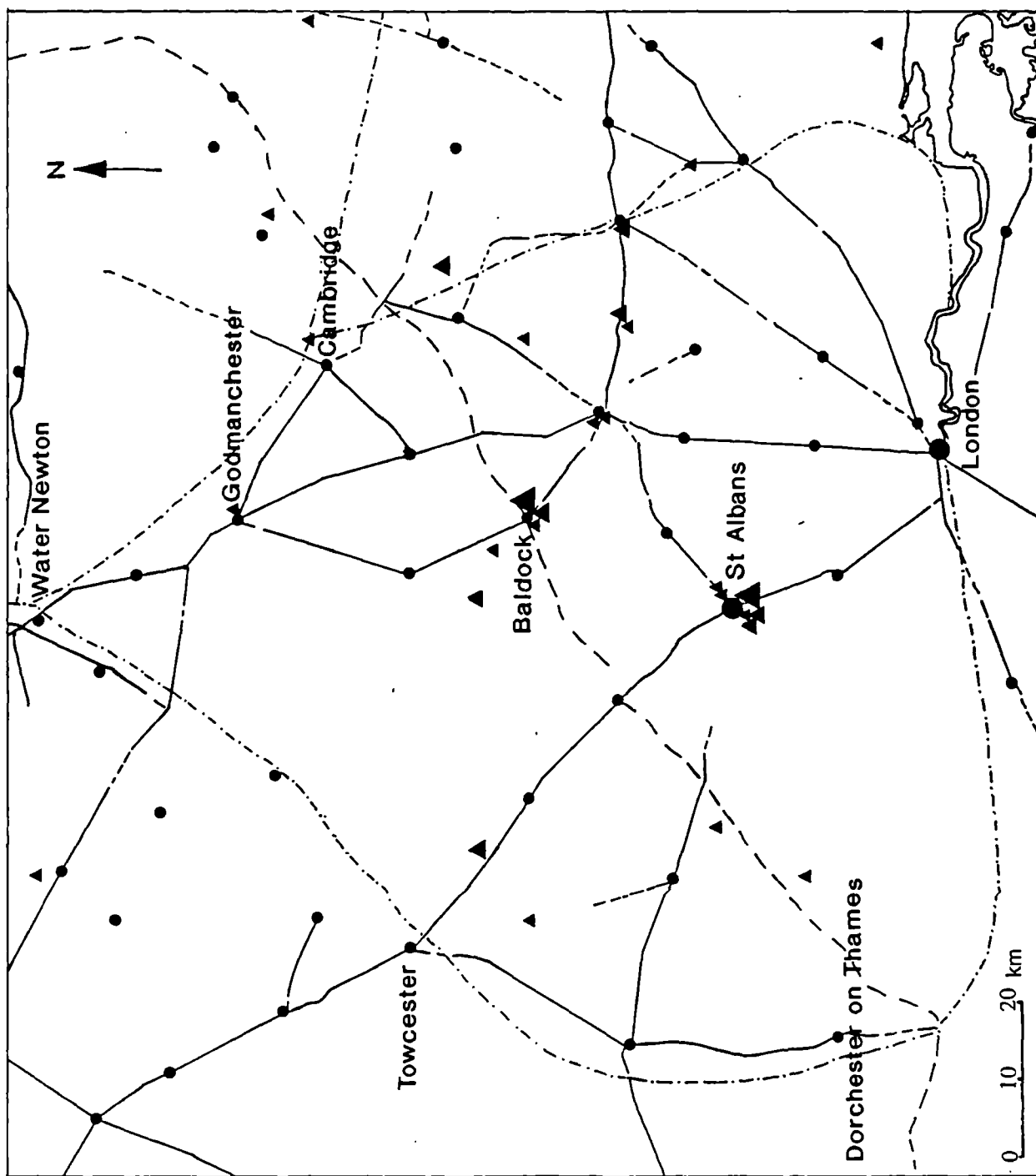
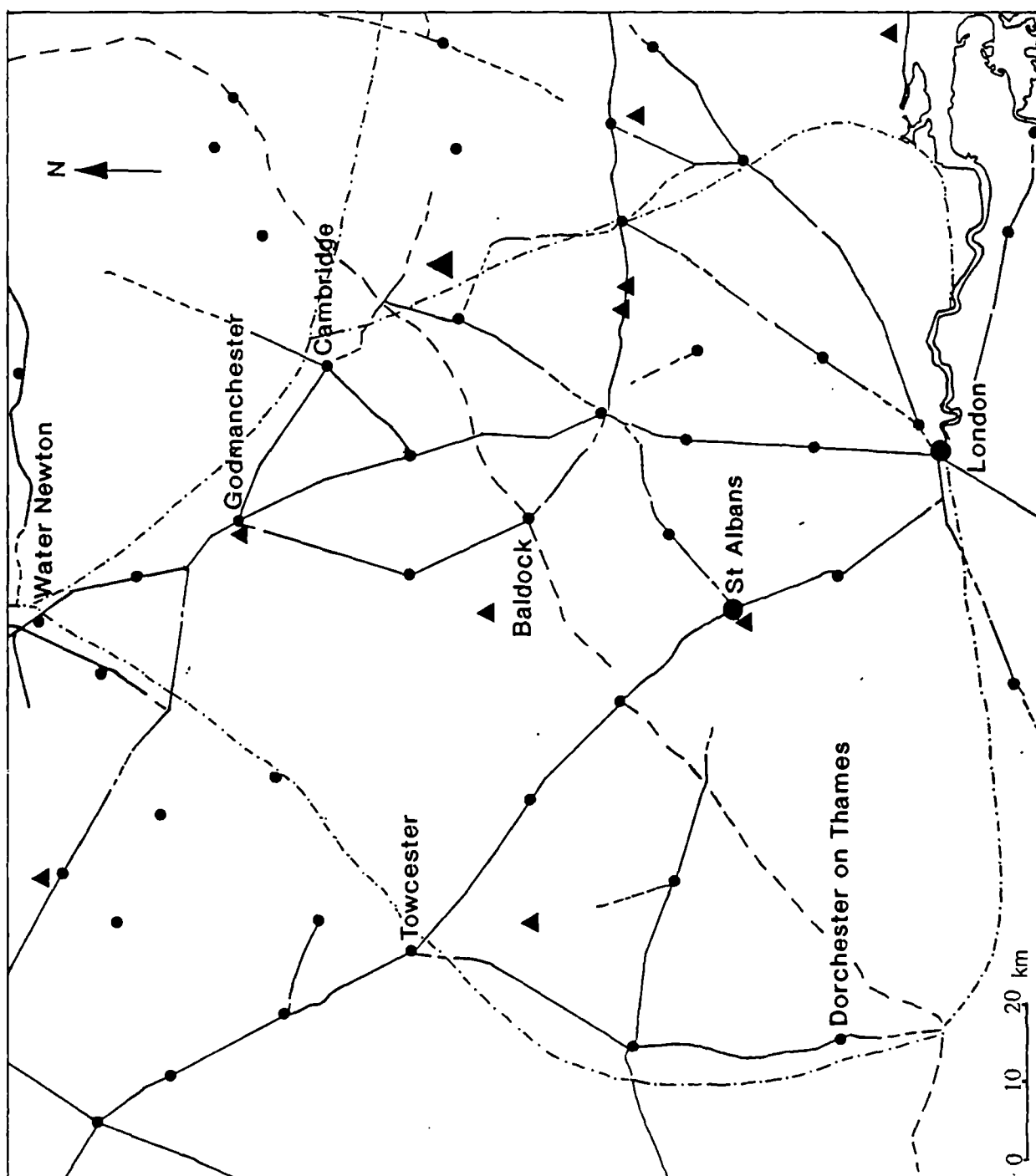
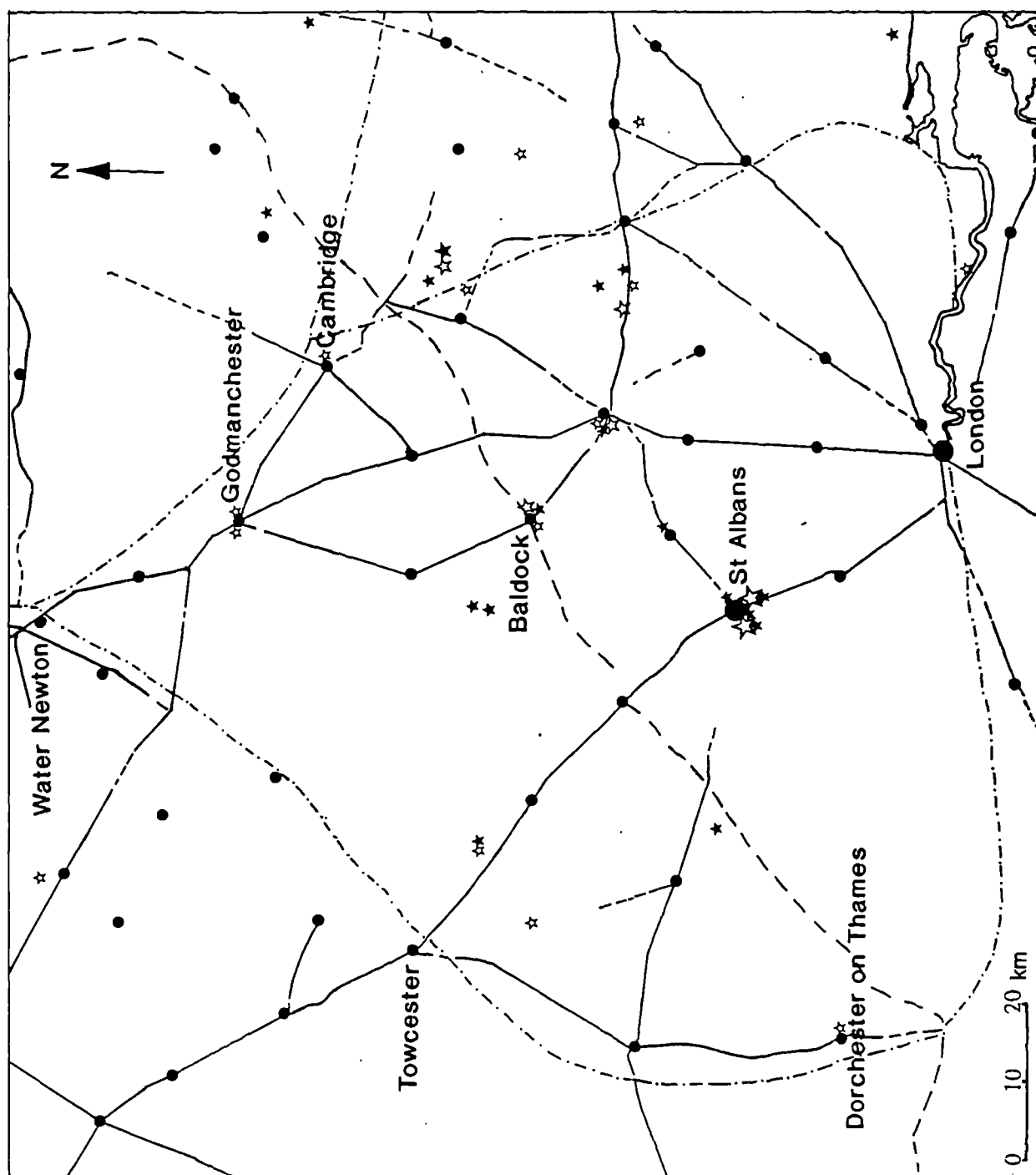


Figure 7.27 Burial assemblages from the civitas of the Catuvellauni and neighbouring areas with six or more accessory ceramic vessels



No. of assemblages	1	2-5
	▲	▲

Figure 7.28 Burial assemblages from the *civitas* of the Catuvellauni and neighbouring areas with glass and metal accessory vessels



Assemblage	1	2-5	6-10
3-4 NAT	☆	☆	☆☆
5+ NAT	★	★	★★

Figure 7.29 Burial assemblages from the *civitas* of the Catuvellauni and neighbouring areas with three or more artefact types

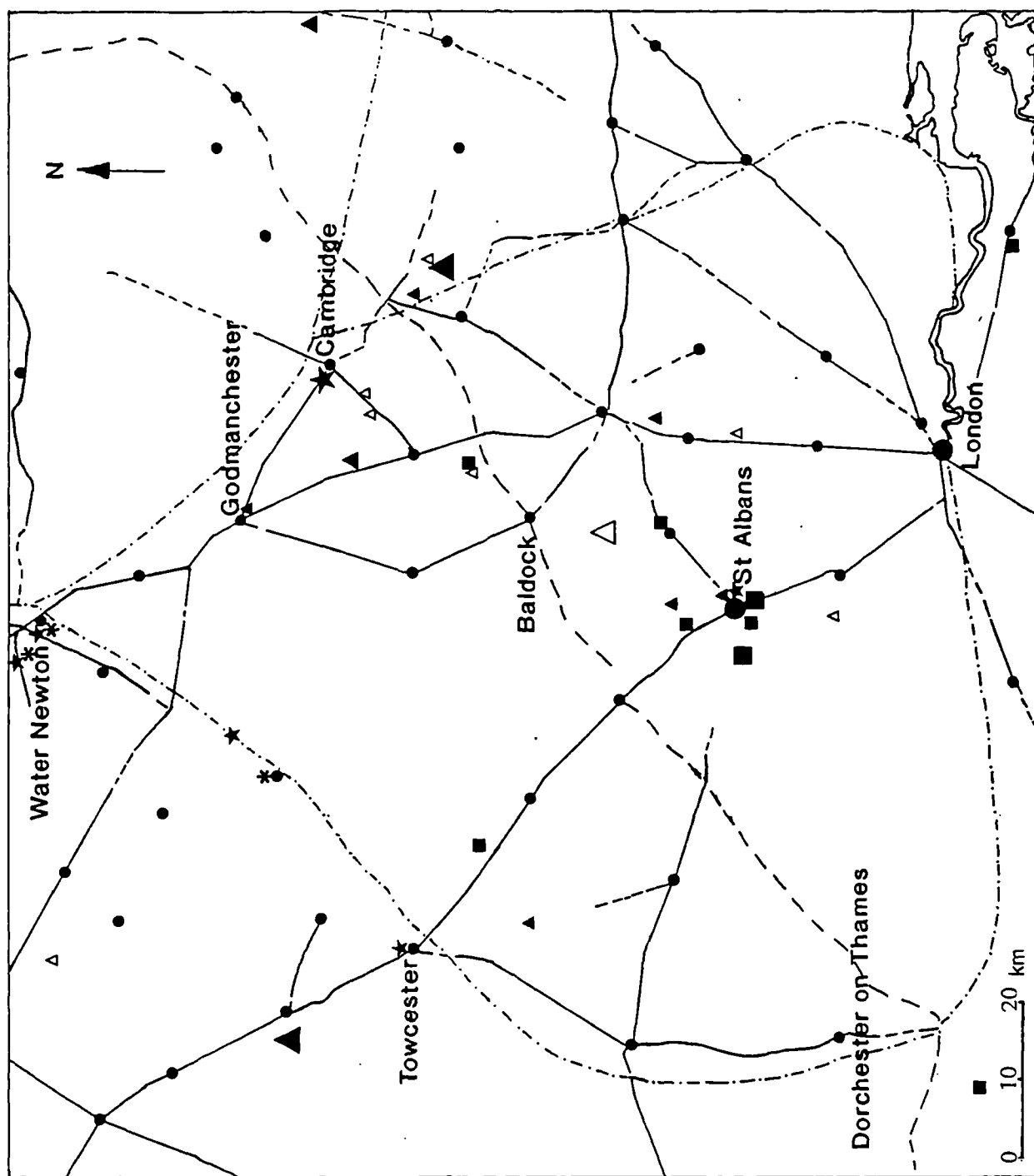


Figure 7.30 The distribution of first to third century funerary monuments within the civitas of the Catuvellauni

Monument type	1	2-5	6-10
Barrows - Roman	▲	▲	▲
Barrows - Roman?	△	△	△
Other monuments	□	□	
Sculpt./archit. frags	★		
Inscription	*		

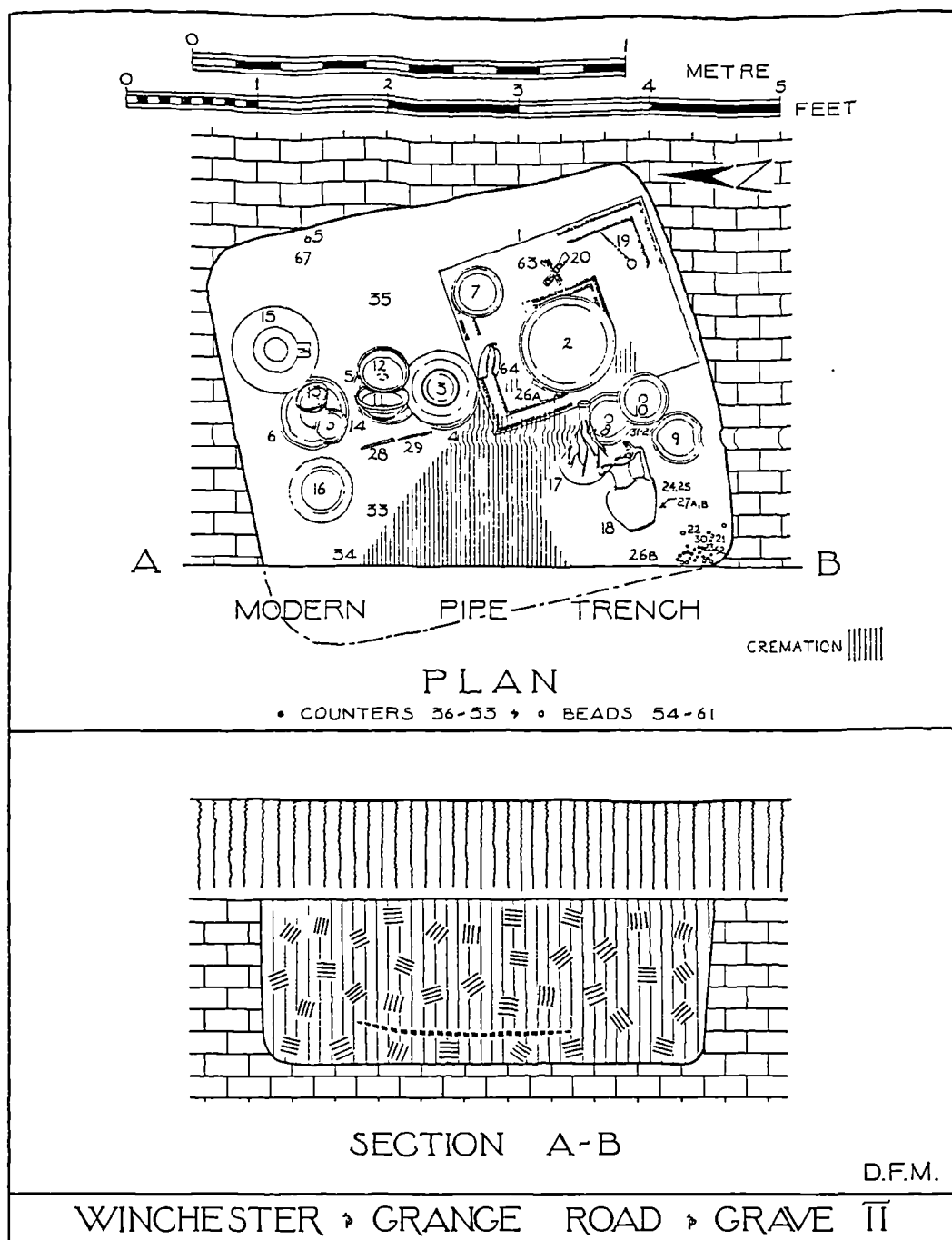


Figure 8.1 Section and plan of burial 2, Winchester Grange Road (Biddle 1967: 232, Fig. 5)

(1 shale tray, 2-14 samian vessels, 15 flagon, 16 beaker, 17 glass jug, 18 bronze jug, 19 bronze spoon, 20 iron knife, 21 seal box lid, 22 bronze ring, 23 bell, 24-25 bronze pins, 26 A and B iron knives, 27 a and B iron tool and binding, 28-29 iron styli, 30 iron ring, 31-35 iron nails, 35-36 gaming pieces, 54-61 melon beads, 62 fossil, 63-64 half pig skull and hind limb)

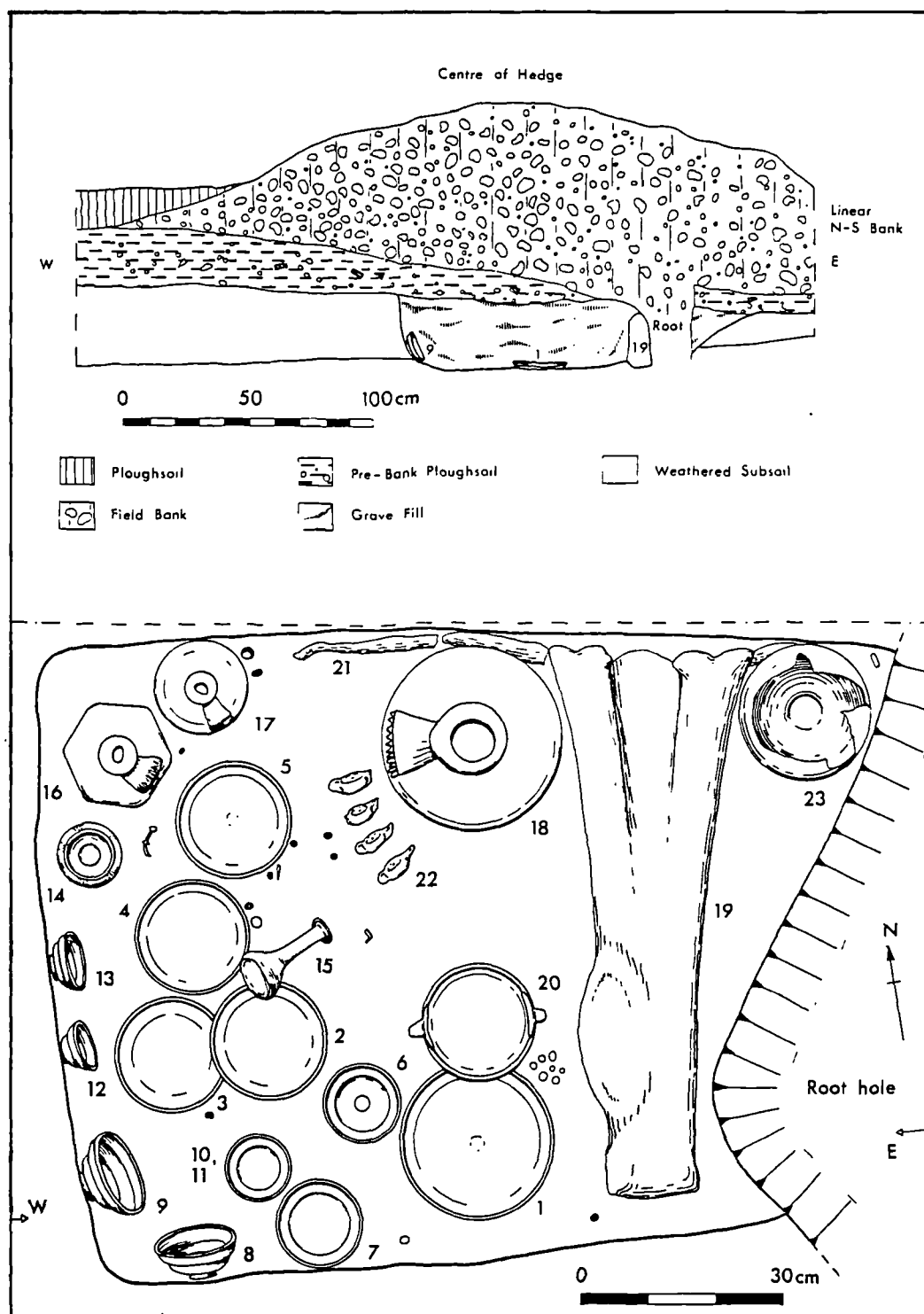


Figure 8.2 Section and plan of burial, St Albans William Old (from Niblett and Reeves 1990: 445, Fig. 3)

(1-13 samian vessels, 14 poppyhead beaker, 15 glass unguent bottles, 16-17 glass bottles, 18 glass jar (cremation container), 19 tripod, 20 bronze bowl, 21 strigils, 22 lamps, 23 flagon)

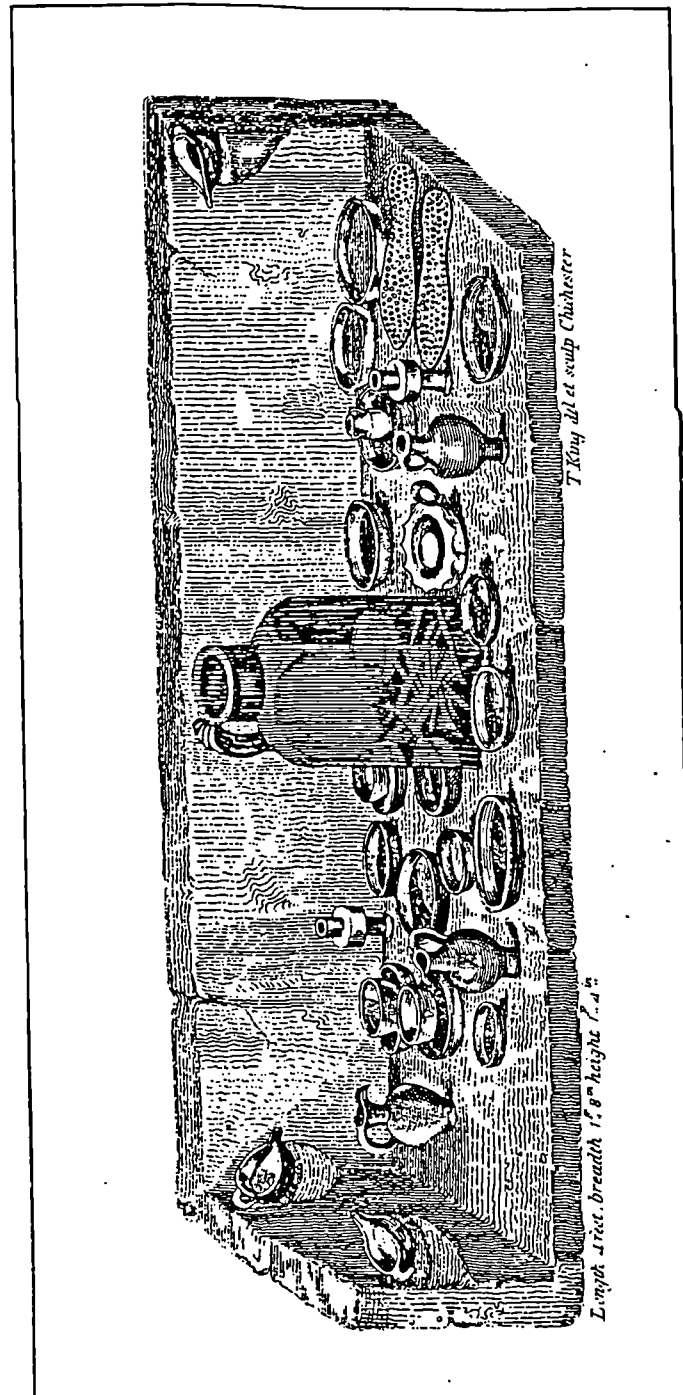


Figure 8.3 The burial at Avisford (from Roach Smith 1848: Pl. XLIV)

Concordance to Iron Age and Roman cemeteries and burials from Britain referred to in text

Site	County	Further discussion	Reference
Aldwincle	Northamptonshire	App. 5.3	Jackson and Ambrose 1976
Alington Avenue	Dorset	App. 5.3	Davies <i>et al.</i> 1985
Alton	Hampshire	App. 6.3	Millett 1986
Ancaster	Lincolnshire		Cox 1989; Burnham and Wachter 1990: 235-40; Wilson 1968b
Andover southern distributor road	Hampshire	App. 6.2	Frere 1988: 476
Appleford	Oxfordshire	App. 5.3	Hinchcliffe and Thomas 1980
Arbury Road, Cambridge	Cambridgeshire	App. 5.3, App. 6.4	Fell 1956; Friend 1956
Ardleigh	Essex	App. 5.3	Priddy 1980: 98
Arkesden	Essex	App. 6.4	Hull 1963b: 39
Arrington	Cambridgeshire	App. 6.4	Taylor 1993
Asham	East Sussex	App. 5.3	Curwen and Curwen 1930
Ashton	Northamptonshire		Burnham and Wachter 1990: 279-81
Astwick	Bedfordshire	App. 6.4	Page and Keate 1908: 4
Avisford	West Sussex	App. 6.3	Haverfield 1935: 49; Roach Smith 1848: 123-4
Ayot St Lawrence, nr church	Hertfordshire	App. 6.2	Archaeologia 53, 1892: 253
Baldock Area 45	Hertfordshire	App. 6.2	Frere 1989: 298
Baldock California	Hertfordshire		Burleigh 1982
Baldock Convent of Providence	Hertfordshire	App. 6.4	Westaway 1976
Baldock Royston Road	Hertfordshire	App. 2.1.3	Burleigh 1993: 44; archive
Baldock, 'The Tene'	Hertfordshire		Stead and Rigby 1986
Baldock Clothall Road	Hertfordshire	App. 6.4	Stead and Rigby 1986: 63-73
Baldock Walls Field	Hertfordshire	App. 6.4	Westell 1930
Baldock Wallington Road	Hertfordshire		Burleigh 1993: 44; archive
Balksbury	Hampshire		Wainwright and Davies 1995
Bancroft	Buckinghamshire	App. 5.3, App. 6.4	Zeepvat and Williams 1994
Barnack	Cambridgeshire	App. 5.3	Simpson 1993a
Barley Homestall Farm	Hertfordshire		Taylor 1956: 138
Bartlow Hills	Essex	App. 6.4	Gage 1834; 1836; 1840; 1842; Hull 1963b: 39-45

Barton Court Farm	Oxfordshire	App. 5.3	Miles 1985
Barton Deadman's Hill	Cambridgeshire	App. 6.6	Dunning and Jessup 1936: 48; Taylor 1993: 224
Barton, Lord's Bridge	Cambridgeshire	App. 6.6	Dunning and Jessup 1936: 49; Taylor 1993: 224
Basingstoke	Hampshire	App. 6.2	Franks 1852: 9
Basingstoke Worting	Hampshire	App. 6.2	Ellaway and Willis 1932: 88
Bayford, Sittingbourne	Kent	App. 2.1.3	Payne 1877; 1886
Beckfoot	Cumbria		Bellhouse 1954
Bedford	Bedfordshire		Page and Keate 1908: 5
Ben Bridge, Chew Valley Lake	Avon	App. 5.3	Rahtz and Greenfield 1977: 82-91
Berwick Down	Dorset	App. 5.3	Wainwright 1968: 105
Biglis	Glamorgan	App. 5.3	Robinson 1988
Billericay	Essex	App. 5.3	Rudling 1990
Binsted	Hampshire	App. 6.2	Millett 1974b
Birchanger Lane	Essex	App. 6.4	Medlycott 1994
Birdlip	Gloucestershire	App. 6.5	Staelens 1982
Bishopstoke	Hampshire	App. 6.2	Toller 1977: 34; Haverfield 1900: 309-10
Bishop's Stortford Dunmow Road	Hertfordshire	App. 6.2	CBA Group 10 Newsletter 10: 4
Bishops Stortford Cannon's Close, Seymour Estate	Hertfordshire	App. 6.2	Taylor 1957: 219
Blackhorse site, Letchworth	Hertfordshire		Moss Eccardt 1988
Bletsoe	Bedfordshire	App. 5.3	Dawson 1994
Bokerly Dyke / Woodyates	Dorset / Wiltshire	App. 5.3	Pitt Rivers 1890, Hawkes and Piggott 1947; Rahtz 1961
Borough Hill, Daventry	Northamptonshire	App. 6.6	Brown 1977
Boscombe Down	Wiltshire	App. 5.3	Anon. 1997
Bourn, Moulton Hills (or Arms Hills)	Cambridgeshire	App. 6.2	Taylor 1993: 224; Liversidge 1977: 23
Boxfield Farm, Chells Manor	Hertfordshire		Frere 1991: 259; Hunn 1996; Going et al. forthcoming
Boxmoor	Hertfordshire		Neal 1978
Bradley Hill	Somerset	App. 5.3	Leech 1981
Braughing 'A'	Hertfordshire	App. 6.4	Partridge 1977
Braughing 'B'	Hertfordshire	App. 2.1.3	Partridge 1977
Braughing Lark's Hill	Hertfordshire	App. 6.2	Page 1914: 150-51
Braughing Skeleton Green	Hertfordshire	App. 6.4	Partridge 1981

Braughing Station Road	Hertfordshire		Partridge 1977
Bray	Berkshire	App. 5.3	Wilson 1971: 284
Brighton Springfield Road	West Sussex	App. 6.5	Kelly and Dudley 1981
Broadwell Spring	Somerset	App. 5.3	Leech 1980: 338
Brough	Cumbria		Jones et al. 1977
Brougham	Cumbria		Wilson 1967: 177; 1968: 179
Burntwood Farm	Hampshire	App. 6.2	Fasham 1980
Caerleon Lodge Hill	Gwent		Evans and Maynard 1997
Cambridge Ridgeon's Gardens	Cambridgeshire		Selkirk 1978
Camelon	Stirlingshire	App. 2.1.3	Breeze and Rich-Gray 1980
Cannington	Somerset	App. 5.3	Rahtz 1977
Canterbury Castle Area II, Rosemary Lane Car Park	Kent		Bennett <i>et al.</i> 1982
Canterbury Cranmer House	Kent	App. 2.1.3	Frere et. al 1987
Catsgore	Somerset	App. 5.3	Leech 1982
Chalton	Hampshire		Frere 1957
Charlton Mackrell	Somerset	App. 5.3	Leech 1980: 358
Chichester St. Pancras	West Sussex	App. 2.1.3	Down and Rule 1971
Chichester Theological College	West Sussex		Down and Magilton 1993
Chignall St James	Essex	App. 5.3	Rankov 1982: 397
Choseley Farm	Hampshire		Morris 1986a
Cirencester Oakley Cottage	Gloucestershire	App. 2.1.3	Reece 1962
Cirencester Bathgate	Gloucestershire	App. 2.1.3	McWhirr et al. 1982
Coggeshall	Essex		Clarke 1988
Colchester Barnhall	Essex		Hawkes and Crummy 1995: 164, 170
Colchester Butt Road	Essex		Crummy, Crummy and Crossan 1993
Colchester Gurney Benham House	Essex	App. 2.1.1	Hull 1958: 258-9
Colchester Joslin Collection	Essex	App. 6.5	May 1930
Colchester Lexden	Essex		Hawkes and Crummy 1995: 164, 170
Colchester St Clare Drive	Essex	App. 6.5	Hull 1942
Colchester St John's Abbey & Maldon Rd	Essex		Crummy, Crummy and Crossan 1993
Colchester Turner Rise	Essex		Burnham et al. 1997: 434
Coleford	Gloucestershire		Frere 1988: 467; Webster 1990
Corbridge	Northumberland	App. 2.1.1	Casey and Hoffmann 1995
Cowdery's Down	Hampshire		Millett and James 1983

Crabtree Lane, North Lancing	West Sussex	App. 6.5	Kelly and Dudley 1981
Crendon	Buckinghamshire		Smith 1908: 6
Cross Farm, Harpenden	Hertfordshire		Burnham et al. 1994: 276
Curbridge	Oxfordshire	App. 5.3	Chambers 1976a
Daneshill	Hampshire	App. 6.3	Millett and Schadla Hall 1992
Dellfield, Berkhamsted	Hertfordshire		Thompson and Holland 1977
Densworth, Funtington	Kent	App. 2.1.1	Smith 1858
Derby Racecourse	Derbyshire	App. 2.1.3	Wheeler 1985
Dorchester Alington Avenue	Dorset	App. 5.3	Davies et al. 1985
Dorchester Maiden Castle	Dorset	App. 5.3	Wheeler 1943
Dorchester Poundbury	Dorset	App. 5.3	Farwell and Molleson 1993
Dorchester Maumbury Rings	Dorset		Bradley 1976
Dorchester Crown Buildings	Dorset		Green et al. 1981
Dorchester Fordington Old	Dorset		Startin 1981
Vicarage			
Dorchester Maiden Castle Road	Dorset	App. 5.3	Smith <i>et al.</i> 1997
Dorchester-on-Thames	Oxfordshire	App. 6.4	Taylor and Harden 1939: 293
Vicarage			
Dorton	Buckinghamshire		Farley 1983
Dragonby	Lincolnshire	App. 5.3	May 1996
Dunstable Friary Field	Bedfordshire	App. 5.3	Matthews 1981; Matthews and Hutchings 1972
Each End, Ash	Kent	App. 5.3	Bennett and Panton 1993
Easton Lane	Hampshire		Fasham et al. 1987
Elsenham	Essex	App. 6.3	Frere 1992: 289
Emmanuel Knoll,	Cambridgeshire	App. 6.3	Green 1973
Godmanchester			
Enfield	Greater London	App. 6.2	Smith 1903
Eyewell Farm, Chilmark	Wiltshire	App. 5.3	Frere 1992: 297
Fenny Stratford	Buckinghamshire	App. 5.3	Neal 1987
Figheldean	Wiltshire	App. 5.3	Graham and Newman 1993: 23
Finkley	Hampshire		Stevens 1872
Fishbourne	West Sussex	App. 5.3	Cunliffe <i>et al.</i> 1996
Fosse Lane, Shepton Mallett	Somerset	App. 5.3	Leach 1990
Foxholes Farm	Hertfordshire		Partridge 1989
Foxholes, Hitchin	Hertfordshire		TEHAS 8, 22-25
Foxley Hill, Ashwell	Hertfordshire		Wilson 1969: 221; Page 1914: 148-49
Foxton	Cambridgeshire	App. 5.3	Price <i>et al.</i> 1997
Frilford	Oxfordshire		Burnham and Wachter 1990:

			178-83
Procester Court	Gloucestershire	App. 5.3	Unpublished information from E. Price, commentary on burials by R. Reece. Gracie 1970; Price 1983
Gadebridge Park	Hertfordshire	App. 6.2	Neal 1974: 39-41
Gatcombe	Avon	App. 5.3	Branigan 1977
Girton	Cambridgeshire	App. 6.4	Liversidge 1977
Gloucester Kingsholm	Gloucestershire		Hurst 1985; Hurst and Hills 1989
Gloucester 35 & 82 Kingsholm Rd.	Gloucestershire		Frere 1984: 314-315
Gloucester Kingsholm, Gambier Parry Lodge	Gloucestershire		Frere 1984: 315; Frere 1985: 300-302; archive
Gloucester 76, Kingsholm Rd.	Gloucestershire		Frere 1988: 469
Godmanchester	Cambridgeshire	App. 5.3, App. 6.4	Mays, S. A. 1993b; Taylor 1997
Godmanchester: A14/604 junction	Godmanchester	App. 5.3	Wait 1991
Godmanchester Nun's Bridge, Hinchbrook	Cambridgeshire	App. 6.4	Harden 1968; Liversidge 1977: 24-25; Wilson 1968a: 191
Godmanchester Rectory Farm	Cambridgeshire	App. 5.3	Frere 1991: 256; F. McAvoy n.d.
Great Dunmow	Essex	App. 6.4	Wickenden 1988
Great Witcombe	Gloucestershire	App. 5.3	Leach 1998
Great Wymondley	Hampshire		TEHAS 3, 1907: 10-11
Guilden Morden	Cambridgeshire	App. 5.3	Lethbridge 1934; Liversidge 1977
Gussage All Saints	Dorset	App. 5.3	Wainwright 1979
Hales	Staffordshire	App. 5.3	Goodyear 1974
Hallaton	Leicestershire	App. 6.4	Page and Keate 1907: 212
Hambleden	Buckinghamshire	App. 5.3	Cocks 1921
Ham Hill	Somerset		Whimster 1981: 388
Hampstead Norris	Berkshire	App. 6.6	Page and Calthrop 1906: 209-10
Hamworthy	Dorset	App. 5.3	Jarvis 1993
Handley	Dorset		White 1970
Hardwick	Oxfordshire	App. 5.3	Chambers and Williams 1976
Hartlepool	Cleveland	App. 5.3	Daniels <i>et al.</i> 1987
Haslemere	Hampshire	App. 6.3	Holmes 1949
Hauxton	Cambridgeshire		Liversidge 1958; Liversidge 1977: 28-29

Hayton	Humberside	App. 5.3	Burnham et al. 1997: 417-19; Halkon and Millett 1997
Herd Hill	Cumbria		Bellhouse 1954
Herriotts Bridge	Somerset	App. 5.3	Rahtz and Greenfield 1977
Hertford Heath	Hertfordshire		Holmes and Frend 1959; Hüssen 1983; Stead 1967
Hibaldstow	Lincolnshire	App. 5.3	Smith 1977; 1978; 1987: 189- 198; Whitwell 1989;
Hildersham, Maypole Hill	Cambridgeshire	App. 6.6	Dunning and Jessup 1936: 49; Taylor 1993: 224
High Torrs	Wigtownshire		Breeze and Graham Ritchie 1980
Hinxworth Hinxworth Place	Hertfordshire		TEHAS 4, 1908: 160
Hinxworth New Inn	Hertfordshire		TSAAAS 3, 1932: 141-50
Hoddesdon	Hertfordshire	App. 6.6	Dunning and Jessup 1936: 50
Holborough, Snodland	Kent	App. 6.5	Jessup 1954
Holybourne London Road	Hampshire		Graham 1991
Hurstbourne Tarrant	Hampshire		Dewar 1929; Hawkes and Dunning 1930
Icklingham	Suffolk	App. 5.3	West and Plouviez 1976
Ilchester Little Spittle	Somerset	App. 5.3	Leach 1982
Ilchester Northover House	Somerset		Frere 1983a: 319-20
Ilchester Townsend Close	Somerset	App. 5.3	Leach 1982
Irchester	Northamptonshire		Taylor and Collingwood 1926: 223; 1927: 201
Itchen Abbas	Hampshire		Archaeology in Hampshire 1987; 1991
Jordan Hill, Weymouth	Dorset	App. 6.5	Biddle 1967; RCHME 1970: II.3. 617
Juliberrie's Grave, Chilham	Kent		Jessup 1937
Kelsall The Crown	Hertfordshire		Page 1914: 158
Kemp Farm	East Sussex	App. 5.3	Gilkes 1989
Kempston	Bedfordshire	App. 5.3	Burnham et al. 1993: 293-5
Keston	Kent	App. 5.3	Philp <i>et al.</i> 1991
Kibworth Harcourt	Leicestershire	App. 6.4	Page and Keate 1907: 213
King's Hedges, Milton	Cambridgeshire	App. 6.4	Frere 1991: 256
Knob's Crook, Woodland	Dorset	App. 6.5	Fowler 1964
Lambs Lea	East Sussex	App. 5.3	Gilkes 1990
Lanchester	Durham		Turner 1990

Langley (also known as Joy Wood, Lockham)	Kent		Haverfield <i>et al.</i> 1932: 158-60; Jessup 1959: 26-27
Laxton	Northamptonshire	App. 5.3	Jackson and Tylecote 1988
Leicester Newark St.	Leicestershire		Cooper 1996a
Lexden tumulus	Essex		Foster 1986
Lincoln Monson Street	Lincolnshire		Magilton 1983
Linton	Cambridgeshire	App. 6.6	Lethbridge 1937
Litlington	Cambridgeshire	App. 2.1.3, App. 5.3	Kempe 1836; Liversidge 1977: 29-30
Litlington, Limlow Hill	Cambridgeshire	App. 6.6	Clark 1938; Taylor 1993: 225
Little Shelford, Foulness	Essex		Hull 1963b: 132-33
Little Walden	Essex	App. 6.2	Hull 1963b: 195
Little Waltham	Essex	App. 6.2	Drury 1978
Litton Cheyney	Dorset	App. 5.3	Bailey 1967; Whimster 1981: 256-57
London Eastern cemetery	Greater London	App. 2.1.3	Barber <i>et al.</i> 1990; Siddell and Rielley 1998; Whytehead 1986; archive
London St Bartholomew's	Greater London		Bentley and Pritchard 1982
London Giltspur Rd	Greater London		Frere 1991, 271
Long Crendon	Buckinghamshire		Smith 1908: 6
Longthorpe	Cambridgeshire	App. 5.3	Dannell and Wild 1987: 75
Low Borrow bridge	Cumbria		Frere 1992: 272; Hassall and Tomlin 1992: 312, No. 8
Lynch Farm	Northamptonshire	App. 5.3	Jones 1975
Maddington Farm, Shrewton	Wiltshire	App. 5.3	McKinley and Heaton 1996
Marquis of Granby, Sompting	West Sussex	App. 6.5	Ainsworth and Ratcliffe-Densham 1974
Marshall's Farm, Prittlewell	Essex	App. 5.3	Wymer and Brown 1995: 40, 161
Marshfield	Oxfordshire	App. 5.3	Blockley 1985
Martin's Down	Hampshire		Pitt Rivers 1898
Maryport	Cumbria	App. 2.1.3	Collingwood 1936
Melandra Castle	Derbyshire	App. 2.1.3	Webster 1971
Meldreth, Mettle Hill	Cambridgeshire	App. 6.6	Taylor 1993: 225
Middle Wallop	Hampshire		Piggott 1949
Nazeing	Essex		Hull 1945
Neatham	Hampshire	App. 6.3	Millett and Graham 1986
Newhaven	East Sussex	App. 5.3	Bell 1976
Northfield Farm, Long	Oxfordshire	App. 5.3	Gray 1977

Wittenham			
North Marston	Buckinghamshire	App. 6.4	Farley 1971; Wilson 1974: 436
North Shoebury	Essex	App. 5.3	Wymer and Brown 1995: 40, 161
Notley Place, Black Notley, Braintree	Essex	App. 6.4	Drury 1976: 113; Hull 1963b: 163
Oakley Down, Wimborne St Giles	Dorset	App. 5.3	Brown et al. 1995
Oakridge	Hampshire		Mays 1988; Maltby 1993; Oliver 1992
Odell	Bedfordshire	App. 5.3	Dix 1979; Goodburn 1978
Odiham	Hampshire		Jenkins 1990
Old Down Farm (Andover)	Hampshire		Davies 1981
Old Down Farm (East Meon)	Hampshire		Whinney and Walker 1980
Old Newton	Suffolk	App. 6.5	Low 1909
Old Winchester Hill- Giant's Grave	Hampshire		RCHME 1979: 18
Old Winteringham	Humberside	App. 5.3	Stead 1976b
Ospringle	Kent	App. 2.1.3	Whiting et al. 1931
Owslebury	Hampshire	App. 6.3	Collis 1968; 1970; 1977b
Overton Down	Wiltshire	App. 5.3	Smith and Simpson 1964
Park Street	Hertfordshire	App. 6.2	Saunders 1961
Petersfield	Hampshire	App. 6.2	Moray-Williams 1908; 1909
Petty Knowes	Northumberland	App. 2.2	Charlton and Micheson 1984
Pickford Hill, Harpenden	Hertfordshire	App. 6.6	Page 1914: 153; Smith 1922
Plant's Farm, Maxey	Cambridgeshire	App. 5.3	Gurney et al. 1993
Portesham	Dorset	App. 6.5	Fitzpatrick 1996
Portway West Industrial Estate, Andover	Hampshire	App. 6.2	Hughes 1980
Poxwell	Dorset	App. 5.3	Hurst and Wachter 1986
Priory Park, Prittwell	Essex	App. 6.4	Hull 1963b: 167
Radley	Oxfordshire	App. 5.3	Atkinson 1952; Frere 1977: 421; 1984: 302; 1985: 290
Radnage	Buckinghamshire	App. 6.4	Skilbeck 1923; Harden et al. 1987: 51
Rayne	Essex	App. 5.3	Smoothy 1989
Riseholme, Lincoln	Lincolnshire		Thompson 1954
Rochford Cherry Orchard	Essex	App. 6.4	Taylor 1954: 98; Hull 1963b: 127
Brickfield, Eastwood			
Rockbourne	Hampshire		Sumner 1914
Roden Downs	Berkshire	App 2.1.3,	Hood and Walton 1948

		App. 5.3	
Rothamsted Experimental station, Harpenden	Hertfordshire	App. 6.6	Lowther 1937
Rougham	Suffolk	App. 6.4, App. 6.6	Dunning and Jessup 1936: 51; Fox 1911: 294-95, 315-16
Roughground Farm	Gloucestershire	App. 5.3	Allen et al. 1993: 102
Roxton	Bedfordshire	App. 5.3	Taylor and Woodward 1985
Royston Grange	Derbyshire	App. 5.3	Hodges 1991: 76; Marsden 1982
Ructstalls	Hampshire		Oliver and Applin 1979
St Albans Folly Lane	Hertfordshire	App. 6.4	Mays and Steele 1995; Niblett 1992; archive
St Albans King Harry Lane	Hertfordshire	App. 6.4	Stead and Rigby 1989
St Albans Kingsbury Manor	Hertfordshire	App. 6.2	Wheeler and Wheeler 1936: 135
St Albans Lindum Place	Hertfordshire	App. 6.2	Freeman 1971; Wilson 1972: 329
St Albans St Michael's	Hertfordshire		Frere 1983: 273
St Albans St Stephens	Hertfordshire	App. 2.1.1, App. 2.1.3, App. 6.4	Davey 1935; Frere 1990: 338-40
St Albans Verulam Hills Field	Hertfordshire	App. 6.2	Anthony 1968; Page 1914: 137-8; Corder 1941
St Albans 'William Old'	Hertfordshire	App. 6.4	Niblett and Reeves 1990
Sandy	Bedfordshire	App. 5.3	Dawson 1995
Sandy Tower Hill	Bedfordshire		Johnston 1975
Sawbridgeworth	Hertfordshire		Page 1914: 163
St Peter's School, Coggeshall	Essex		Clarke 1988: 51, 58
Scole Dickleburgh	Norfolk	App. 5.3	Burnham et al. 1994: 278; T. Ashwin information
Sheepen	Essex	App. 6.5	Hull 1963a: 193-5; Niblett 1985
Shefford	Bedfordshire	App. 6.4	Fox. 1923: 213; Page and Keate 1908: 11-12; Kennett 1971
Shorden Brae	Northumberland		Gillam and Daniels 1961
Silchester	Hampshire	App. 6.2	Boon 1974
Six Hills, Stevenage	Hertfordshire	App. 6.6	Dunning and Jessup 1936: 50
Slip End, Ashwell	Hertfordshire		Burleigh 1976; Webster and Cherry 1976: 163
Snailwell	Cambridgeshire	App. 6.4	Stead 1967: 57
Snell's Corner, Horndean	Hampshire		Knocker 1956
Soberton	Hampshire	App. 6.2	Haverfield 1900: 266
Southfleet	Kent	App. 6.6	Rashleigh 1803a; 1803b; Jessup

			1959: 29-30
South Shields	Tyne and Wear	App. 2.1.3	Snape 1994
Southwark Great Dover Street	Greater London		Greenwood et al. 1997: 55
Southwell	Nottinghamshire	App. 5.3	Daniels 1966
South Wonston	Hampshire		Whinney 1987
Sparsholt	Hampshire	App. 6.3	Collis 1977a
Springhead	Kent	App. 2.1.1	Penn 1965; 1968; 1980
Stanfordbury	Bedfordshire	App. 6.4	Stead 1967; Page and Keate 1908: 13-14
Stansted	Essex	App. 5.3, App. 6.4	Garland 1990; Frere 1988: 459; 1989: 305-05
Stanton Harcourt	Oxfordshire	App. 5.3	McGavin 1980
Stanton Low	Buckinghamshire	App. 5.3	Woodfield and Johnson 1989
Stanway	Essex	App. 6.5	Crummy 1993; 1997a
Stanwick	Northamptonshire	App. 5.3	Dix 1987; Frere 1987a
Stebbing	Essex	App. 6.5	Going 1978; Goodburn 1978: 452; Rodwell 1976b
Stonea	Cambridgeshire	App. 5.3	Jackson and Potter 1996
Stuntney	Cambridgeshire	App. 5.3	Taylor 1984
Sutton Valence	Kent	App. 5.3	Jessup 1959: 31-32
Syreford Mill	Gloucestershire	App. 5.3	Timby 1998
Takeley	Essex	App. 6.4	Hull 1963b: 185
Takeley Street	Essex	App. 6.4	Hull 1963b: 185
Tattershall Thorpe	Lincolnshire	App. 5.3	Chowne 1982
Temple Farm, Prittlewell	Essex	App. 5.3	Wymer and Brown 1995: 161
Thatcham Butter Cross	Berkshire	App. 6.5	Collingwood and Taylor 1928
Thorley	Hertfordshire		McDonald 1997
Thornborough	Buckinghamshire	App. 6.4	Johnson 1975
Thornborough	Buckinghamshire	App. 6.4, App. 6.6	Liversidge 1960
Tilford	Hampshire	App. 6.2	Millett 1974a
Toppesfield	Essex	App. 6.4	Hull 1963b: 192-93
Twyford	Hampshire	App. 6.2	Biddle unpublished note for Hampshire County Council
Uffington	Oxfordshire	App. 5.3	Selkirk 1995: 375
Viables Farm	Hampshire		Millett and Russell 1982; 1984
Wakerley	Northamptonshire	App. 5.3	Jackson and Ambrose 1978
Walkington Wold	Humberside	App. 5.3	Bartlett and Mackey 1972
Ware Allen and Hanbury's, Park Road	Hertfordshire	App. 6.2	Frere 1977: 401

Ware Buryfields	Hertfordshire	App. 6.2	Gentlemen's Magazine 1802
Warren Farm	Bedfordshire	App. 5.3	Dawson and Slowikowski 1988
Wasperton	Warwickshire	App. 5.3	Crawford 1983; Frere 1984: 296
Water Newton Normangate Field	Cambridgeshire		Burnham and Wachter 1990: 87, 91; Dannell and Wild 1969
Watford	Hertfordshire	App. 6.6	Dunning and Jessup 1936: 50; Page 1914: 165
Welford-on-Avon	Warwickshire		Booth 1994
Welton Wold	Humberside	App. 5.3	Wilson 1973: 282
Welshpool		App. 6.5	Boon 1961
Welwyn Garden City	Hertfordshire		Stead 1967
Welwyn Hall Mausoleum	Hertfordshire	App. 6.6	Rook et al. 1984; McDonald forthcoming
Welwyn Grange	Hertfordshire	App. 6.4	Kindersley 1922; Westell 1930
West Deeping			Burnham et al. 1995: 350
Westergate, Worthing	West Sussex		Haverfield 1935: 67
West Field, Maxey	Cambridgeshire	App. 5.3	Pryor and French 1985
Westhampnett	West Sussex	App. 2.1.3, App. 5.3	Fitzpatrick 1997a
West Lane, Kemble	Gloucestershire	App. 5.3	King et al. 1996
Weston Turville	Buckinghamshire	App. 6.4	Waugh 1961; Smith 1908: 15-16
West Park	Hampshire		RCHME 1983
West Thurrock	Essex	App. 6.5	Hull 1963b: 189; Philpott 1991: 252, 257
West Wood, nr Somerton	Somerset	App. 5.3	Gater et al. 1993: 44-7
Whitcombe	Dorset		Aitken and Aitken 1990
Whitton	Glamorgan?	App. 5.3	Jarrett and Wrathmell 1981
Wilbury Hill	Hertfordshire		Applebaum 1933; 1941; Whimster 1981: 213
Willersey	Glos / Avon		O'Neil 1971
Willington	Bedfordshire	App. 5.3	Pinder 1976
Winchester Cattle Market	Hampshire		Collis 1978: 142-49; Taylor 1937: 243
Winchester Chester Road	Hampshire	App. 6.2	Grew 1980: 363; Qualmann in preparation
Winchester Eagle Hotel	Hampshire	App. 6.2	'Meet the Ancestors' BBC 2, Thursday 14th January 1999, 9.00-9.30 pm
Winchester Grange Road	Hampshire	App. 6.2	Biddle 1967
Winchester Highcliffe	Hampshire	App. 6.2	Collis 1978: 103-08

Winchester Hyde Street	Hampshire	App. 6.3	Winchester Museums VR Tr. VIII-XV; Ottaway 1992: 76-81; in preparation
Winchester Hyde Street Late	Hampshire		Qualmann in preparation
Winchester Lankhills	Hampshire	App. 6.2	Clarke 1979
Winchester Milland	Hampshire	App. 6.3	Collis 1978: 93-103
Winchester Nun's Walk	Hampshire	App. 6.3	Collis 1978: 149-55
Winchester Oram's Arbour	Hampshire		Esmonde Cleary 1987: 155; Whinney 1994
Winchester 45 Romsey Road, West Hill	Hampshire		Qualmann 1981
Winchester St John's Street	Hampshire	App. 6.2	Haverfield 1900: 290
Winchester St Martin's Close	Hampshire	App. 6.2	Morris 1986b
Winchester Victoria Road	Hampshire		Qualmann in preparation
Winchester Winnall	Hampshire	App. 6.2	Biddle 1975
Winchester Winnall	Hampshire	App. 6.3	Collis 1978: 65-74;
Winklebury	Hampshire		OS card
Winnall Down	Hampshire		Fasham 1985
Winterbourne Down	Wiltshire	App. 5.3	Algar 1963
Woodcuts Common	Dorset	App. 5.3	Pitt Rivers 1885; Hawkes and Piggott 1947
Wood Lane End, Hemel Hempstead	Hertfordshire	App. 6.6	Neal 1984
Wollaston Bypass Northants	Northamptonshire	App. 5.3	Chapman and Jackson 1992
Wotton Hillfield Lodge, Denmark Road	Gloucestershire	App. 6.5	Frere 1992: 345
York Blossom St	North Yorkshire		Frere 1990: 326
York The Mount	North Yorkshire		Dickinson and Wenham 1957: 287, 314-16
York Trentholme Drive	North Yorkshire	App. 2.1.3	Wenham 1968
Youngsbury, Ware	Hertfordshire	App. 6.6	Evans 1890

Appendix 1 Data for figures associated with chapter 2

Note. Numerical data is presented here as the basis for graphs which represent percentage relationships (Comb. refers to the combined data set from JRS and Britannia)

Figure 2.1 Dated cemeteries from Cambridgeshire, Hampshire and Hertfordshire (SMR)

	Early	Inter.	Late	Unknown
Cambs	27	10	20	113
Hants	20	7	31	57
Herts	53	16	26	60

Figure 2.2 Types of cemeteries from 3 counties (Hertfordshire, Hampshire and Cambridgeshire)

	Crem.	Inhum.	C&I	Unknown
Cambs	47	115	8	0
Hants	35	66	11	3
Herts	79	32	27	15

Figure 2.3 The number of cemeteries from five counties in different sources

County	SMR	JRS / Brit.	Philpott
Cornwall / Scilly	16	1	0
Cambridgeshire	160	29	33
Devon	9	4	1
Hampshire	115	38	39
Hertfordshire	161	54	49

Figure 2.4 A comparison of dated and undated cemeteries in different data sources

	Early	Inter.	Late	Unknown
Cambs (SMR)	27	10	20	113
Cambs (Comb)	6	3	7	13
Cambs (Phil)	9	11	8	5
Hants (SMR)	20	7	31	57
Hants (Comb)	9	1	18	10
Hants (Phil)	10	4	14	11
Herts (SMR)	53	16	26	60
Herts (Comb)	20	14	7	13
Herts (Phil)	13	9	17	10

Figure 2.5 A comparison of dated cemeteries from 3 counties in different data sources

	Early	Inter.	Late
Cambs (SMR)	27	10	20
Cambs (Comb)	6	3	7
Cambs (Phil)	9	11	8
Hants (SMR)	20	7	31
Hants (Comb)	9	1	18
Hants (Phil)	10	4	14
Herts (SMR)	53	16	26
Herts (Comb)	20	14	7
Herts (Phil)	13	9	17

Figure 2.6 A comparison of cemetery types from 3 counties in different data sources

	Crem.	Inhum.	C&I	Unknown
Cambs (SMR)	47	115	8	
Cambs (Comb)	4	20	5	
Cambs (Phil)	10	16	7	
Hants (SMR)	35	66	11	3
Hants (Comb)	10	23	5	

Hants (Phil)	12	25	2	
Herts (SMR)	79	32	27	15
Herts (Comb)	18	9	25	2
Herts (Phil)	18	26	5	

Figure 2.7

The number of cemeteries recorded in 5 year periods (JRS / Britannia)

Figure 2.8

The percentage of cemetery types recorded in 5 year periods (JRS / Britannia)

Issue		Crem.	Inhum.	C&I	Unknown	Total
XI to XV	1921-25	13	13	6	7	39
XVI-XX	1926-30	15	13	2	5	35
XXI-XXV	1931-35	12	15	5	4	36
XXVI-XXX	1936-40	6	15	4	2	27
XXXI-XXXV	1941-45	2	7			9
XXXVI-XL	1946-50	7	6		2	15
XLI-XLV	1951-55	8	14	3	1	26
XLVI-L	1956-60	3	15	3	2	23
LI-LV	1961-65	6	6	1	2	15
LVI-I	1966-70	11	26	19		56
II-VI	1971-75	13	29	12	1	55
VII-XI	1976-80	20	72	11	3	106
XII-XVI	1981-85	17	49	18	3	87
XVII-XXI	1986-90	27	56	20	10	113
XXII-XXVI	1991-95	29	61	13	8	111

Figure 2.9

The percentage of dated cemeteries in different data sources

Date	Early	Inter.	Late	Unknown
JRS	63	19	53	138
Britannia	99	55	160	199
Philpott	208	121	249	345

Figure 2.10

The percentage of dated burials in different data sources

	Early	Inter.	Late	Unknown
JRS	978	1031	486	902
Britannia	1001	1600	3287	1010
Combined	1979	2631	3773	1912

Figure 2.11

The percentage of cemeteries of different types in different data sources

Type	Crem.	Inhum.	C&I	Unknown
JRS	79	128	41	25
Britannia	123	287	77	26
Philpott	320	548	55	0

Figure 2.12

The percentage of burials of different types in different data sources

	Crem.	Inhum.	C&I	Unknown
JRS	539	920	1910	28
Britannia	738	3383	2747	71
Combined	1277	4303	4657	99

Figure 2.13

The percentage through time of different cemetery types (Britannia)

Date	Crem.	Inhum.	C&I	Unknown
Early	58	26	11	4
Inter.	12	10	32	1
Late	10	138	7	5
Unknown	46	113	24	16

Figure 2.14 The percentage through time of different burial types (Britannia simplified)
(C&I category sorted into other types)

Date	Crem.	Inhum.	Unknown
Early	778	187	36
Inter.	920	527	153
Late	106	3180	2
Unknown	149	703	158

Figure 2.15 The percentage through time of different cemetery types (JRS)

Date	Crem.	Inhum.	C&I	Unknown
Early	44	8	8	3
Inter.	2	4	12	1
Late	2	46	3	2
Unknown	32	70	17	19
Average	79	128	41	25

Figure 2.16 The percentage through time of different burial types (JRS simplified)

No. of burials	Crem.	Inhum.	Unknown
Early	900	57	21
Inter.	538	493	0
Late	8	477	1
Unknown	275	546	395

Figure 2.17 The number of cemeteries from different settlement types (JRS)
Figure 2.19 The number of burials from different settlement types (JRS)

	No. of cemeteries	No. of burials
Urban	61	1383
Mil/vicus	22	331
Minor centre	49	834
Rural	127	817
Villa	14	32
	273	3397

Figure 2.18 The number of cemeteries from different settlement types (Britannia)
Figure 2.20 The number of burials from different settlement types (Britannia)

	No. of cemeteries	No. of burials
Urban	166	3212
Mil/vicus	38	482
Minor centre	83	1307
Rural	194	1661
Villa	32	236
	513	6898

Figure 2.21 Excavations on different Roman period site types 1969-1989 (data from Evans 1995)
Data modified from Evans 1995. 'Hillfort' and 'Other', and 'Vicus' and 'Fort' amalgamated

Site type	Percentage of sites excavated 1969-1989
Town	31
Mil / vicus	25
Rural	17
Villa	14
Other	13

Figure 2.22

The percentage of dated cemeteries at different settlement sites (JRS)

Simplified	Early	Inter.	Late	Unknown	Total
Urban	17		5	8	30
Mil/vicus	5	1	4	12	22
Minor centre	7	4	17	21	49
Rural	33	9	19	67	127
Villa	1		5	8	14
	63	19	53	138	273

Figure 2.23

The percentage of dated cemeteries at different settlement sites (Britannia)

Simplified	Early	Inter.	Late	Unknown	Total
Urban	21	17	62	66	166
Mil/vicus	11	9	6	12	38
Minor centre	13	11	28	31	83
Rural	51	18	52	73	194
Villa	3		12	17	32
Total	99	55	160	199	513

Figure 2.24

The percentage of dated cemeteries at different settlement sites (JRS / Britannia)

Simplified	Early	Inter.	Late	Unknown	Total
Urban	38	22	71	96	227
Mil/vicus	16	10	10	24	60
Minor centre	20	15	45	52	132
Rural	84	27	70	140	321
Villa	4		17	25	46
Total	162	74	213	337	786

Figure 2.25

The percentage of dated burials at different settlement sites (JRS / Britannia)

	Early	Inter.	Late	Unknown	Total
Urban	969	919	2088	619	4595
Mil/vicus	333	296	110	74	813
Minor centre	286	1005	577	273	2141
Rural	347	411	863	857	2478
Villa	44		135	89	268

Figure 2.26

The percentage of cemetery types from different settlements (Britannia)

	Crem.	Inhum.	C&I	Unknown	Total
Urban	31	92	32	11	166
Mil/vicus	14	16	7	1	38
Minor centre	18	48	11	6	83
Rural	56	105	26	7	194
Villa	4	26	1	1	32

Figure 2.27

The percentage of cemetery types from different settlements (JRS)

	Crem.	Inhum.	C&I	Unknown	Total
Urban	17	25	12	6	60
Mil/vicus	11	6	4	1	22
Minor centre	9	28	7	5	49
Rural	41	59	16	12	128
Villa	1	10	2	1	14
	79	128	41	25	273

Figure 2.28 The percentage of burial types from different settlements (JRS / Britannia)

	Crem.	Inhum.	Unknown
Urban	1353	3083	159
Mil/vicus	640	173	0
Minor centre	1071	946	124
Rural	621	1745	112
Villa	47	219	2
Av.	3732	6166	397

Figure 2.29 The distribution of Roman period cemeteries by county (Philpott)

Figure 2.30 The distribution of Roman period cemeteries by county (JRS / Britannia)

Fig. 2.29	Philpott	Fig. 2.30	JRS / Britannia
County			
Avon	23	Avon	22
Bedfordshire	8	Bedfordshire	13
Berkshire	19	Berkshire	7
Buckinghamshire	12	Buckinghamshire	9
Cambridgeshire	33	Cambridgeshire	29
Cheshire	14	Cheshire	5
Cleveland	1	Cleveland	1
Cornwall	0	Cornwall	1
Cumbria	18	Cumbria	12
Derbyshire	17	Derbyshire	2
Devon	1	Devon	4
Dorset	64	Dorset	24
Durham	1	Durham	2
Essex	78	Essex	79
E. Sussex	9	E. Sussex	1
Gloucestershire	40	Gloucestershire	48
G.London	54	G.London	61
G. Manchester	1	G. Manchester	0
Hampshire	39	Hampshire	38
Hereford & Worcs	0	Hereford & Worcs	9
Hertfordshire	49	Hertfordshire	54
Humberside	11	Humberside	20
Kent	90	Kent	69
Lancashire	2	Lancashire	0
Leicestershire	17	Leicestershire	16
Lincolnshire	19	Lincolnshire	30
Merseyside	0	Merseyside	0
Norfolk	15	Norfolk	19
Northamptonshire	11	Northamptonshire	25
Northumberland	5	Northumberland	7
Nottinghamshire	5	Nottinghamshire	2
N. Yorkshire	60	N. Yorkshire	25
Oxfordshire	25	Oxfordshire	29
Shropshire	9	Shropshire	3
Somerset	25	Somerset	19
S. Yorkshire	2	S. Yorkshire	4
Staffordshire	6	Staffordshire	14
Suffolk	16	Suffolk	1
Surrey	9	Surrey	2
Tyne & Wear	4	Tyne & Wear	2
Wales	22	Wales	24
Warwickshire	14	Warwickshire	18
W. Midlands	0	W. Midlands	0
W. Sussex	20	W. Sussex	15
W. Yorkshire	15	W. Yorkshire	9
Wiltshire	43	Wiltshire	10
Total	926	Total	774

Figure 2.31 The distribution of Roman period cremation cemeteries (JRS / Britannia sample)

Figure 2.32 The distribution of Roman period inhumation cemeteries (JRS / Britannia sample)

Figure 2.33 The distribution of early Roman cemeteries (JRS / Britannia sample)

Figure 2.34 The distribution of late Roman cemeteries (JRS / Britannia sample)

Fig. 2.31 and 2.32	JRS / Britannia		Fig. 2.33 and 2.34	JRS / Britannia	
	Crem.	Inhum.		Early	Late
Avon	2	18	Avon	4	2
Bedfordshire	2	7	Bedfordshire	2	7
Berkshire	2	5	Berkshire	1	5
Buckinghamshire	5	3	Buckinghamshire	3	2
Cambridgeshire	4	20	Cambridgeshire	6	7
Cheshire	1	2	Cheshire	3	1
Cleveland	0	1	Cleveland	0	1
Cornwall	0	1	Cornwall	1	0
Cumbria	9	1	Cumbria	3	2
Derbyshire	1	0	Derbyshire	0	0
Devon	2	1	Devon	1	0
Dorset	1	19	Dorset	6	8
Durham	1	1	Durham	0	1
Essex	44	17	Essex	34	9
E. Sussex	1	0	E. Sussex	1	0
Gloucestershire	2	37	Gloucestershire	2	16
G.London	11	31	G.London	7	18
G. Manchester	0	0	G. Manchester	0	0
Hampshire	10	23	Hampshire	9	18
Hereford & Worcs	2	5	Hereford & Worcs	1	1
Hertfordshire	18	9	Hertfordshire	20	7
Humberside	1	19	Humberside	3	5
Kent	25	27	Kent	18	17
Lancashire	0	0	Lancashire	0	0
Leicestershire	1	12	Leicestershire	2	7
Lincolnshire	6	20	Lincolnshire	5	8
Merseyside	0	0	Merseyside	0	0
Norfolk	7	8	Norfolk	4	4
Northamptonshire	2	18	Northamptonshire	1	9
Northumberland	2	4	Northumberland	1	1
Nottinghamshire	0	2	Nottinghamshire	0	1
N. Yorkshire	4	14	N. Yorkshire	0	4
Oxfordshire	1	21	Oxfordshire	0	14
Shropshire	2	1	Shropshire	1	1
Somerset	0	16	<i>Somerset</i>	2	13
S. Yorkshire	3	0	S. Yorkshire	1	0
Staffordshire	8	6	Staffordshire	4	3
Suffolk	1	0	Suffolk	0	0
Surrey	2	0	Surrey	1	0
Tyne & Wear	0	0	Tyne & Wear	0	0
Wales	11	13	Wales	7	3
Warwickshire	1	16	Warwickshire	2	9
W. Midlands	0	0	W. Midlands	0	0
W. Sussex	5	4	W. Sussex	5	4
W. Yorkshire	1	6	W. Yorkshire	0	2
Wiltshire	0	7	Wiltshire	1	3

Figure 2.35 The percentage of cemetery types in selected counties (JRS / Britannia) (only counties with >10 dated cemeteries)

	Crem.	Inhum.	C & I	Unknown	Total	Total of known type	
Cumbria	9	2	1	0	12	12	
Hertfordshire	18	25	9	2	54	52	
Essex	44	12	17	6	79	73	
W. Sussex	5	5	4	1	15	14	
Suffolk	8	0	6	0	14	14	
Kent	25	9	27	8	69	61	
Norfolk	7	3	8	1	19	18	
Wales	11	0	13	0	24	24	
G.London	11	14	31	5	61	56	
N. Yorkshire	4	6	14	1	25	24	

Hampshire	10	5	23	0	38	38
Bedfordshire	2	2	7	2	13	11
Cambridgeshire	4	5	20	0	29	29
Lincolnshire	6	3	20	1	30	29
Oxfordshire	1	6	21	1	29	28
Gloucestershire	2	5	37	4	48	44
Leicestershire	1	1	12	2	16	14
Avon	2	1	18	1	22	21
Northamptonshire	2	1	18	4	25	21
Warwickshire	1	1	16	0	18	18
Dorset	1	1	19	3	24	21
Humberside	1	0	19	0	20	20
Somerset	0	0	16	3	19	16
Average (%)	27.4	16	56.6			658

Figure 2.36 The percentage of cemetery types in selected counties (Philpott)
(only counties with >10 dated cemeteries)

	Crem.	Inhum.	C & I	Total
Buckinghamshire	10	1	1	12
W. Sussex	15	1	4	20
Wales	16		6	22
Cheshire	10		4	14
Kent	49	7	34	90
Cumbria	10	1	7	18
Derbyshire	9	1	7	17
Essex	38	7	33	78
Cambridgeshire	10	7	16	33
Lincolnshire	8	1	10	19
Hertfordshire	18	5	26	49
G. London	19	5	30	54
Suffolk	6	1	9	16
Norfolk	5	1	9	15
Berkshire	7		12	19
Hampshire	12	2	25	39
Warwickshire	4		10	14
N. Yorkshire	11	6	43	60
Northamptonshire	3		8	11
Humberside	3		8	11
W. Yorkshire	4		11	15
Avon	4	2	17	23
Leicestershire	3	1	13	17
Gloucestershire	4	4	32	40
Somerset	3	1	21	25
Oxfordshire	3		22	25
Wiltshire	4	1	38	43
Dorset	2		62	64
Average (%)	34.8	5.9	59.3	

Figure 2.37 The percentage of dated cemeteries in selected counties (JRS / Britannia)
(only counties with >10 dated cemeteries)

	Early	Inter.	Late	Unknown	Total	total dated
Hertfordshire	20	14	7	13	54	41
Essex	34	9	9	27	79	52
Wales	7	3	3	11	24	13
Norfolk	4	4	4	7	19	12
West Sussex	5	2	4	4	15	11
Kent	18	6	17	28	69	41
Cambridgeshire	6	3	7	13	29	16
Dorset	6	3	8	7	24	17
Lincolnshire	5	1	8	16	30	14
G. London	7	4	18	32	61	29
Hampshire	9	1	18	10	38	28
Northamptonshire	1	2	9	13	25	12

Oxfordshire	0	4	14	11	29	18
Gloucestershire	2	2	16	28	48	20
Warwickshire	2	0	9	7	18	11
Somerset	1	0	13	5	19	14
Average (%)	35.9	16.5	47.6			

Figure 2.38 The percentage of dated cemeteries in selected counties (Philpott)
(only counties with >10 dated cemeteries)

	Early	Inter.	Late	Unknown	Total	Total dated
Cheshire	9	3	0	2	14	12
Dorset	24	10	13	17	64	47
Cambridgeshire	9	11	8	5	33	28
W. Sussex	5	5	4	6	20	14
Kent	29	12	17	32	90	58
Norfolk	4	3	3	5	15	10
Essex	29	5	17	27	78	51
G. London	12	11	14	17	54	37
Wales	7	2	6	7	22	15
Hertfordshire	13	9	17	10	49	39
Hampshire	10	4	14	11	39	28
Avon	0	5	5	13	23	10
Suffolk	4	1	6	5	16	11
Gloucestershire	4	7	14	15	40	25
N. Yorkshire	4	6	19	31	60	29
Wiltshire	3	3	15	22	43	21
Berkshire	1	1	10	7	19	12
Somerset	0	2	10	13	25	12
Oxfordshire	2	0	12	11	25	14
Average (%)	36	20.9	43.1			

Figure 2.40 The number of Roman period cemeteries by county (JRS / Britannia)
Data as for Fig. 2.30

Appendix 2 Descriptions of features discussed in chapter 3

2.1 Pyre sites from Britain and other provinces

2.1.1 'Permanent' pyre sites from Roman Britain

Colchester Gurney Benham House (Essex)

(Hull 1958: 258-9)

Three 'flues or furnaces' set into a ditch fill, in the western cemetery area. The base of the flues was constructed of tile and surviving wall of 'conglomerate' i.e. 'gravel indurated by iron', underlying loam reddened by heat, and each ended in a round chamber. The plan shows that the flues were a minimum of 2.5m long and 0.95m wide, although these do not agree with Hull's measurements of 12ft by 1ft. There is no mention of charcoal, pyre debris, or cremated bone. The only associated deposit reported was a grey powder. As Hull suggests, both the flue type and the quantity of ironstone may suggest that the features were connected with ironworking rather than cremation. Only the cemetery location supports an interpretation as a burial related feature.

Corbridge (Northumberland)

(Casey and Hoffmann 1995)

A 1.5m x 1.5m square cobble platform capped by a layer of orange red burnt clay (Contexts 12), with a spread of charcoal immediately to the south, perhaps from cleaning out the structure. To the north-east an area of localised burning almost 2m long centred on three charcoal-filled post settings (Context 11). In the easternmost of these, a 1.25m long x 0.5m arc a screen of timbers may have stood. The feature was recovered within a small portion of first and second century cemetery excavated on either side of Dere Street; the pyre feature was east of the road and the cremations to the west.

Densworth, Funtington (Sussex)

(Smith 1858: 175)

A 1.3m long burnt flint setting, adjacent to an extensive charcoal spread 2.8m x 0.6m x 0.4m deep, next to one of the burial enclosures in this rural cremation and inhumation cemetery.

St Stephens, St Albans (Hertfordshire)

(Davey 1935: 245; Hood and Walton 1948: 13-14))

Within a first to third century urban cremation cemetery 'burning chamber' 1 consisted of a 'brick-lined chamber', about which no further information could be recovered before it was destroyed. 'Chambers' 2 and 3 were rectangular earth cut pits, respectively 1.9m x 0.8m x 1.3m deep and 2.5m x 1.4m x 1.7m, filled with a mixture of charcoal, cremated human bone and hundreds of nails. 2 seems to have been earlier in date than 3.

Springhead (F8) (Kent)

(Penn 1965; Penn 1968: 180)

A rectangular thick clay base 3.2m x 1.5m which had been subjected to great heat. The feature was beside a 40ft x 40ft chalk base (F8) into which a first century urned cremation burial had been made. The monument was in an isolated position west of the settlement.

Springhead (F30) (Kent)

(Penn 1965: 116-117).

'a platform composed of square tiles; ...upon it were fragments of calcined human bones and masses of charcoal. The tiles were much damaged by the action of fire'. The feature, approximately 2.2m x 0.8m and rectangular was found in association with several cremation burials east of Springhead in road widening in 1845.

2.1.2 - Permanent pyre sites in other Roman provinces

Briord (Ain) (France)

(de Klijn 1987: 141)

Two parallel walls in dry stone 2.2m long and 0.6m wide with traces of burning, with layer of pyre debris between them. To the south was a single *Brandschüttungsgrab* of the second half of the second century.

Beska (Yugoslavia)

(Marijanski-Mariojlovic 1987: 82)

Three intercutting 'ovens' on the western edge of a large cremation and inhumation cemetery of the first to fourth centuries. Their bases were circular and varied in diameter from 0.95m to 1.43m. That of III was paved with bricks. The collapsed dome was preserved to a depth of 0.15m. Traces of a stokehole were preserved with I. A cremation burial had also been placed within I. Around the feature 'Very hard fired earth...with a vast quantity of soot, charred round logs and heaps of ashes support the fact that this space must have been used for cremation of the corpses in this necropolis.' In the absence of analysis of this 'ash' the features cannot be accepted as definite pyre sites. The chambers are too small to have contained bodies for cremation. The features may relate to industrial processes rather than burial.

Carnuntum (Austria)

(von Groller 1900: Col. 113, Tafeln V and XIII)

The feature was situated close to other monuments and graves on the Gräberstraße to the east of the town. It comprised a circular pit 2.4m in diameter, 0.95m deep lined with a 0.6m thick rubble wall, the foundation for a 0.3-0.4m high wall. According to the excavator this may have supported a platform. On eastern side of pit was a curved opening, outside which lay a 0.1m thick gravel layer covered by 0.2m of burnt material, the 'praefurnium' according to von Groller. This feature may however be better explained as a means of improving ventilation or allowing pyre residue to be raked out, rather than as some sort of flue or stokehole. Perhaps it was even related to the urned cremation burial which overlay it. The pit itself was half filled with pyre debris, including cremated bone and molten fragments of bronze and glass.

Cologne Luxemburger Straße

(Naumann-Steckner 1997: 147; Riedel 1980)

Excavated with first and second century graves within an extensive urban cemetery on road south-west of Cologne was a walled enclosure 13m by 12m, at the centre of which lay a platform with a pit set into it, over which the pyre may have been constructed, but the feature has yet to be described in any detail. The enclosure separated the area of cremation from that of burial rather than functioning in the cremation process.

Gravelotte (Moselle) (France)

(Faye et al. 1993: 90-1)

A stone walled rectangular structure enclosing an area 3.7m x 3.1m (external measurements). Pyre debris was deposited in nearby pits and ditch. The feature was situated within a small rural cremation cemetery of the late first to early second century AD.

Innsbruck (Veldidena) (Austria)

(Ruprechtsberger 1983: 23)

The feature was recovered from one cemetery attached to this minor centre. It comprised a double square stone wall enclosing an area 8.6m x 8.9m (external measurements), with walls varying between 0.45m-1.15m thick. Three cremation graves found within centre of feature of the first half of the third century AD. The *ustrinum* may date to the second century.

Linz (Austria)

(Ruprechtsberger 1983: 21-22)

The feature was recovered from one cemetery attached to this minor centre. Platform of gneiss slabs 1.8m x 0.6m and 0.8m high, immediately to south of which lay a c. 3m square and 0.1m thick spread of charcoal and sherds covering an area of burnt earth. No date for the feature is given. Ruprechtsberger suggests that the spread represented the site of cremation and that the corpse was displayed on the platform.

Louroux (Creuse) (France)

(Dussot 1987: 6-7)

An almost square ditched enclosure 7m x 6m, in centre of which lay 2 large pits filled with pyre debris. It was set against the boundary wall of a rural first and second century AD cremation cemetery. The enclosure separated the area of cremation or deposition of cremation debris from that of burial rather than functioning in the cremation process.

Mackwiller (Haut Rhin) (France)

(Hatt 1964: 78-82)



Two similar features within the cemetery area of a minor centre of which the identification as pyre sites must be doubted. The smaller consisted of a rectangular chamber 2m by 3m, constructed from tile set into clay, the walls and base of which were lightly burnt. The larger, which overlay the smaller, consisted of a 'chambre de combustion' 3m by 3.75m, of seven sections separated by corbelled supports built of tiles had been heavily burnt. A 1.3m x 3.7m long flue led into this chamber, the base of which was overlain by a thick layer of charcoal. At the other end of this flue was a stokehole roughly 3m square, with lines of tiles demarcating its north-west and south-eastern edges. No evidence is given for the presence of pyre debris other than charcoal. The feature resembles a tile kiln in every respect, as Hatt himself says. No supporting evidence for the identification of these features as a pyre sites was presented, for example the presence of pyre debris or cremated bone. The location of both features seems to be the main evidence for identification as a pyre feature.

Reichenhall (Austria)

(Hell 1957: 46)

Located by a river on the periphery of a large first and second century cremation cemetery was a 5m x 5m paved platform and surrounded by a low parapet with two entrances. The description resembles that of other features from Austrian cemeteries (e.g. Salzburg, Wels) but insufficient evidence is available to be confident of the identification.

Rheinzabern (Germany)

(Ludovici 1908: 185, 201-2)

Within a minor centre cemetery was a structure comprising two concentric walls constructed from brick / tile enclosing an area 2.6m square (external dimensions) with a tile pillar in the centre. Ludovici suggests that this was originally topped by a platform on which the pyre was erected. The feature possibly dates to the second century. Supporting evidence for the identification of this feature as a pyre site, for example debris, was not reported and the feature may be interpreted as the base of a monument.

Saint-Paul-Trois-Châteaux (Drôme) (France)

(Bel 1987: 36; Bel and Tranoy 1993: 101-2, Fig. 7)

Situated within cremation cemetery to south-west of the colony, to immediate west of massive round masonry built tomb with internal buttresses. A masonry-lined chamber, 1.5m x 1.2m x 0.4m filled with pyre debris of Claudian date. The above ground portion had been deliberately demolished and sealed with clay.

St Lambert, Fréjus (Var) (France)

(Béraud and Gébara 1987: 25)

Within a first and second century cemetery east of the colony was excavated a rectangular feature of dry stone wall construction identified as a pyre site in the provisional report (measurements not given). Another pyre site of unknown type were filled with ash, charcoal, glass fragments and sherds and

fragments of bone inlay from funeral biers. It was initially separate from burials and served by a path from the main road but was cut by later cremations.

Salzburg (Bürglstein) (Austria)

(Hell 1957)

Located on the river bank on the southern edge of the minor centre/ urban cemetery of this minor centre in use from the first to fourth century. The cremation burials, one within the enclosure and five others in its immediate vicinity, were of the mid first to second century. A double wall of undressed stone enclosing an area 6m x 6m (external measurements) with a thick layer of charcoal, sherds, ash and some cremated bone, as well as a single cremation burial against the north wall of the feature. The outer wall (0.6m thick and surviving to a height of 0.2m) was of much better quality than the inner (0.8m thick). The latter was possible the remnant of the floor of the feature.

'Les Vernes', Faverdines (Cher) (France)

(Fourteau-Badarji et al. 1993)

Situated within a rural cemetery was a rectangular stone wall construction enclosing area of c. 4.4m x 3.9m (external measurement). Pyre debris deposited in nearby pits and ditches but there were no contemporary burials, only later inhumation burials.

Wels (Ovilava)

(Rieß 1974: 156; Ruprechtsberger 1983: 23)

Within a minor centre cremation cemetery, although some distance from graves was a double ring or ellipse of rough hewn dry stone walling 0.45m thick, enclosing an area with a diameter of a maximum of 5.5m (external measurement), and showing signs of burning. The interior was of trampled earth overlain by pyre debris. A possible cremation grave was excavated in the centre of feature. When the cemetery was abandoned it was used as rubbish dump.

2.1.3 'Temporary' pyre sites from Iron Age and Roman Britain

Baldock Royston Road (Hertfordshire)

(Burleigh 1993: 44-5)

Pyre sites were represented by discrete patches of pyre debris and burnt soil and chalk. The largest of these measured 15m by 5m. All had been reduced to a depth of a few centimetres by plough damage. It is difficult to distinguish pyre bases from graves as pyre debris was also deposited in the latter and in the fill of Iron Age quarry pits on the north-eastern side of the cemetery with material from disturbed cremations. The pyre features lay predominantly between the ditched boundary of the settlement and a late Iron Age to late Roman cemetery.

Bayford, Sittingbourne, Kent

(Payne 1886)

Several burials and possible pyre features were sporadically excavated during the extraction of brickearth. Next to burial 2 was a pyre feature identified by the presence of burnt earth, tiles, antler offcuts, a pig and ox jaw bones; another similar feature nearby included sherds, some from a mortarium, horn cores and an ox skull. A further larger feature, argued by Payne to be a communal pyre comprised an area 36ft x 30ft of burnt earth, charred wood, bones of deer, ox, horse, pig, dog, sherds of amphorae, samian, Upchurch, and colour coated wares, tiles, bones and tines of antler. Three features close by included further burnt material, tiles and pottery, animal bone, oyster shell, burnt pins, a coin, glass stud, jet bracelet, iron nails, a bronze pendant, the bases of two samian cups and a mortarium. The lack of explicit evidence for cremated human bone, as well as the presence of the tile and of the antler offcuts, throw doubt on the interpretation as specifically pyre features rather than some other part of the burial process.

Braughing 'B', Hertfordshire
(Partridge 1977: 74)

The site of a possible pyre was indicated by a patch of heavy burning and charcoal roughly 2m long and 1m wide at the northern end of the excavated area of a first and second century cremation cemetery. It was not recorded in detail.

Camelon, Stirlingshire
(Breeze and Rich-Gray 1980)

Six pits were recovered a few metres from the earlier discovery of two 'weapon burials', X from the fort at Camelon. The four documented pits were mostly circular, with a diameter varying from 1.45m to 1.90m and a depth from 0.25m to 0.75m and varying profiles, V-, U-, and dish-shaped and V-shaped with a flat bottom. The tops of the pits were sometimes burnt and the fills comprised layers of charcoal, burnt sand and soil. One contained a small amount of possibly human cremated bone. Radio-carbon dating of the charcoal allowed a first -century BC or AD date. Although the excavators draw attention to the parallels of these pits with *busta*, the minute amount of bone and the layered deposits of charcoal and burnt soil suggest that these may be pyre sites from which cremated bone had been collected for burial elsewhere and which had been later re-used.

Canterbury Cranmer House (Kent)
(Frere et al. 1987: 68)

A possible cremation related feature within a mid-first to early third century cremation cemetery, investigated only in house foundation trenches to the west of Canterbury, was a large shallow depression containing carbon and burnt clay and burnt nails. Evidence for burning extended around the feature which was flanked by two large post-holes. These might have braced the pyre but there is insufficient information to assess this feature properly. It may have been a *bustum*, or even unconnected with burial.

Chichester St Pancras, Sussex
(Down and Rule 1971: 58-59, Figs 5.3 - 5.4)

Cremation areas were identified from patches of burnt soil and large quantities of residual charcoal in overlying mediaeval deposits. Information is too scant to classify these features definitively as pyre residue or that of other ritual. The features were dispersed across the mid first to early third century civitas capital cemetery.

Cirencester Bathgate (Gloucestershire)

(McWhirr, Viner and Wells 1982: 72, 99-100)

Undated cremation-related features were recovered from a fourth century civitas capital inhumation cemetery. 293 was a shallow rectangular east-west oriented scoop of which the sides had been scorched and the fill consisted of a thick layer of charcoal flecked with limestone, including a small amount (unquantified) of poorly fired bone from an adult male. There were two other cremations in the same trench, 180 and 294 (CS 72-3), both of which were also of adult males. The cremated bone in both was well fired. The evidence of burning and the poorly burnt state of the cremated bone suggests that the feature is a 'one-off' pyre site, perhaps connected to one of the nearby cremations.

Cirencester Oakley Cottage (Gloucestershire)

(Reece 1962: 53)

A number of possible pyre-related features were excavated within a first and second century civitas capital cemetery. A 2.5m x 0.3m x 0.2m trench, packed with charcoal and ash, was interpreted as a possible draught flue for a pyre and several pits, 0.25m-0.4m square, 'neatly cut with vertical sides' and filled with ash and charcoal and cremated human bone were identified as pits of pyre debris. It is equally possible that they were *Brandgrubengräber*.

Derby Racecourse (Derbyshire)

(Wheeler 1985: 234)

Two features situated within a walled enclosure where first to fourth century cremation and inhumation burials had been interred, serving a fort / vicus, were possible pyre sites. Features 163 and 171, were both roughly inhumation grave shaped features of which the sides and base had been scorched. These are possible pyre or *bustum* sites but are too heavily damaged by subsequent graves to give a more precise interpretation. The incorporation of sometimes large amounts of pyre debris in most of the graves within the enclosure suggests that cremation took place within the enclosure, although this might rather have derived from *Brandschuttgräber*.

East London (Greater London)

(Barber et al. forthcoming)

Pyre related features were recovered from 2 'plots' of only one of the areas excavated within the eastern cemetery, at Hooper Street. Conditions here were more favourable to the preservation of pyre sites as this site was less truncated than others. It was also excavated relatively late in the excavation programme when pyre material had been recognised as such.

The cremation debris from plot 21 dated from 100 to 160 AD. It lay along the southern edge of the enclosure, separated from the cremation burials and consisted of a truncated dump distributed across a series of shallow features. At its deepest it was 0.21m thick; approximately 1800 litres of material were recovered. McKinley estimates that the surviving pyre debris represents one third of the original deposit. It contained cremated bone from a minimum of 19 individuals.

In plot 28 there were six dumps of cremation debris of a later date than in plot 21. Three were the products of single cremation episodes while the others were larger, similar to the dump from plot 21. Cremated bone from a minimum of 18 and a maximum of 29 individuals was recovered.

The detailed study of plant macrofossils, cremated human and animal bone and the fragmentary artefact assemblage from these pyre sites remains virtually unique in Romano-British cemetery archaeology.

Litlington (Cambridgeshire)

(Kempe 1836: 370)

Two heaps of wood ash 'as much as would have loaded five carts' were taken away from the south-eastern and south-western corners of this second to fourth century walled burial enclosure containing approximately eighty cremations and two hundred and fifty inhumations. It is possible but unprovable that this derived from a pyre site.

Melandra Castle

(Webster 1971: 79)

About 650 feet south of the fort were two areas of burning, each approximately 8ft x 3ft, and close to Road A, from which fragmentary Roman period artefactual material was recovered. They lie within a general cemetery area but the degree of confidence in their identification must be low.

Maryport (Cumbria)

(Collingwood 1936: 91, Fig. 3)

A 0.35m deep layer of charcoal to the side of a burial monument within the northern cemetery at Maryport was interpreted. This may have derived from a pyre site but may alternatively have derived from a burial or *Aschengrube*.

Ospringe (Kent)

(Whiting et al. 1931: 20)

A patch of clay burnt red and a 'great deal of wood ash' from a first to fourth century cremation and inhumation cemetery associated with a minor centre. Closer identification as a pyre site or other cremation feature is impossible.

Roden Downs (Berkshire)

(Hood and Walton 1948: 13-4)

The earliest phase of the site, probably of late first or early second century date, consists of spreads of pyre debris across an area 15m by 7.5m, with the heaviest concentrations around two features interpreted as 'cremation hearths'. The two hearths contained charcoal, animal bone, hundreds of nails and Hearth B a little cremated human bone. The features are too small to be pits in which bodies were cremated, and no evidence for in-situ burning is reported. That these were pits of pyre debris is perhaps more likely. No contemporary cremation burials were recovered.

A slightly larger 'hearth' (1.3m by 0.8m) containing charcoal, pyre debris and some cremated human bone, was dismissed by the excavators as a cremation related feature because of its late Roman date. Cremation burials of the later Roman period are however known (Philpott 1991: 50-52), and the late date is no reason to dismiss the feature as cremation related, although it could be pyre related feature or *Brandschuttgrab*. There were no contemporary cremation burials and ten inhumations

St Albans St Stephens (Hertfordshire)

(St Albans Museums Archive)

Ten possible pyre related features were excavated in this mid first to early third century civitas capital cremation cemetery. The ten features were all roughly rectangular, ranging from 1.1 x 0.6m to 1.75 x 0.7m (undisturbed 1.5 x 0.8m), and vary in depth between 0.07 and 0.5m (undisturbed 0.25 to 0.4m). They were much larger than most certain cremation burials. In-situ burning was visible in all features save one, usually along the upper edges of the pit. The fills comprised large deposits of charcoal, nails, pot sherds, burnt animal bone and small poorly burnt amounts of cremated bone (98.2-410.3g), never derived from more than one individual. Grave goods were not recovered. There was no evidence of any monument over these pits. There were two groups of such pits, located behind the burials that lay on Watling Street.

McKinley interprets these features on the basis of the lack of the expected amount of bone as pyre sites rather than *busta*, but pyre sites used for a single cremation only. The arguments for dismissing other hypotheses (3.3.2) supports her conclusions.

South Shields (Tyne and Wear)

(Snape 1994)

In the southern corner of a small-scale excavation of the cemetery south of the fort the fill of gully 54 included a large amount of charcoal and coal with fragments of cremated bone, glass, hobnails and a lead rivulet. Ceramics were recovered from the same feature but not reported in detail. The feature is pyre related but more precise identification is not possible. Two other patches of charcoal were noted nearby. To the east were two *Brandschüttungsgräber* of second century date.

York Trentholme Drive (North Yorkshire)

(Wenham 1968)

A portion of a pyre related feature was excavated within this second to fourth century cremation and inhumation cemetery. It extended over 7.5m in length, taken from a spread estimated to be roughly circular with a radius of 9.5m, although no evidence is presented for this. The depth of the material, composed of a series of different layers of pyre debris, was 0.4m at its thickest. No contemporary cremation burials were interred within the feature, but later inhumation graves cut through it. As cremated bone from the feature was not examined it is not absolutely certain that the feature was related to cremation rather than another part of funerary ritual.

Westhampnett (West Sussex)

(Fitzpatrick 1997)

Twenty one Iron Age and Roman period pyre sites and pyre related features were identified at Westhampnett in association with first century BC and second century AD cemeteries. There was a clear spatial division between the Iron Age pyre features and burials; the former were located on the edge of the burial area, especially to its north-east (Fig. 6.81).

The clearest examples of pyre sites consisted of T (e.g. 20645) or X (e.g. 20283) shaped cuts. The length of cuts varied between 0.7m and 2.6m, their width between 0.2m and 0.5m, and depth between 0.1 and 0.2m. The cuts are interpreted as ventilation flues for the base of the pyre, the X or T shapes allowing for different wind directions. The debris fill comprised cremated human bone, remnants of artefacts and animal bone, nails, charcoal, burnt soil, burnt flint and gravel. Evidence for burning of the ground surface was rare. Charcoal and charred logs may have lain in situ in some of the features, for example 20121 and 20823, but it is difficult to extrapolate from them to the structure above. They do not contradict the normal reconstruction of layers of timbers at right angles to one another. Gale (in Fitzpatrick 1997: 82) argues that the relatively abundance of ash and oak timbers may be due to their position on the cooler exterior of the pyre. Traces of burnt daub and the presence of many nails and other ironwork indicate the re-use of building materials as cremation fuel.

The deliberate mixing of pyre debris and post-depositional damage to the site impedes an estimate of how often any of these pyre sites were used, but unequivocal evidence for the presence of more than one individual in the cremated bone assemblages from pyres and pyre related sites was not recovered. Other features of less regular form may represent pyre sites or dumps of pyre debris, as they are frequently associated with pyre sites. Fills were very similar to those of pyre features, comprising small amounts of cremated bone within pyre debris.

The weights of cremated bone from graves vary between 30.9 to 999.2g, with an average of 301.1g. The average amount from pyres and related features is considerably lower; ranging from 0g to 422.7g, with an average of 72.9g. However some of the features may have been graves rather than dumps of pyre debris. Pyre debris was after all present in many of the graves, albeit only in small amounts with the exception of grave 20252. Pyre related feature 20300 for example contained a substantial cremated human bone assemblage (264.3g), and fragments of a single brooch and pot. The

irregular shaped feature 20770 contained a cremated human bone assemblage of 359.9g; some of this bone may have been collected before deposition. 20258 (369.8g), 2.2m long, 0.9m wide, subrectangular, with evidence for in situ burning and a large cremated bone assemblage, is not dissimilar to a *bustum*. Against an interpretation of these features as *Brandschuttgräber* or *busta* is their spatial association with pyre sites on the margin of the cemetery area.

2.1.4 Temporary pyre sites from other provinces

Avenches (Switzerland)

(Castella 1987: 21, 91)

'Tomb 36' was a 1.75m x 0.85m x 0.15m rectangular pit with burnt walls and base, filled with charcoal, a small amount of cremated bone (5g) and a large number of ceramics which had been burnt and broken but not dispersed by sorting. Castella therefore suggested that the human bone had been removed from the fill of this '*bustum*' and that a second ceremony had taken place within the pit which accounted for the spread of ceramics in the pit. It seems more straightforward to argue that this feature was a pyre site. It was situated to the east of over thirty cremation burials of the mid first to second century which lay to the immediate east of the road connecting the port and town at Avenches (Fig. 7.8a and 7.8b).

'Les Bolards', Nuits -St-Georges (France)

(Planson 1982)

Pyre features were derived from the late first and second century cemetery to the south-east of the minor centre. For several metres the fills of the north-eastern and south-western cemetery ditches included large but unquantified deposits of fragmentary ceramics, pipeclay figurines and animal bone including horse and dog. The base of the north-eastern ditch showed evidence of burning. Planson argues that the ditch fills relate to the *ustrinum* but in the absence of full analysis of cremated bone it is impossible to assess this.

Destelbergen (Belgium)

(de Laet *et al.* 1970; van Doorsaeler and Rogge 1985: 159-65; Polfer 1996: 21).

The pyre-related feature, dated to the second half of the second century, lay within a rural cemetery of unknown extent. It comprised a rectangular ditch (13.3m x 1.4m x 1m) filled with debris comprising charcoal, ceramics, brooches, coins, molten glass, bronze and worked bone objects, nails and cremated bone from a minimum of fifteen individuals. The feature was initially interpreted as a mass grave related to a catastrophe but is now a 'type site' for the deliberately dumped deposit of cremation debris.

Dreiborn (Luxembourg)

(Metzler 1976)

A partially destroyed walled rural burial enclosure included a small number of third century cremations and fourth century inhumations and a pyre related feature, a 2m x 2.5m sub-rectangular spread of charcoal and burnt ceramics, which is impossible to assign to a particular category of feature.

Haltern (Germany)

(Berke 1991: 151-52)

Pyre sites consisted of many large interconnected irregular concentrations of charcoal, sherds and small finds, scattered among the burials and monuments. These features are v. shallow and lack evidence for heating through discoloration.

Kempton (Cambodunum) (Germany)

(Mackensen 1978: Beil. 1).

Four features were identified as pyre sites (feature nos. 51, 60, 74, 82) but are not described in the text and it is impossible to assess the criteria that distinguished them in two cases from the adjacent *Aschengruben*. All were 3m to 5m in length. The pyre sites lay to the rear of monuments and burials which were on the street frontage in this first to fourth century cemetery (Fig. 7.11).

Landscheid (Germany)

(Schindler 1973)

A pyre feature was located just to the south-east of the centre of an almost 6m square walled rural burial enclosure of the late first to mid second centuries, while burials had been placed around the edge of the enclosure. It comprised a 2.4m x 1.2m rectangular pit, possibly wood lined, with a charcoal fill containing cremated bone and burnt artefacts which seems likely to have been a pyre site. The lack of analysis of cremated bone makes it impossible to assess the number of times that it was used.

Lazenay, Bourges (France)

(Troadek 1993)

A spread of cremation residue in the probable pyre area 15-20m in diameter and 0.2m at its thickest with many burnt ceramics and cremated bone, from a large rural cremation and inhumation cemetery in use throughout the Roman period. The feature awaits further analysis.

Lellig (Germany)

(Thill 1970)

A 2.1m x 1 x 0.4m sub-oval layer of charcoal, burnt ceramics, glass, bronze and iron, located in the south-eastern half of a rural walled cemetery (9.2 x 8m) of the second half of the first century AD. Cremation burials were located in the north-western half. Lack of analysis of any cremated bone makes full assessment of the feature impossible.

Mainz-Weisenau (Germany)

(Fasold and Witteyer 1995: 20; Witteyer 1993)

At least thirty intercutting rectangular pits, on average 2m x 1.5m, 0.2-0.5m beneath Roman ground surface in the first and second century cemetery that lay alongside the road from Mainz to the fortress at Weisenau. The features were burnt around the sides and contained pyre debris, charcoal, burnt coins,

ceramics and glass distributed around edges of pit. The sieved fills contained small amounts of cremated bone, varying from a few splinters to several hundred grams. The pits were on the south-western side of the road and behind enclosures XXIX to XXXII which lay on the road frontage. On this combination of evidence Witteyer interprets these features as one-off pyre sites.

Overpelt (Belgium)

(Vanderhoeven 1973)

Ustrinum X. 6.25m x 2.1m x 0.5m.

Ustrinum Y 5.75m x 1.25m x 0.4-0.6m

Both features were elongated elliptical pits, the walls and base were burnt and overlain by a 0.1-0.2m thick layer of charcoal containing a little cremated bone and burnt artefactual material. A layer of unspecified pit fill was sandwiched between this and an upper layer 0.1-0.2m thick of very clean cremated bone free from charcoal or artefactual material which lay beneath the topsoil. No good reason is offered for the layering of the different fills of pyre debris and cremated bone; it is not easy to envisage a post-depositional process to account for this sorting. Nor is it possible that these features are *busta*: the size and shape of the features is unlike other *busta* and the dense mass of cremated bone cannot be accounted for by a single cremation. The features were ten metres from one another within a second century rural cremation cemetery.

Rusovce (Gerulata) (Slovakia)

(Kraskovská 1976: 4-5)

A pyre related feature was recovered within a cremation cemetery related to a minor centre. Grave 94 was a 3m x 1.8m x 0.9m rectangular pit. Its walls were burned to a height of 0.3m and strips along the base of pit were also burnt and on both were traces of timbers 0.15-0.25m in diameter. The pit fill comprised burnt pottery, nails, glass and charcoal and a small amount of cremated bone distributed around edges of pit. The feature was interpreted as a pyre site on the basis of its size, form and the sorting of the pyre debris.

Sampont (Belgium)

(Noel 1968: 18)

Nine circular pits, varying from 4m² to 16m², 0.3m deep with a layer of pyre debris 0.1m deep with fragments of timber, cremated bone, burnt ceramics and nails. The sand beneath was burnt to a depth of several centimetres. The features were argued by the excavators to be concentrated on the north-eastern edge of the first and second century rural cemetery but the full extent of the cemetery was not defined.

Schankweiler (Germany)

(Ludwig 1988: 61)

A 2m x 1.6m subrectangular area of charcoal 0.2m thick with small amounts of ceramics and cremated bone. A strip of ash to the north of this with a setting of stones that may have been part of setting for the

cremation area. The pyre area lay on the northern periphery of a large first century AD rural cemetery of over eighty cremation burials, but its small size suggests that it cannot be the only pyre area.

Seebruck (Bedaium) (Germany)

(Fasold 1993a: 89, Beil. 2)

Two features c. 20m apart c. 4.5m long, 1.3m-1.8m wide and up to 0.25m filled with charcoal, large pieces of charred wood, cremated bone and burnt ceramics which are not reported in detail. Around the west of *Ustrinum* 1 lay a setting of boulders which may have formed part of an enclosure of the feature. No evidence for in-situ burning is recorded. *Ustrinum* 2 was less well preserved as it had been cut by several later burials. Large pits (Abfallgrüben) between the two features contained further pyre debris. The features were in the centre of a late first to early third century cemetery of a minor centre. Whilst in the north-western part of the cemetery at least burials and monuments were close to the road the pyre features were located away from the road frontage and closer to the ditch which formed the other boundary of the cemetery (Fig. 7.13).

Septfontaines-Dëckt (Luxembourg)

(Polfer 1993; 1996: 16-18)

A sub-rectangular spread 15.75m x 11.25m of burnt material, including a large deposit of ceramics, of which the depth varied generally varied between 0.1m and 0.2m, at its greatest 0.53m, although it had been extensively eroded. No stratigraphy was observed within this spread. It was impossible to relate the possible posthole features beneath it to a coherent plan. Whether or to what extent the soil beneath was burnt is not recorded. Several pits of debris with similar fills were excavated on the margin of the feature. The pyre site was approximately 20m north-west of a large rural cremation cemetery of the late first to early third centuries.

Tongeren (south-west cemetery) (Belgium)

(Vanvinckenroye 1963: 37, Afb. 3)

Small-scale excavations in the town's south-west cemetery revealed a 6 x 4.5m sub oval pit filled with charcoal, cremated bone, burnt earth, and burnt and broken artefacts, pottery, coins, nails, glass, bronze. It was cut by later cremation and inhumation burials. The feature was either a pyre site or debris pit. Other pyre related features were excavated but not reported in detail

Tongeren (south-west cemetery) (Belgium)

(Vanvinckenroye 1984)

Larger scale excavations of a first and second century cemetery south-west of the town revealed several pyre features; *ustrina* 1 and possibly 4 appear to have served for a single burning, the others for repeated cremation.

Ustrinum 1. 2.1 x 1.2m rectangular pit, with burnt sides and base and filled with debris. Parts of the pyre structure, including timbers nailed together appeared to be lying in situ, and the cremated human bone, derived from one individual only, still lay in approximate anatomical relationships.

Ustrina 2 and 3. 5m x 2.5m x 0.7m subrectangular pits. Burnt sides, filled with charcoal, cremated bone and nails.

Ustrina 4. c. 4m x 2.5m, subrectangular pits, also with timbers nailed together from pyre or bier.

Associated with grave 289, probably lies beneath barrow.

Vatteville-la-Rue (Seine-Maritime) (France)

(Lequoy 1987)

A subrectangular spread of pyre debris including charcoal, burnt ceramics, other artefactual material and cremated bone, roughly 20m by 10m, 0.6m at its deepest, was excavated on the southern periphery of this first to third century AD rural cremation cemetery of 440 burials. Cremation may have taken place in a depression on the northern side of this area, from which the debris was then discarded across the surrounding area. A wall had possibly acted as a part enclosure for the pyre area.

Velzeke (Belgium)

(Van Doorsaeler and Rogge 1985)

A rectangular feature of 6.8m x 2.2m and 1m deep and another 6.2-6.4m x 5.2-5.4m and 2.4m deep, both of which contained layers of pyre debris, cremated bone and burnt clay, the gradual accumulation of debris from a series of cremations in a rural cremation cemetery. Material was deposited in the former from the Claudio-Neronian period to the early second century, and in the latter during the second century.

Wederath (Germany)

(Cordie-Hackenberg and Haffner 1991: Beil. 8; Haffner 1989: 40)

There are many spreads of pyre debris, the largest c. 20m in diameter, along the main routes through the cemetery and at its eastern extremity and within or next to the many burial enclosures in this minor centre cemetery. Further comment on the distribution of pyre related features at Wederath awaits their full publication, taking into account the differential damage to different parts of the site. The features date to the most intensive period of use of the cemetery from the first century BC to second century AD.

2.2 A sample of *busta*

The examples used here are taken from the following cemeteries.

La Calade (Bérard 1961), Erbericher Hof (Gaitzch and Werner 1993: 56-57, Abb. 2), Ergolding Graves 18 and 76 (Struck 1996), La Favorite, Lyon (Type 1A) (Tranoy 1987: 44), L'Hospitalet du Larzac (Vernhet 1987), Mainz-Weisenau (Witteyer 1993), Moers-Asciburgium (Bechert 1979: 490), Nave (Passi Pitcher 1987), Neuss (Müller 1977: 14), Neuss Münsterplatz (Härke 1980: 534, 542), Petty Knowes (Charlton and Micheson 1984) Worms (Grünwald 1990) and an experimental *bustum* (Gaitzch and Werner 1993).

Description	Amount of cremated bone	Depth of pyre debris	Length	Width	Depth of burning of sides / base
La Calade					
Rectangular grave cuts with walls and / or base reddened by heat. Parts of framework of timbers at right angles to one another preserved (grave 15)	U	0.1-0.15m	1.6-2.2m	0.8-1.3m	U
Erbericher Hof					
Baking of edges and sides	Very little	0.2-0.5m (P)	0.9-3.5m (P)	0.4-1.25m(P)	0.05-0.15m (P)
Ergolding Graves 18 and 76					
Oval and rectangular grave cuts with baked sides and edges	108g and 495g	U	1.86m (diameter) -2.2m length	0.68m	
La Favorite, Lyon (Type 1A)					
Rectangular or square grave pits, walls reddened	Little	0.1 to 0.2m	2.2m	1.5m	0.02-0.03m
L'Hospitalet du Larzac					
Oval and rectangular grave cuts	U	U	1-3m	0.5-2.5m	U
Mainz-Weisenau					

Rectangular, square and oval grave cuts. On the edges of one grave cut were traces of timbers parallel to the grave sides, in base of others traces of parallel lengths of timber. Pyres must have been established over and within the pits.	U	U	2.1-3m	1.5 x 2.3m	
Moers-Asciburgium					
Rectangular grave cuts, baked edges and bases. Timbers preserved in base of some grave cuts.	U	0.15m	1.25-2.5m	0.9-2.2m	0.05-0.07m
Nave					
A strip of baked clay around the edge of the burial cut. Preserved timbers at right angles to one another in grave 57	U				0.03m
Neuss					
Rectangular and oval grave cuts, baked bases and sides	Little	?	1.25-4.2m	0.65-3m	0.01-0.05
Neuss Münsterplatz					
Rectangular grave cuts, sandy subsoil of sides reddened but not baked	Little				0.04-0.05m
Petty Knowes					
Eight <i>busta</i> . Rectangular grave cuts, stake holes around edge of cut of 15	Very little	U	1-1.8m	0.5-1m	
Worms (examination of catalogue suggests that not all the <i>busta</i> listed by Grünwald are of this type)					

Rectangular grave pits, sides and bases burnt, frequent traces of pyre timbers at right angles to one another on base	Several hundred grams (inurned), few grams (unurned)		1.7-2	0.6-1.1	
Riseholme					
At the centre of the barrow all of the ground surface visible within the 9ft x 8ft trench had been extensively burnt, as had the subrectangular trench which defined the <i>bustum</i> .		20 inches (debris and grave fill)	8ft	5ft	
Experimental					
Baking of sides		0.1-0.3m			0.05-0.10m (P)

Note: 'Verziegelung' has been translated by baking.

'(P)': measurements taken from plan

U: Unknown

2.3 Inscriptions including references to *ustrina*

Source		Town	Notes
CIL I	594 (II, 2. 12-13)	Urso	(ILS 6087)
CIL III	2912	Zadar (Croatia)	
CIL VI	4410	Rome	
CIL VI	4415	Rome	
CIL VI	4417	Rome	
CIL VI	9202	Rome	
CIL VI	10237	Rome	(ILS 7870)
CIL VI	10243	Rome	
CIL VI	10346	Rome	
CIL VI	11576	Rome	(ILS 7897)
CIL VI	11706	Rome	
CIL VI	17662	Rome	
CIL VI	23808	Rome	(ILS 8290)
CIL VI	24374 & 27145	Rome	(AE 1979, 71)
CIL VI	24471	Rome	
CIL VI	29519	Rome	
CIL VI	29900	Rome	
CIL VI	29901	Rome	
CIL VI	29902	Rome	
CIL VI	30040	Rome	
CIL VI	31577 (=3823)	Rome	
CIL VI	31614	Rome	
CIL VI	31615	Rome	
CIL VI	34476	Rome	
CIL VI	34565	Rome	
CIL VI	36632	Rome	
CIL VI	37597	Rome	
CIL V	3554	Verona	
CIL V	8308	Aquileia	(ILS 8321)
CIL X	557	Salernum	
CIL X	6368	Terracina	
CIL X	6414	Terracina	
CIL X	6607	Veletri	
CIL X	8284	Terracina	
CIL XIV	604	Ostia	
CIL XIV	1304	Ostia	Possible
AE 1898	15	Puteoli	

The entire texts of brief inscriptions were transcribed, but only the relevant portions of larger inscriptions and CIL I 594, the Lex Ursonensis, is not reproduced here (ILS 6087). The expansion of the inscriptions follows CIL, save where alternatives are offered in ILS. The conventions for transcription follow Keppie (1991). Several of the inscriptions offer unresolved problems of interpretation (e.g. VI 23808, X 557), but the discussion of *ustrina* (3.3.3, 3.4.2) does not use the evidence of disputed or highly uncertain readings. I am very grateful to Dr Brian Dobson for his help with transcribing and interpreting the texts.

III 2912

M(anus) Antestius / Auctus veteranus v(ivus) [fecit] / sibi et suis / in fr(onte) p(edes) xx in agr(o) / p(edes) xvi [et] ustrin(um) in fr(onte) / p(edes) xx

VI 4410

Huic monumento ustrinum applicari non licet

VI 4415

[---][Vi]talis / [---] et / [---]Prepusae / [---][liber]tis libertab / [us] [---] poste[ri]sq(ue) eorum / et area ustrinae / inter adfines / areas symphoni / ac(orum) et coronari(orum) / me(dia) est et popu(lum) in f(ronte) / pedes xiiis in agro pedes xis

VI 4417

Ust(rina) sacca(riorum) / in f(ronte) pedes xii in agro pedes xii

VI 9202

crematium / [c]onlegi aurificum

Crematium is a form not recorded elsewhere and may refer to an ustrinum or similar feature

VI 10237 (Il. 1-16)

T(iti) Coccei Gaa et / Patiens quae(ores tertium) / mensam quadratam / in trichil(a), / abacum cum basi, horologium, / labrum cum fulmentis marmor(eis), / putiale, crustas supra parietem / itineris medi cum tegulis, columel(lam sub horologio Tiburtina, / protectum ante porticum, trutinam et / pondera d(e) d(ecurionum) s(ententia) posuerunt, / et locum post maceriam ulteriorem / emendum ustrinasque de consaepto / ultimo in eum locum traiciendas, et / iter ad eum locum ianuamque bene/ficio et liberalitate T(iti) patroni faci/enda curaverunt.

VI 10243 (Il. 1-5)

Lentulo et Corvino / Messala c(onsulibus) / qui hoc monimentum aedificaverunt cum ustrina / L(ucius) Maelius Papa et Maelia Hilara et Rocius Surus et M(arcus) Caesennius et Furius / Bucconius hoc monimentum libertis libertabus ut de nomine non exeat

VI 10346

Grania Q(uinti) filia patrona decurionu(m) / vigilu(m) locum et monumentum / aedificatum dedit et locum / ustrinae trans via

VI 11576

M(arcus) Ampius G(aiae) l(ibertus) Romanus / Octavia G(aiae) l(iberta) Olumphia / hoc monumentum et / ustrinum (fecimus); ex p(arte) decima septima mi / et meis ollas viii excepi

VI 11706

M(arci) Anni Aucti et / Semproniae Scurrae / in fr(onte) cum ustrino p(edes) liiii / in agro p(edes) xxiiii / M(arcus) Annius M(arci) Anni Felicis f(ilius) / Saturninus vix ann(os) xiix pius et / sanctus is ereptus matri nec / illae potuit gratiam referre

VI 17662

L(ucius) Faenius L(uciae) l(ibertus) / L(ucius) Minucius l[---] / M(arcus) Fabricius N[---] / P(ublius) Servilius P[---] / Q(uintus) Mindius [---] / [---] solum et s[---] / in fro(n)te p(edes) xxi [in agro pedes] [---] / quod ab NS qui SSSOSIA [---] / aditum e[t] ustr[inum]

VI 23808

quicquid iuris habuit in hoc / monumento et ustrino et / viridario et ollas G(naeus) Papius / Chilo ea omnia emit Lucretia G(aiae) l(iberta) / Iucunda [//////////] / Laelia P(ublii) l(iberta) Euphrosine

VI 24374 & 27145

M(anus) Poblicius Menander et / Cacuria Telesphoris / sibi et suis libertis / libertabusque omnib(us). / Huic monimento cedit / area quae est in partem / sinistram in fr(onte) p(edes) xii, in ag(ro) p(edes) xii et / ustrin(um) quod est in part(em) dext(eram) in f(ronte) p(edes) vi, in a(gro) p(edes) xii

VI 24471

[---]lius Gn(aeus) Ponpaeius / [---] mae l(ibertus) Gn(aeus) L(ucius) Ilapus / [---]ix [---] D(ecimus) Volusius D(ecimi) l(ibertus) [---] / Felix ollas ii ne[---] / ustrinu(m) commu[---] / in fr(onte) p(edes) viis in agr(o) p(edes) xx[---]

VI 29519

[.....]ab hoc ustrino / [.....]onem usque ad de ustr[ino][.....]m m[....] / [.....] arca monumentum cum
[.....]t oll(as) / [....]lni [...]o et aqua saliente eius aedificis in / custodiam eiusdem monimenti / L. Volusi
Saturnini l(ibertus) / [Vo]lu[s]iae Irenes uxoris eius / [et] Lucretiae Thymeles et libertorum et /
libertarum et familiae quib[.....]

VI 29900

Ad hoc / monumentum / ustrinum / applicari non licet / poena est

VI 29901

Ad hoc / monumentum / ustrinum applicari non licet

VI 29902

Ad ho[c] / monumentum / ustrinum applicari non licet

VI 30040

In fr(onte) p(edes) xvi, xvi in ag(ro) p(edes)[---] / et ustrinum posthac e[mptum][---] / in fr(onte) p(edes)
xii in ag(ro) p(edes) xii [---]

VI 34476 ll. 1-6

L(ucius) Appuleius Heraclida et / L(ucius) Appuleius Cerdo Appuleiae Saturninae lib(ertis) / locum
monimenti in front(e) p(edes) xx in agr(o) p(edes) xx[x] / et ustrinum post monumentum in front(e)
pedes xii / in agr(o) p(edes) xii conlibertis et conlibertabus qui / infra scripti sunt de sua pecunia dederunt

VI 34565

Atinia L(ucii) l(ibertae) / Hilarae / ustrinum / in fr(onte) p(edes) vis in ag(ro) / p(edes) xii

VI 36632

[monumentum cu]m ustrina / [---] latu(m) p(edes) mille / [serv]is et libertis

VI 37597

[---]aso[---] / [---]nfer[---] / [---] qui amic[---] / [---]andi causa [---] / [---]pium dedero l[---] / [---]
[u]strinum ut[---] / [---]ibus commu[---]

V 3554

M(arcus) Catus M(arci) f(ilius) Tertius / M(arcus) Tullius M(arci) l(ibertus) Attius / G(aius) Cominius /
G(aii) l(ibertus) Felix / Gaius Clodius G(aii) l(ibertus) Paratus / \\\\\\\\\\\\\\ Quartus Manlius Gn(aeus)
f(ilius) / ustrinae commune / [i]n fr(onte) [pedes] \\\\\\\\\\

V 8308

l(ocus) m(onumentum) / Fer(oniensium) aquat(or)um / et post mon(umentum) / A(uli) Livi ustrin(um) /
q(ua) q(ua) v(ersus) p(edes) xvi / in fr(onte) p(edes) xxxx, / in agr(o) p(edes) lxx

X 557 (ll. 1-2)

L(ucius) Appuleius l(ibertus) L(ucii) l(iberti) Salvius Faier Poside L(ucius) Appuleius l(ibertus) L(ucii)
l(iberti) Felix xii NA Lucius Appuleius l(ibertus) L(ucii) (Gaiae) l(iberti) [---] / [Ti]tulum ustrinum de suo
dederunt in front(e) p(edes) xii in agr(o) p(edes) xii eisq[\\]

X 6368

Monumentum et ossuar(ium) / et ustrinum / G(aiorum) Iuliorum Faustorum et / eorum qui sunt

X 6414

in fr(onte) / p(edes) xxi / h(uius) m(onumentum) s(ive) s(epulcri) / ustrin(um) / in fr(onte) p(edes) xs

X 6607

T(itus) Flavius Philippus sibi et / Flaviae Caenidi Coniugi loco don(avit) / ollar(um) iv ab Aleia Felicula
itum aditum ambit / ustrinae sacrifici causa

X 8284

[---] culturae [---] / [---] cessit [---] / [---] dantur duo [---] / [---] ab ustrino [---]

XIV 604

D(is) M(anibus) / ustrinum L(ucius) Arrius Asclepiu[s] / et L(ucius) Arrius Crispinus restitu[erunt] / sibi
et suis libertis libe[rt]/abusque post eorum / [i]n fronte ped(es) xiii / in agro ped(es) xiii

XIV 1304

[---][M]anlio G(aiae) l(iberto) Fa[---] / [---][F]abiae I[---] / [---][Val]eriae Sympherusae ru[---] / [---]
[h]uic monumento sive u[st]rino / [---][i]ugera duo cedunt pa[rte][---] / qua ad villam p[er] [---] / [---] ex
testament[o][---]

AE 1898: 15

Tabernam et stabul[um][---] / et membra quae infra e[---] / cum hortulo et ustrino qua[e] [---] / in tutelam
huic monimen[to cedunt] / ita ut nulli liceat neque ex hoc [---] / ex his aedificiis quae tutela [---]

Appendix 3. Data for figures associated with chapter 4

3.1 Note on unpublished cemeteries from Baldock and St Albans.

The relatively small scale examination by Stead of Baldock's cemeteries has been complemented by a much larger examination over the last two decades. Different site nomenclature has been offered by different workers and a new system is proposed for the more recent excavations which are to be presented in a series of volumes, the first to have been published in 1989. The first two volumes of the series in preparation were made available to me by G. Burleigh, the first dedicated to Wallington Road (Burleigh and Matthews in prep.) and the second collecting data on several small scale examinations of LPRIA cemeteries, excluding burials of this date at Royston Road. I must thank Mark Stevenson for his considerable help in discussing the Baldock cemeteries with me.

Concordance of site names for Baldock cemeteries

Stead and Rigby 1986	Burleigh 1993 (see Fig. 4.20)	North Herts Museums Archive
Sites A, B and C		Area 10
Site E, Upper Walls Common (Fig. 8, mislabelled at base)	Royston Road (4)	Area 15
Site J The Tene (Fig. 9 and 36)	The Tene (6) (Iron Age)	Area 30A
	The Tene (6) (Roman) (see also Burleigh 1980)	Area 30/31
Site D Walls Field	Clothall Road (8)	Area 36
Site P Walls Field	Walls Field (1)	Area 25
Site S Upper Walls Common	Wallington Road (2)	Area 11
Site T Convent of Providence		Area 28?
	Icknield Way East (5)	Area 45
	London Road (7)	Area 28?
	California (3a and b)	Area 1
	Iron Age shrine with burials	Areas 2-4

Data for St Albans St Stephens are derived from Pearce's catalogue (1994) which was prepared from the site archive and preliminary catalogue of burials compiled by Ros Niblett. Data on the cremated human and animal bone and pyre goods were collected from J. McKinley's (unpublished) catalogue of cremated bone assemblages.

Data for the cremations in Area A at St Albans Folly Lane were derived from a catalogue of the burial assemblages based on descriptions of non-ceramic artefacts by Ros Niblett, of the ceramics by M. Lyne and the analysis of the cremated bone by ARCUS, as well as Niblett's published account of the burials (1992; 1995a; forthcoming).

Appendix 3.2

Data for figures

Fig. 4.5 The amount of cremated bone in burials from a sample of Romano-British cemeteries

Weight of cremated bone (g)	St Albans KHL % of burials	St Albans St Stephens % of burials	Winchester Hyde Street % of burials	Braughing Sk. Green % of burials	Braughing 'B' % of burials	Baldock Wallington Rd % of burials
0-249	27	34	31	8.5	12	27
250-499	19	15	12	19	24	21
500-749	19	19	16	30	24	21
750-999	17	15	11	13	32	13
1000-1249	8	8	13	15	0	5
1250-1499	6	6	9	8.5	4	9
1500+	4	5	8	6	4	4

The percentages are based on intact or near intact burials only

Fig. 4.6 The number of burials with different artefact types, Skeleton Green

	No. of burials
Hobnailed footwear	7
Vessel	47
Coin	5
Ornament	3
Glass	5
Animal bone	0
Equipment	3

Fig. 4.7 Numbers of different ceramic forms, Skeleton Green

Fig. 4.8 The number of burials with different ceramic forms, Skeleton Green

Vessel type	Fl. Flagon	Bkr Beaker	Bowl Bowl	Jar Jar	D/Pl. Dish	Cup Cup	Lid Lid	Vessel Vessel
No. of vessels	39	31	4	1	31	4	0	2
No. of burials	37	28	4	1	30	4	0	2

Fig. 4.9 The number of burials with different numbers of ceramics, Skeleton Green (intact burials only)

No. of ceramics	No. of burials
0	0
1	11
2	19
3	14
4	3
6	1

Fig. 4.11 The number of burials with different artefact types, Braughing B

	No. of burials
Hobnailed footwear	8
Vessel	88
Coin	0
Ornament	2
Glass	2
Animal bone	0
Equipment	17

Fig. 4.12 Numbers of different ceramic forms, Braughing B

Fig. 4.13 The number of burials with different ceramic forms, Braughing B

Vessel type	Fl. Flagon	Bkr Beaker	Bowl Bowl	Jar Jar	D/Pl. Dish	Cup Cup	Vessel Vessel
No. of vessels	79	48	9	0	31	6	1
No. of burials	67	39	9	0	29	6	3

Fig. 4.14 The number of burials with different numbers of ceramics, Braughing B (intact burials only)

No. of ceramics	No. of burials
0	9
1	13
2	14
3	9
4	1
5	0
6	1
	47

Fig. 4.17 Number of different ceramic forms, Grange Road

Fig. 4.18 Number of burials with different ceramic forms, Grange Road

Vessel type	Fl.	Bkr	Bowl	Jar	D/Pl.	Cup	Vessel
	Flagon	Beaker	Bowl	Jar	Dish	Cup	Vessel
No. of vessels		57	47	0	0	47	10
No. of burials		54	45	0	0	45	8

Fig. 4.19 The number of burials with different numbers of ceramics, Grange Road

No. of ceramics	No. of burials
0	15
1	21
2	22
3	20
4	2
5	1

Fig. 4.22 The number of burials with different artefact types at Wallington Road

	No. of burials
Hobnails	7
Vessel	101
Coin	0
Ornament	2
Glass	0
Animal Bone	0
Equipment	66

Fig. 4.23 Number of different ceramic forms, Wallington Road

Fig. 4.24 Numbers of burials with different ceramic forms, Wallington Road

Vessel type	Jar	Flagon	Beaker	Dish	Cup	Other	
No. of vessels	24	35	29	42	9	27	
No. of graves	21	35	29	42	9	25	

Fig. 4.25 The number of burials with different numbers of ceramics, Wallington Road (intact burials only)

No. of vessels	No. of burials
0	52
1	43
2	31
3	14
4	0
5	1

Fig. 4.26 Numbers of different vessel forms in later phases, Wallington Road

Generations	Phases	Dates
3-4	1	50-1BC
5-7	2	1-70 AD
8-9	3	70-125 AD
10-12	4	125-200 AD
13-17	5	200-310 AD

Phase	Jar	Flagon	Beaker	Dish	Cup	Other	
3/4		7	4	2	2	0	0
4		8	24	16	31	6	14
4/5		4	3	5	5	2	4
5		2	4	11	4	1	6
Total		24	35	29	42	9	27

Fig. 4.28 The number of burials with different artefact types, Walls Field

	No. of burials
Hobnails	0
Vessels	188
Ornament	7
Glass	11
Equipment	14
Coin	2

Figure 4.29 The number of burials with different numbers of ceramics, Walls Field (intact burials only)

No. of vessels	No. of burials
0	7
1	57
2	52
3	35
4	17
5	2
6	5
7	1
8	1
9	2

Figure 4.30 The percentage of burials with cremated animal bone from urban and minor centre cemeteries

	Percentage of burials
Baldock Wallington Road	WLR 10
Braughing Skeleton Green	SKG 25
Braughing B	BRB 37.5
Welwyn Grange	WLN 25
St Albans King Harry Lane	KHL 22
St Albans St Stephens (Niblett)	SST2 43

Figure 4.31 Percentage of burials with ceramic accessory vessels from urban and minor centre cemeteries

Figure 4.32 The average number of ceramic accessory vessels in urban and minor centre cemeteries

		Percentage of burials	Average no. of accessory vessels
Baldock Wallington Road	WLR	67	1.28
Braughing Skeleton Green	SKG	100	2.28
Braughing B	BRB	87	2.05
Welwyn Grange	WLN	83	1.65
Baldock Walls Field	WLF	93	2.27
St Albans St Stephens (Davey)	SST	35	1.14
St Albans St Stephens (Niblett)	SST2	58	1.07

Figure 4.33 Samian as percentage of ceramic accessory vessels from urban and minor centre cemeteries

		Percentage of accessory vessels
Baldock Wallington Road	WLR	28
Braughing Skeleton Green	SKG	28
Braughing B	BRB	17
Welwyn Grange	WLN	32
Baldock Walls Field	WLF	29
St Albans St Stephens (Davey)	SST	13
St Albans St Stephens (Niblett)	SST2	16

Figure 4.34 Percentage of burials with glass accessory vessels from urban and minor centre cemeteries

		<i>Percentage of burials</i>
Baldock Wallington Road	WLR	0.5
Braughing Skeleton Green	SKG	10
Braughing B	BRB	2
Welwyn Grange	WLN	1
Baldock Walls Field	WLF	5
St Albans St Stephens (Davey)	SST	3.2
St Albans St Stephens (Niblett)	SST2	2.1

Appendix 4.1

Note on unpublished cemeteries from Winchester, with particular reference to the date of late Roman cemeteries

Data on unpublished cemeteries from Winchester were collected in February 1995. They were made available by Ken Qualmann and I am very grateful to him and other members of staff at Winchester Historic Museums Services for much help and discussion. Data for Hyde Street were derived from a catalogue established by Patrick Ottaway, and his draft discussion of the cemetery was also made available to me. Where followed or criticised this discussion is explicitly referenced. Data from the Victoria Road and Hyde Street cemeteries were derived from a catalogue and draft discussion by Ken Qualmann, data on Oram's Arbour, Chester Road and St Martin's Close cemeteries from a catalogue and more provisional discussion by Ken Qualmann. Both Ottaway and Qualmann subdivided their respective burial populations into phases and the basis for this is set out below. The phasing of late Roman cemeteries has been established from stratigraphic relationships and alignment. Phases have been dated by Qualmann by reference to arguably better dated comparable changes in practice at Lankhills, although there is perhaps over confidence in the precision of Clarke's chronology. The unqualified application of this scheme to other cemeteries demands further consideration. As well as general differences between Lankhills and the other cemeteries, for example in the quantity and quality of grave goods, a series of detailed differences distinguish the cemeteries. Qualmann's dating is therefore disputed below.

Hyde Street

There are two sources for the date of individual graves, stratigraphic phasing and grave goods, usually ceramics. The stratigraphic phasing is not based on burial intercutting, of which there was little, but on the stratigraphic level from which graves were cut. This allows two broad phases to be identified to which almost burials can be assigned. Phase 1 includes burials dated to the first and to the late first to mid second centuries AD, phase 2 those dated from the mid-second to early third centuries.

More precise dates for a small number of graves are derived from the analysis of the ceramic assemblage by Matthews. In order to retain as large a sample of graves as possible I have used a slightly modified version of Ottaway's phasing. Ceramic dates were consistent with the vast majority of stratigraphic dates. Occasional inconsistencies between pottery and stratigraphic dating are resolved by following the ceramic dating where the grave goods consistently indicate a different date to the stratigraphy. This yields 136 phase 1 and 49 phase 2 burials.

Victoria Road

The first phase is dated to 270-320 from the continued presence of cremations and from burial orientation. It is given a *terminus post quem* by colour coated beakers with a date range of c.270-400. The transition from predominantly cremation to predominantly inhumation in Romano-British cemeteries is dated for the purposes of the report to AD 300 but this date lacks a large sample of third century burials both in Winchester and elsewhere in its support, although the inhumations excavated on the Cattle Market site might be of third century date (Clarke 1979: 6). Occasional cremations in any case continue to characterise all of the phases at Victoria Road and Lankhills. The shift to west-east orientation in Phase 2 is dated by the predominance of the same orientation at Lankhills at 300-320 (a slight over-simplification of Clarke's scheme) in c.350. However changing orientation at Lankhills is at least partly influenced by the changing relationships of graves to non-burial features and the degree of change is much slighter than the change between phases 1 and 2 at Victoria Road. The characteristics of the final phase, shallower graves, more frequent intercutting, less regular orientation and body position and rare use of coffins are easier to accept as parallels to practice at Lankhills which are there dated to 390 and later.

Hyde Street

The cemetery area is dated to the second half of the fourth century on the basis of the similarity to the post-350 phases at Lankhills and the second and third phases at Victoria Road. The coin of the House of Theodosius (Victoria Augg, 388-402 AD) deposited as a grave good in grave 16 supports this date.

Chester Road

The frequent stratigraphic relationships between graves allow burial phases to be more easily established, although the absolute dating of these phases is more problematic. Absolute dates for the cemetery are provided by coins deposited as grave goods, the five coins dated to the 280s recovered from a cremation grave of the second phase (579) and a Vict. Augg. coin of Theodosius dated from 388-395 from a grave of the fifth phase (553). The final phase can perhaps therefore be dated to the early fifth century.

Qualmann amalgamated the phases into 6 main periods. The absolute dating was again transferred from comparable dated changes in practice at Lankhills. The earliest period (Phase 2) at Chester Road was dated by artefacts, north-south orientation and the presence of cremations to c.270 to 350. Phases 3 and 4 were characterised by a shift to broadly west-east orientation and are therefore dated to 350-370. Phases 5 and 6 were dated by coins and increasing irregularity of burial practice to 370-390; the latest graves may date to the early fifth century.

Again dating by comparison with Lankhills can be challenged. Many of the arguments already advanced with reference to Victoria Road are relevant here. The changes in orientation to predominantly west-east are of a different kind and degree. The increasing variety in the later phases at Lankhills of body position and orientation have not been established at Chester Road, and there is only slight evidence for a decrease in regularity of burial.

Oram's Arbour

Abraded mid third century deposits from the earliest ditch fills with burials, third century vessels in two burials early in the sequence and the cutting of the latest burials through a layer associated with a possible hoard with coins dated from 388-402 suggests the use of the ditch for burial from the late third to the early fifth century.

Lankhills

Phasing at Lankhills was established initially on the basis of coin evidence. This suggested a horizontal stratigraphy for the site progressing from west to east, although the use of different areas overlapped (Clarke 1979: 114-118). Ceramic evidence supported this chronology (Clarke 1979: 120). Comparison of different areas of the cemetery was then used by Clarke as a proxy for the comparison of trends in burial practice over time at the cemetery. Individual graves within area W could also be dated by stratigraphic relationship. As Wilson (1983) notes, the caution of initial statement of phasing is replaced by increasing confidence in the method used to establish chronology during the course of the report, although only 14% of graves are closely datable by these methods. This methodology has consequences for the transfer of dated changes in practice at Lankhills to other sites in Winchester with less dating evidence.

Appendix 4.2 Data for figures associated with chapter 5

Note. for all graphs representing percentage values the original numerical values are recorded here

Figure 5.5 The numbers of cremated and inhumed burials over time, Hyde Street

Phase	Cremation	Inhumation	Joint
I	67	66	3
II	32	14	3
III		2	
U	2	3	

Figure 5.6 Cremated and inhumed populations, Hyde Street

	Cremation	Inhumation	Crem. & Inhum.
Adult	61	14	0
Juv.	11	1	0
Inf.	1	68	0
Adult & Juv.	1	0	4
U & Inf.	0	0	3
U	26	0	0

Juv. 2-18, most not closely definable within that age.

Inf. < 2 years old

Not graphed

A single joint inhumation and semi-cremated burial

Figure 5.7 The orientation of inhumation burials, Hyde Street
(orientation is determined here from the end at which the head was placed)
(direction established from grave description)

Orientation (head end)	
N	8
NE	5
E	15
SE	12
S	20
SW	5
W	6
NW	5
No info	16

Figure 5.10 The number of burials with different artefact types, Hyde Street

Hobnails	2
Vessels	37
Ornament	16
Glass	2
Equipment	49
Coin	3
Animal bone	16

Figure 5.11 The number of burials with different ceramic forms, Hyde Street

Figure 5.12 Numbers of different ceramic forms, Hyde Street

	Fl. Flagon	Bkr Beaker	Bowl Bowl	Jar Jar	D/Pl. Dish	Cup Cup	Lid	Vessel Vessel
No. of burials	14	12	9	8	14	11	2	1
No. of vessels	17	12	11	12	27	26	3	1

Figure 5.13 The number of burials with different numbers of ceramics

No. of ceramics	No. of burials
0	70
1	18
2	7
3	5
4	1
5	1
>5-10	4
>10	1
	107

Figure 5.17 Numbers of burials over time, Victoria Road

Phase	No. of burials
1	12
2	63
3	42
U	17

Figure 5.19 The percentage of burials with coffins by phase, Victoria Road
(convert no. to %)

Phase	Evidence for coffin				
	None	Possible	Definite	No info	
U		8	2	0	6
1	0	0	3	6	0
2	12	19	31	3	
3	29	6		5	
	49	30	37	14	

Figure 5.20 The number of burials with different artefact types, Victoria Road

Artefact	
Hobnails	2
Vessel	5
Coin	2
Ornament	10
Glass	0 1 frag.
Animal bone	2
Equipment	19

Figure 5.21 The orientation of all inhumation burials, Victoria Road

Figure 5.22 The orientation of phase 1 inhumation burials, Victoria Road

Figure 5.23 The orientation of phase 2 inhumation burials, Victoria Road

Figure 5.24 The orientation of phase 3 inhumation burials, Victoria Road
(orientation is determined here from the end at which the head was placed)
(direction simplified from grave orientation in degrees)

Orientation (head end)	Phase				
	Total	1	2	3	Unphased
N	6	3	0	2	1
NE	1	0	0	1	0
E	7	0	0	6	1
SE	1	0	0	1	0
S	3	1	0	2	0
SW	10	2	2	5	1
W	70	0	54	15	1
NW	9	3	0	4	2
Unknown	27	3	7	8	9

Figure 5.26 The orientation of all inhumation burials, Hyde Street (Late)
(orientation is determined here from the end at which the head was placed)
(direction simplified from grave orientation in degrees)

Orientation (head end)	Total No. of burials
N	1
NE	1
E	5
SE	1
S	0
SW	0
W	20
NW	2

Figure 5.28 The number of burials with different artefact types, Lankhills

Artefact	
Vessel	78
Hobnails	152
Ornament	67
Equipment	31
Glass	18
Animal Bone	7
Coin	43

Figure 5.29 The orientation of all inhumation burials, Lankhills
(orientation is determined here from the end at which the head was placed)
(direction simplified from grave orientation in degrees)

Orientation of burials where skeleton survives.

(head end)	No. of burials
U	40
N	6
NE	1
E	13
SE	0
S	3
SW	58
W	260
NW	4

Figure 5.30 Average NAT of burials with different attributes, Lankhills

Artefact	Average NAT
Overall avg	1.79
Hobnails	1.65
Animal bone	2.29
Coin	2.54
Vessel	2.56
Comb	2.88
2+ vessels	2.91
Spindle whorl	3.25
Bracelet	3.32
Belt fittings	3.5
Glass	3.58
Ivory bracelet	3.6
Pewter vessel	3.67
Knife	3.86
Brooch	4

Rings	4.09
Pins	4.55
Beads	4.61
Silver artefact	6

Figure 5.33 The number of burials with different artefact types, Chester Road

Artefact	No. of burials
Hobnails	16
Vessel	2
Coin	1
Ornament	3
Glass	3
Animal bone	2
Equipment	1

Figure 5.34 The orientation of all inhumation burials, Chester Road

Figure 5.35b The orientation of inhumation burials, phases 1 and 2, Chester Road

Figure 5.36c The orientation of inhumation burials, phases 3 to 6, Chester Road
(orientation is determined here from the end at which the head was placed)
(direction simplified from grave orientation in degrees)

	Total	Phases 1-2	Phases 3-6
N	11	9	2
NE	0	0	0
E	1	1	0
SE	3	2	1
S	6	5	1
SW	3	0	3
W	72	14	58
NW	5	2	3
U	13		

Figure 5.39 The proportion of burials with grave goods in late Roman cemeteries at Winchester

Figure 5.40 The average NAT per burial in late Roman cemeteries at Winchester

	% of all burials	Average NAT (based on undamaged burials)
Chester Road	24 (28/116)	0.33
Hyde Street Late	20 (6/30)	0.2
Lankhills	56.9 (261/458)	1.79
Victoria Road	31 (42/134)	0.33

Appendix 5.1.1 Data for figure 6.1

Roman burials and cemeteries from Hampshire

Site	District	Reference	SMR	NGR	No. of burials	Context	Type	Date
Micheldever	Winchester	Fasham 1987	SU53NW25	SU 527370	1	Rural	I	U
Owslebury	Winchester	WDAP: 131		SU 5224	1	Rural	C	LC1-EC2
Owslebury	Winchester	Collis 1968; 1970; 1977	SU52SW18 B	SU 525246	70	Rural	C&I	C1BC-C4AD
Sutton Scotney	Winchester	Cottrill 1953	SU44SE30 A	SU 475401	2	Rural	I	U
Milland	Winchester	Collis 1978: 93-103		SU 490288	71	Rural?	C	C1
Burntwood Farm, Itchen Valley	Winchester	Fasham 1980: 37-86	SU53SW8 B, D	SU 511342	8	Rural	I	C3-4
Itchen Abbas	Winchester	Arch.H. 1987; 1991	SU53SW61 A	SU 536330	100s	Rural	C&I	C2-6?
Winnall Down	Winchester	Fasham 1985	SU43SE41 F	SU 498303	1	Rural	C	U
Winnall Down	Winchester	Fasham 1985	SU43SE41 E	SU 498303	5	Rural	I	U
South Wonston	Winchester	Arch. H. 1986	SU43NE63 B	SU 4711367	1	Rural	C	U
Worthy Down	Winchester	Robinson 1985	SU43NE36 H	SU 458358	2	Rural	I (inf)	C3-4?
South Wonston A	Winchester	Whinney 1987	SU43NE28 A	SU 459369	1	Rural	I	C2/C3
Crab Wood	Winchester	Collis 1977	SU42NW4 A	SU 435297	U	Rural	C	LC1
Berwick House	Winchester	Collis 1978: 158-60		SU 473333	1	Rural	I	C2-C4
Micheldever	Winchester	Collis and Fasham 1979		SU 505383	1	Rural	I (inf)	U
Highcliffe	Winchester	Collis 1978: 103-8	SU42NE19 A	SU 490288	1	Rural?	C	LC1
Grange Road	Winchester	Biddle 1967	SU42NE21 B	SU 474 273	2	Rural?	C	C1
Twyford	Winchester	Biddle unpub. note		SU 48302445	1	Rural	I	U
Radley House	Winchester	Collis 1978: 12-23		SU 448310	3	Urban	I	U
Soberton	Winchester	Haverfield 1900: 266	SU61NW66	SU 462173	2	Rural?	I	U
Winnall	Winchester	Biddle 1975: 119-120		SU 491301	4	Rural?	I	LC4
Winnall	Winchester	Collis 1978: 61-93		SU 491301	71	Rural?	C	LC1
Winnall Housing Estate	Winchester	Collis 1978: 61-93		SU 491301	5	Rural?	I	M-LC4
Nun's Walk	Winchester	Collis 1978: 149-153		SU 448305	1	Urban	C	LC1-MC2
Beggars Lane	Winchester	Frere 1992: 304		U	4	Urban	I	Late?
Winchester	Winchester	HC 21.5.32&31.5.30		SU 4829	U	Urban	I	C3
Winchester	Winchester	WCM 23-1-57	SU42SW2 A	SU 42782475	1	Urban	C	U
Winchester	Winchester	PHFCAS 1938	SU42NE40 A	SU 474257	2	Urban	I	U
Magdalen Almshouses	Winchester	Grew 1981: 362-3		SU 48502916	1	Urban	I (inf)	Pre C3

Slope of St. Giles	Winchester	Alcock 1980		SU 486291	9	Urban	I U
Chester Rd	Winchester	Grew 1981: 363		SU 48682951	116	Urban	I C4
Water Lane	Winchester	Collis 1978: 43-60		SU 486295	7	Urban	C&I Late
Blue Boar, St. John's Street	Winchester	Collis 1978: 60-61		SU 486295	4	Urban	I C4
St. Martin's Close	Winchester	Morris 1986		SU 48802965	52	Urban	I LC4
Water Lane	Winchester	Haverfield 1900: 290		SU 486295	U	Urban	C&I U
St. John's Street	Winchester	Alcock 1980		SU 486291	2	Urban	I U
Highfield Lodge	Winchester	Haverfield 1900: 290		SU 479303	2	Urban	I C4
Victoria Road	Winchester	Goodburn 1976: 371		SU 480300	203	Urban	C&I LC1-EC3
Hyde Street	Winchester	Haverfield 1900: 289-290		SU 480300	S	Urban	C&I U
Victoria Road	Winchester	Rankov 1982: 391	SU43SE74B	SU 479300	1	Urban	C U
Hyde Street	Winchester	Taylor and Collingwood 1927		SU 480300	c.20	Urban	I C4
Market Extension Worthy Lane	Winchester	Collis 1978: 142-9		SU 479301	4	Urban	I MC4-LC4
Territorial Army Hall	Winchester	Clarke 1979: 6		SU 480300	U	Urban	C&I U
Orans Arbour	Winchester	Goodburn 1976: 371-2		SU 4730	82	Urban	I M/LC2-C4
Victoria Rd. Late	Winchester	Wilson 1975: 279	SU43SE 75 D	SU 480300	131	Urban	I LC3-C4
Hyde Street Late	Winchester	Archive		SU 480310	55	Urban	I C3/4
Highfield Lodge	Winchester	Clarke 1979: 6		SU 479303	U	Urban	I U
Victoria Road	Winchester	Frere 1984: 326	SU43SE76	SU 480300	4	Urban	C EC2
Crown Hotel	Winchester	Frere 1985: 311		SU 48072983	1	Urban	C C2
Cattle Market	Winchester	Clarke 1979: 6		SU 479303	60+	Urban	I U
Lankhills	Winchester	Clarke 1979	SU43SE 77 A	SU 479303	450	Urban	I LC3-C4
Victoria Road	Winchester	Rankov 1982: 391	SU43SE74 C	SU 479300	1	Urban	I U
St. James Lane	Winchester	Haverfield 1900: 290		SU 477295	5+	Urban	C&I C4?
Romsey Rd.	Winchester	Grew 1981: 363	Old	SU 47312942	24	Urban	I C4
Sparsholt	Winchester	Johnston 1972	SU43SW2 H	SU 415301	2	Villa	I (inf) U
Hambleton	Winchester	JRS 1944: 83-84	SU61SW41	SU 645140	1	Villa?	I U
The Brooks	Winchester	Zant 1993		SU 485297	3	Urban	I (inf) C2?
	Winchester	PHFCAS	SU 62SW 56 B	SU 61652105	1	Rural	I U
Crux Easton	Basingstoke	Bagge 1859; Stevens 1880	SU45NW5 A	SU 425561	2	Rural	I U
Silchester	Basingstoke	Boon 1974; Thompson 1924	SU66SW27A, B	SU 638631	1	Urban	I U
Basingstoke	Basingstoke	Arch. H. 1988	SU44NW33 A	SU 439467	1	Rural	I C3
Tunworth Crossroads, Basingstoke	Basingstoke	Winbolt 1943	SU64NE17 A	SU 679487	1	Rural	I U
Silchester, Rampier's Copse	Basingstoke	Karslake 1910; Boon 1974	SU66SW25A	SU 636630	S	Urban	C U

Basingstoke	Basingstoke	OS card	SU54NW11	SU 515497	1 Rural	C C3/4
Silchester	Basingstoke	Fulford and Corney 1984	SU66SW 36 A	SU 639618	U Urban	C EC1 -U
Silchester	Basingstoke	Fulford and Corney 1984	SU66SW 30 A	SU 646625	U Urban	C U
Silchester	Basingstoke	Fulford and Corney 1984	SU66SW 29 A	SU 634626	7 Urban	C Early?
St Mary Bourne	Basingstoke	Stevens 1888, 59	SU44NW 26 B	SU 425498	3 Villa?	1 U
Silchester	Basingstoke	Thompson 1924; Karslake 1910	SU66SW 28	SU 724090	? Urban	C U
Park Prewett, Basingstoke	Basingstoke	Applebaum 1953	SU65SW17 A	SU 615540	2 Rural	C C1?
Cowdery's Down	Basingstoke	Millett 1983	SU65SE54 D	SU 657532	4 Rural	I (inf) U
Rustalls Hill, Basingstoke	Basingstoke	Oliver and Applin 1979	SU65SE66 D, E	SU 651515	5 Rural	C & I (inf) Early
Basingstoke	Basingstoke	Winbolt and Winbolt 1934; 1943		U	S Rural	C U
Basingstoke	Basingstoke	LER No. 73 14		SU 61 52	2 Rural	U U
Daneshill, Basingstoke	Basingstoke	Millett and Schadla Hall 1992	SU65SE78J	SU 656541	2 Rural	C C3
Basingstoke	Basingstoke	OS card	SU65SE67 C	SU 650513	1 Rural	I (inf) U
Brown Candover	Basingstoke	PAIW 1846: 1		SU 57 39	3 Rural	1 U
Winklebury, Basingstoke	Basingstoke	OS card	SU65SW33 A, B	SU 618524	1 Rural	1 U
Railway, Basingstoke	Basingstoke	OS card	SU65SW23A	SU 646528	S Rural	C&I U
Burghclere	Basingstoke	Haverfield 1900: 344		SU 46 59	2 Rural	1 U
Overton	Basingstoke	Haverfield 1900: 346		SU 51 49	1-3 Rural	C C3-4
Basingstoke	Basingstoke	LER No. 11 62		SU 61 51	1 Rural	U U
Basingstoke4	Basingstoke4	Ellaway and Lewis 1934: 88	SU65SW 80 B	SU 611516	1 Rural	C EC1
East Hants	East Hants	Collingwood and Taylor 1934: 216	SU74SE1A	SU 778447	12 Rural	C U
Chapel Close	East Hants	OS card	SU73SE43A	SU 780330	1 Rural	C U
Stubb's Farm, Binsted	East Hants	OS card	SU74SE3A	SU 770390	1 Rural	C Early
Aylesford Lodge	East Hants	OS card	SU74SW9 A	SU 715433	3? Rural	C&I U
Binsted	East Hants	Franks 1852; Millett 1975	SU74SE3 A, b	SU 785400	1 Rural	1 C3
East Hants	East Hants	OS card	SU71SW32	SU 735117	1 Rural	C U
Petersfield	East Hants	Moray-Williams 1907; 1908	SU72SW2A	SU 725236	1 Villa	1 C2/4
Bishopstoke, Eastleigh	Eastleigh	Toller 1977: 34	SU42SE36A (SU4	SU 467183	1 Rural	1 C2/C4
Snell's Corner, Horndean	E. Hants	Knocker 1956	SU71NW 30 A	SU 707153	5 Rural	1 C4
Neatham	E. Hants	Millett and Graham 1986	SU74SW 4 B	SU 741411	7 Minor centre	C&I C1-2
Alton	E. Hants	Millett 1986	SU73NW 45 A	SU 716390	10 Rural	C C1
Old Down Farm, East Meon	E. Hants	Whinney and Walker 1980		SU	2 Rural	C Early
Fareham	Fareham	OS card	SU60NW10 A	SU 637065	2 Rural	1 U
Portchester Castle	Fareham	Cunliffe 1975	SU60SW44 W	SU 625046	27 Military/vicus	1 (inf) C4

Choseley Farm, Odiham	Hart	Morris 1986	SU75SW29 e	SU 725500	2 Rural	1 U
The Petersfield Rd	Havant	CBAGAR 1972, 6: 29	SU70NW30A	SU 724090	1 Rural?	1 U
Martin's Down	New Forest	Pitt-Rivers 1898	SU02SW 8 I	SU 043200	1 Rural	1 U
West Park villa	New Forest	RCHME 1983	SU11NW 24 E	SU 120170	4+ Villa	1 (inf) U
Rockbourne	New Forest	Sumner 1914	SU12SW 30 R	SU 108215	2 Rural	1 C4
Portsmouth	Portsmouth	Fowler 1972	SU60NE25A	SU 661065	1 Rural	1 U
Bitterne	Soton	Frere 1991: 287		SU 437132	6 Minor Centre	1 U
Lawn Road, Portswood Hill	Soton	PHFC 16, 1947: 251	SU 4213 NE 2A	SU 429136	3 Rural	1 U
Nr Lains Farm	Test Valley	Fowler 1969	SU24SE 22 A	SU 268448	4 Rural	1 U
Suddern Farm	Test Valley	Arch.H. 1991	SU23NE 25 J	SU 280377	1 Rural	1 C3
Thrupton	Test Valley	Ingram 1851	SU24SE 25 E	SU 298461	3 or 5 Villa	1 Post-Roman
Lains Farm, A303	Test Valley	Bellamy et al 1992	SU24SE 36 A	SU 269444	1 Rural	1 C3-C4
South Tedworth	Test Valley	LER No. 65 29		SU 24 48	2 Rural	1 U
Old Down Farm, Andover	Test Valley	Davies 1981		SU 356465	Rural	1 C1 AD & U
Barton Stacey	Test Valley	AEXFFH 1977		SU 42 41	1 Rural	1 U
Andover	Test Valley	LER No. 7 7		SU 3647	U Rural	C LC4
Middle Wallop	Test Valley	Piggott 1949	SU33NW 6 A	SU 306399	4 Rural	1 U
East of Kent's Barrow	Test Valley	Akerman 1855	SU34SW11	SU 310400	U Rural	1 U
Southern distributor Rd, Andover	Test Valley	Frere 1988: 476		SU 3644	4 Minor Centre	1 Late (?)
Test Valley	Test Valley	WDAP: 129, 132	SU42SW28	SU 403209	1 Rural	U U
Hurstbourne Tarrant	Test Valley	Dewar 1929	SU35SE25 A	SU 363523	1 Rural	C EC1 AD
Portway West Ind. Est., Andover	Test Valley	Grew 1981: 362	SU34NW50A	SU 339466	15 Minor Centre	I (inc inf) C3
Finkley	Test Valley	Stevens 1872	SU34NE 76 H	SU 398483	1 Rural	C U
Walworth Ind. Estate	Test Valley	OS card	SU34NE 19 A	SU 380463	1 Rural	C C3-4
Andover	Test Valley	Arch.H.1991: 43-4	SU34NE 92A	SU 364470	2 Rural	1 C3-4
Easton Down Farm, Andover	Test Valley	Anon 1847	SU34NE 78 A, B	SU 370470	1 Rural	1 U
Longparish	Test Valley	Stevens 1880	SU44SE21 A	SU 454449	1 Rural	1 U

AEFFH Archaeological Excavation, Fieldwork and Finds in Hants
 Arch.H. Archaeology in Hampshire
 CBAGAR Council for British Archaeology Groups 12-13 Archaeological Review -
 HC Hampshire Chronicle
 JBAA Journal of the British Archaeological Association
 JRS Journal of Roman Studies
 LER Local Environmental Record (precursor to SMR)
 PAIW Proceedings of the Archaeological Institute of Winchester
 PHFCAS Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society
 VCH Haverfield 1900
 WCM Western County Mail
 WDAP Schadla Hall 1977

SMR
 Number from Hampshire Sites and Monuments Record

NGR
 NGR taken from Hampshire Sites and Monuments Record

For key to number, date and type of burials see end of Appendix 5.1.2

I am grateful to Wendy Barrett, Rosemary Braithwaite and Bruce Howard for providing printouts of entries of Roman burials from Southampton City Council and Hampshire County council SMRs and to Ken Qualmann for information on burials from Winchester.

LPRIA and Roman burials and cemeteries from Hertfordshire

Site	District	Reference	SMR	NGR	No. of burials	Context	Type	Date
Baldock (settlement area)	N. Herts.	Stead & Rigby 1986: 81		TL 248340	62	Minor centre	I (inf)	C1-C4
Baldock: Tene (F: Area 30/31)	N. Herts.	Stead & Rigby 1986: 78		TL 248336	1	Minor centre	C	LC3
Baldock: Tene (J: Area 30/31)	N. Herts.	Stead & Rigby 1986: 78-9		TL 248336	21	Minor centre	I	MC2-C4
Baldock: London Rd	N. Herts.	Burleigh 1993; 1995a; 1995b		TL 2433	U	Minor centre		
Braughing	E. Herts.	Stead 1970		TL 3925	4	Minor centre	C	C1BC-LC2
Baldock: Wallington Rd. (Area 11)	N. Herts.	NHDC		TL 248340	180	Minor centre	C&I	MC1/LC1BC-EC3A
Baldock (Area 2,3,4)	N. Herts.	NHDC		TL 248342	3	Minor centre	C	EC1
Baldock U. Walls Comm. (E: Area 15?)	N. Herts.	Stead & Rigby 1986: 75-8		TL 248342	16	Minor centre	C	MC2?
Baldock: California a (Area 1)	N. Herts.	NHDC		TL 248342	15	Minor centre	C&I	MC1-LC1BC
Baldock: Walls Field	N. Herts.	Westell 1931		TL 248340	388	Minor centre	C & I	LC1-C4
Baldock: U. Walls Comm. (A: Area 23)	N. Herts.	Stead & Rigby 1986: 61		TL 248340	3	Minor centre	C	LC1BC
Baldock: Clothall Rd (D: Area 36)	N. Herts.	Stead & Rigby 1986: 61-75		TL 248335	8	Minor centre	C	MC1-MC2?
Baldock: Icknield Way East (Area 45)	N. Herts.	NHDC		TL 248342	c.22	Minor centre	C&I	LC1BC-C4?
Baldock: Icknield Way (rural)	N. Herts.	NHDC		U	U	Rural	I	MC4
Baldock: Royston Road (Area 15)	N. Herts.	NHDC		TL 248342	720	Minor centre	C&I	LC1 BC/LC3AD
Baldock: California b (late) (Area 1)	N. Herts.	NHDC		TL 248342	144	Minor centre	I	C3/C5
Baldock: California Lane	N. Herts.	LMC	1066	TL 248342	1	Minor centre	I	LC3?
Baldock: Clothall rd	N. Herts.	JBAA 38: 240	1068	TL 248340	1	Minor centre	C	MC1
Baldock: London Rd	N. Herts.	JBAA 38: 239	1069	TL 2433	1	Minor centre	C	U
Baldock: Pinnock's Lane	N. Herts.	TSAAAS 1832: 257	1073	TL 24923368	1	Minor centre	I & U	U
Baldock: off Icknield Way	N. Herts.	Ant. J. 15, 1935: 349-50	1421	TL 2433	1	Minor centre	C	U
Baldock: the Tene (F: Area 30/31?)	N. Herts.	Stead and Rigby 1986: 51-61	1868	TL 24813365	1	Minor centre	C	EC1BC
Baldock: Nr The Tene (Area 30/31)	N. Herts.	NHDC	6082	TL 248335	80-100	Minor centre	I	C3/C4
Baldock: Convent of Providence	N. Herts.	LMC	4279	TL 248332	1	Minor centre	C	LC1-EC2
Baldock: Convent of Providence	N. Herts.	LMC, Goodburn 1976	4280	TL 248332	1	Minor centre	C	LC1BC-EC1AD
Exnalls Farm, Much Hadham	E. Herts.	HAT Evaluation 1993	38	TL 446198	3	Rural	C	LC1BC-C2AD
Rothamsted Exptal. Station, Harpenden	St Albans	Jessup 1959; Lowther 1937	58	TL 11981373	2	Rural/villa?	C	EC2-MC2
Hertford Heath	E. Herts.	Hussen 1983; Stead 1967	86/1403	TL 35201135	8	Rural	C	LC1BC-LC1AD?
Wood Lane End, Hemel Hempstead	Dacorum	Neal 1984	94	TL 082078	U	Rural/villa?	U	MC2-LC2
Aldbury	Dacorum	Morris	100	SP 9510	U	Rural	C	EC1
Grove Hill, Hitchin	N. Herts.	Hawkes and Dunning 1930: 327	107	TL 191310	3	Rural	C?	LC1BC-EC1AD
Clothall	N. Herts.	Hawkes and Dunning 1930: 327	120	TL 271318	1	Rural	C?	LC1BC-EC1AD
Pickford Hill Estate, Harpenden	St Albans	Freeman and Watson 1949	123	TL 1415	1	Rural	C?	U
Leitchworth	N. Herts.	TEHAS 14: 98	139	TL 209326	1	Rural	C	LC1BC-EC1AL

Stevenage	Stevenage	Holmes 1954	152	TL 24402477	2 Rural	C	MC1
Welwyn	Welwyn Hatfield	Stead 1967	158	TL 23251598	2? Rural?	C	MC1 BC-EC1 BC
Stanborough School, WGC	Welwyn Hatfield	Arnold 1954	161	TL 22881166	2 Rural	C	LC1BC
Crookhams, Digswellbury, WGC	Welwyn Hatfield	Hughes 1939	162	TL 248146	U Rural	C?	LC1BC
East of Westmill	E. Herts.	Stead 1967: 57-8	221	TL 379270	U Rural	U	LC1BC
Slip End, Ashwell	N. Herts.	Webster and Cherry 1976: 163	242	TL 28963736	2+ Rural	C&I	C5?
Vicarage, Great Amwell	E. Herts.	Page 1914: 148	319	TL 372123	S Rural	U	U
Ippollitts	N. Herts.	TEHAS 9: 363	395	TL 185259	3/4 Rural	C	U
Mardleybury	Welwyn Hatfield	Stead 1967: 60	411	TL 257178	U Rural	U	LC1BC
NE of Gt Wymondley	N. Herts.	TEHAS 3: 10-11	473	TL 21782865	43 Rural	C	C2
Little Wymondley Railway Cutting	N. Herts.	JBAA 4: 72	474	TL 211279	M Rural	C	U
Baldock: London Road	N. Herts.	TSAAAS 1932: 256	482	TL 247335	U Minor centre	C	LC1BC/EC1AD
Cannons Close, Bishops Stortford	E. Herts.	CBA Group 10 Newsletter 6: 16	512	TL 49502225	1 Rural	C	U
Cannons Close, Bishops Stortford	E. Herts.	Taylor 1957: 219	514	TL 49452211	U Rural	I	C3-4?
Box Lane, Boxmoor	Dacorum	Neal 1978	516	TL 037057	2 Rural -villa?	C	C1-2
Braughing: Warrenhill Cottage	E. Herts.	TEHAS 14: 110	530	TL 41022339	U Minor centre	C	U
Welwyn: Oaklands	Welwyn Hatfield	TEHAS 3: 28	683	TL 252173	1 Rural	C	U
Railway line, Kings Langley	Dacorum	TSAAAS 1937: 161	810	TL 078027	U Rural	C	U
Church End, Saratt	Three Rivers	W&SWHAS 1971: 10	895	TQ O38984	U Rural	U	U
Rucklers Lane, Kings Langley	Dacorum	W&SWHAS 1972: 15	987	TL 059039	1 Rural	I	U
Old Copse Field, Aldbury	Dacorum	LMC	1051	SP 9712	U Rural	C	U
N. Side Dunmow Rd. Bishops Stortford	E. Herts.	CBA Group 10 Newsletter 10: 4	1093	TL 49852125	1 Rural	I	C3-4
Braughing: Lark's Hill	E. Herts.	Page 1914: 150-51	1097	TL 3925	U Minor centre	C (I?)	U
Mangrove Hall, Hertford	E. Herts.	TEHAS 13: 58; VCH: 156	1164	TL 33061214	4-5 Rural	C	C4
Foxholes, Hitchin	N. Herts.	TEHAS 7: 275; 8: 22-25	1184	TL 12792905	S Rural	C & I	C1-?
Taylor's Hill, Hitchin	N. Herts.	Page 1914: 157	1201	TL 186287	1 Rural	C	U
Bancroft, Hitchin	N. Herts.	LMC	1204	TL 1525	U Rural	C	U
Bury Mead, Hitchin	N. Herts.	JBAA 38: 253	1207	TL 188305	M Rural	C	C2?
Westhill Field, Hoddesdon	Broxbourne	Page 1914: 157	1220	TL 368095	U Rural	C	U
Boxfield Lane, Hoddesdon	Broxbourne	Tregelles 1908: 13	1221	TL 36090885	U Rural	C?	U
The Crown, Kelsall	N. Herts.	Page 1914: 158; HA 6: 116	1235	TL 328364	U Rural	C & I	U
Middle Farm, Kelsall	N. Herts.	LMC	1236	TL 330365	U Rural	U	U
Foxley Hill, Slip End	N. Herts.	Wilson 1969: 221; Page 1914: 148-9	1321	TL 28293702	S Rural	C & I	C1-C2
New Inn, Hinxworth	N. Herts.	TSAAAS 1931: 141-50	1412	TL 2276 3835	U Rural	C & I	U
Foxley Hill, Hinxworth	N. Herts.	Morris	1414	TL 237405	U Rural	C&I	U
Hitchin	N. Herts.	Morris	1425	TL 1525	U Rural	U	U
Cadwell Lane, Hitchin	N. Herts.	TEHAS 10: 89	1428	TL 19183060	1 Rural	I	C3-C4
Holwell	N. Herts.	Page 1914: 159	1434	TL 193325	U Rural	I	U
Swangleys Farm, Knebworth	N. Herts.	Morris	1438	TL 250199	1 Rural	C	C1

Norton	N. Herts.	TEHAS 7: 277	1453	TL 2334	U Rural	U	U
Cross Field gravel pits, Furneux Pelham	E. Herts.	TEHAS 10: 84	1471	TL 44152675	U Rural	U	U
St Albans: Abbey	St Albans	Morris	1493	TL 144070	U Urban	C	U
Folly Bridge, Tring	Dacorum	Page 1914: 164-5	1525	SP 93801398	M Rural	C&I	U
School, Finches Farm, Walkern	E. Herts.	TEHAS 7: 278; 9: 101	1529	TL 288258	1 Rural	C	U
Welwyn: Grange	Welwyn Hatfield	Mayes 1909	1554	TL 23121640	U Minor centre	C	U
Welwyn: Grange	Welwyn Hatfield	Holmes 1954	1554	TL 23121640	U Minor centre	C	LC1-MC2
Welwyn: Grange	Welwyn Hatfield	Rook 1973	1554	TL 23121640	95 Minor centre	C	MC1-LC2
Welwyn: Grange	Welwyn Hatfield	Westell 1930	1554	TL 23121640	5 Minor centre	C	LC1-LC2
Welwyn: Grange	Welwyn Hatfield	Kindersley 1922	1554	TL 23121640	U Minor centre	C	C1-C2
Welwyn: Grange	Welwyn Hatfield	TEHAS 4: 118; HA 9: 107	1555	TL 23101630	U Minor centre	(C&) I	U
Welwyn	Welwyn Hatfield	Page 1914: 169	1565	TL 2015	2 Minor centre	C	U
Attimore Road, WGC	Welwyn Hatfield	Hughes 1939	1572	TL 22721220	Rural	C	C1
Weston Park Estate	N. Herts.	TEHAS 7: 279-81	1592	TL 2629	U Rural	C & I	U
Wallington	N. Herts	OS records	1646	TL 29223442	8+ Rural	C	C1/2
Sawbridgeworth	E. Herts.	Page 1914: 163	1688	TL 473131	2 Rural	C	U
Braughing: Fordstreet	E. Herts.	Partridge 1978: 98-102	1703	TL 39302488	U Minor centre	C?	C1-3
Nr Stanstead Abbots Church	E. Herts.	HAR 1971: 70	1755	TL 388122	1 Rural	C	U
N. of Row Wood, Bramfield	E. Herts.	HAR 1970: 16	1783	TL 299166	2 Rural	C	LC1 AD
Pentley Close, WGC	Welwyn Hatfield	HAR 1970: 31	1785	TL 26311418	7 Rural	C	LC1/EC2
Mill Lane, Welwyn	Welwyn Hatfield	Antiq. J. 15, 1935: 351-4	1790	TL 232160	U Minor centre	C	?C1-C3
Welwyn	Welwyn Hatfield	Hughes 1939	1791	TL 2316	2 Rural	C	U
Corey's Mill, Stevenage	Stevenage	JBAA 4: 72-3; VCH: 171	1806	TL 224268	U Rural	C?	U
Ashwell	N. Herts.	TEHAS 1961, 14: 98	1869	TL 2639	U Rural	C?	U
Cow Roast Inn, Northchurch	Dacorum	Goodburn 1976: 338-9	1874	SP 957103	U Minor centre	C	LC1BC/EC1AD
Braughing: Skeleton Green (early)	E. Herts.	Partridge 1981	2188	TL 38662384	5 Minor centre	I	C4?
Braughing: Skeleton Green (late)	E. Herts.	Partridge 1981	2188	TL 38662384	52 Minor centre	C	LC1-LC2
Welwyn: School Lane	Welwyn Hatfield	unpub.	2303	TL 227159	3 Minor centre	C & I	C1AD
Braughing: A	E. Herts.	Partridge 1978	2763	TL 38542412	5 Minor centre	C	MC1-LC2
Romney Farm, Sawbridgeworth	E. Herts.	TEHAS 9: 364; Taylor 1937: 239	2795	TL 473137	c.20 Rural	I	C3-4
Newfields, WGC	Welwyn Hatfield	TEHAS 13, 1954: 136	2804	TL 226121	U Rural	U	U
The Frythe, WGC	Welwyn Hatfield	TEHAS 10: 144; TEHAS 3: 31-32	2807	TL 225149	5 Rural	C	U
WGC	Welwyn Hatfield	Stead 1967	2815	TL 25261316	7 Rural	C	MC1BC-LC1BC
Nr Church, Ayot St. Lawrence	Welwyn Hatfield	Archaeologia 53, 1892: 253	2859	TL 191168	1 Rural	I	U
Homestall Farm, Barley	N. Herts.	Taylor 1956: 138	4029	TL 39173837	c25 Rural	C & I	C1-7
Hinxworth Place, Hinxworth	N. Herts.	TEHAS 4: 160	4037	TL 239396	M Rural	I	U
St Albans: Everlasting Lane	St Albans	EHAS Newsletter II, 1951	4082	TL 141080	U Urban	C	C2?
Nr Darford Brent	E. Herts	GM 72, 1802: 393	4114	TL 3614	1 Rural	I	C3-4?
Stanstead Abbots	E. Herts	OS records	4116	TL 3811	U Rural	U	U

Braughing: B	E. Herts.	Partridge 1978; 1981	4219	TL 38552377	104	Minor centre	C	MC1-LC2
St Albans: King Harry Lane (C1-C2 AD)	St Albans	Stead & Rigby 1989	4253	TL 131067	472	Urban	C	EC1-MC1
St Albans: King Harry Lane (C3)	St Albans	Stead & Rigby 1989	4253	TL 131067	60	Urban	C	EC3-C4
Hoddesdon	Broxbourne	SMR	4413	TL 37901085	U	Rural	U	U
Wilbury Hill, Letchworth	N. Herts.	TEHAS 7: 280	4452	TL 202325	1	Rural	U	U
St Albans: St Stephens	St Albans	Davey 1935; Rees 1937	4704/6580	TL 13990615	101	Urban	C	MC1-EC3
St Albans: St Stephens	St Albans	Frere 1990: 338-40	4704/6580	TL 14090614	340	Urban	C&I	MC1-EC3
Broom Hall Farm, Watton-at-Stone	E. Herts.	Welwyn Times 13.8.76	4724	TL 288193	20	Rural	C	U
Boswick Lane, Dudswell	Dacorum	Goodburn 1977: 444	4860	SP 96600950	1	Rural	C	U
Delfield, Berkhamsted	Dacorum	Thompson and Holland 1977	4904	SP 985090	4	Rural	C	LC1BC/EC1AD
St Albans: The Fosse	St Albans	Wheeler & Wheeler 1936: 137-8	6042	TL 12840768	7	Urban	I	C3/4
St Albans: NE Wall / river banks	St Albans	Wheeler & Wheeler 1936: 135-7	6043	TL 13990712	17	Urban	I	C3/4
St Albans: NE Wall / river banks	St Albans	VCH: 138	6043	TL 13990712	U	Urban	C&I	U
Purwell Estate, Hitchin	N. Herts.	Morris	6085	TL 2030	U	Rural	C	C1AD
The Hall, Dansbury, Welwyn	Welwyn Hatfield	Antiquary 1911: 9	6185	TL 232172	2	Rural	C	U
Great Humphrey Field, Raffin Green	E. Herts.	unpub. Welwyn Arch. Soc.	6309	TL 280195	9	Rural	I (inf.)	U
Ware: Bury Fields	E. Herts.	Walker and Zeepvat forthcoming	6521	TL 352145	4	Minor centre	I	U
Ware: Ware Lock	E. Herts.	Walker and Zeepvat forthcoming		TL 352145	2	Minor centre	I	U
Ware: Glaxo-Wellcome	E. Herts.	Frere 1977: 401	6521	TL 352143	6	Minor centre	I	U
Ware: Bury Fields	E. Herts.	HPP 8 1980: 29-37	2192	TL 35361450	4	Minor centre	C&I	LC2-C3
Ware: Glaxo-Wellcome	E. Herts.	Walker and Zeepvat forthcoming		TL 352143	16	Minor centre	C&I (10	LC1 & C3/C4
Ware	E. Herts.	Frere 1990		TL 352143	3	Minor centre	I	U
Welwyn: The Hall	Welwyn Hatfield	Rook et al. 1984	6522	TL 23211643	3	Rural	I	C4?
Welwyn: The Hall	Welwyn Hatfield	McDonald forthcoming		TL 232164	21	Rural	I	LC4/C5
Rivers Field, Watton-at-Stone	E. Herts.	Welwyn Arch. Soc. News, 9.85	6590	TL 283193	U	Rural	U	U
St Albans: Verulam Hills Field	St Albans	Anthony 1968	6740	TL 13980669	29	Urban	C&I	C1 AD
St Albans: Verulam Hills Field	St Albans	Anthony 1968	6741	TL 14050662	31	Urban	C&I	C2-C3
St Albans: Abbey	St Albans	Biddle 1986	6744	TL 14500705	20	Urban	I (&C)	C4
St Albans: Site S	St Albans	Frere 1983: 282-288	6745	TL 13740777	76	Urban	I	LC4-EC5
St Albans: Folly Lane	St Albans	Niblett 1992: 1995	6819	TL 143077	22	Urban	C	MC1
Old Parkbury, Colney Street	St Albans	unpub. report St Albans Museum	6977	TL 16001210	U	Rural	U	LPRIA?
Willian	N. Herts.	Archaeologia 53: 262	1454/1455	TL 22533047	U	Rural	U	U
New Inn, Hinxworth	N. Herts.	Westell 1926	2078/1412	TL 22763835	S	Rural	C	MC1-MC4
St Albans: William Old	St Albans	Niblett and Reeves 1990		TL 131067	1	Urban	C	MC1
Park Street	St Albans	Saunders 1961		TL 147032	2	Villa	I	EC4
Foxholes Farm	E. Herts.	Partridge 1989		TL 338125	5	Rural	C&I	C2-C4
St Albans: Lindum Place	St Albans	Freeman 1971; Wilson 1972: 329		TL 133065	7	Urban	C	C2?
Cross Farm	St Albans	Burnham et al. 1994: 276		TL 125148	36	Rural	C	LC1-?
Little Wymondley	N. Herts	Went and Burleigh 1992		TL 2127	7	Rural	C	EC1-MC3

Station Road, Puckeridge	E. Herts	Partridge 1980: 30-31	TL 3924	2+	Minor centre	C&I	LC1BC/MC1AD
Boxfield Farm (Chells Manor)	Stevenage	Hunn 1996: 65-7	TL 266259	31	Rural	C	M/LC1-MC3
St Albans: Kingsbury Manor	St Albans	Wheeler & Wheeler 1936: 135	TL 140080	U	Urban	I	U
Millbridge, Hertford	E. Herts	Frere 1991: 259	TL 32461263	1	Rural	C	LC1BC/EC1AD
St Albans: Hills Farm	St Albans	Corder 1941	TL 140080	1	Urban	I	C3/4
St Albans: St Michaels	St Albans	Anthony 1970	TL 140080	U	Urban	I	Late
Thorley, Bishop's Stortford	E. Herts	McDonald 1997	TL 475185	13	Rural	C&I	C1 AD, U
St Albans: Forum	St Albans	Frere 1983: 273	TL 140075	5	Urban	C	MC1 AD
St Albans: Batchwood Roundabout	St Albans	Allason Jones 1989: 115	TL 140080	U	Urban	I	Late
St Albans: Ditch of Watling Street	St Albans	Wheeler and Wheeler 1936:	TL 140080	U	Urban	I	EC1 AD
Northchurch	Dacorum	Neal 1977	TL SP 965090	1	Villa	I	C3?
Gadebridge Park	Dacorum	Neal 1974	TL 051086	2	Villa	I (inf.)	Late?

Abbreviations	
GM	Gentleman's Magazine
TSAAS	Transactions of the St Albans Architectural and Archaeological Society
TEHAS	Transactions of the East Hertfordshire Archaeological Society
HA	Hertfordshire Archaeology
JRS	Journal of Roman Studies
LMC	Letchworth Museum Catalogue
HAT	Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust
W&SWHAS	West and South-West Hertfordshire Archaeological Society
HPP	Hertfordshire's Past and Present
JBAA	Journal of the British Archaeological Association
EHASN	East Hertfordshire Archaeological Society Newsletter
HAR	Hertfordshire Archaeological Review
Morris	Morris n.d.
SMR	
Number from Hertfordshire Sites and Monuments Record	
NGR	
NGR taken from Hertfordshire Sites and Monuments Record	
No. of burials (follows description in original report)	
M: many	
S: Several	
U: unknown	
Type of burial	
C: Cremation	
I Inhumation	
C & I: Joint cremation and inhumation	
U: Unknown	
I (inf): infant inhumation	
Date	
Dates are AD unless otherwise stated	
C1: first century	
EC1: early first century	
MC1: mid first century	
LC1: late first century	

U: Unknown

Other dates follow this format.

Figure 6.25

The sites plotted are those dated from the first century BC and the early first century AD

Figure 6.25

The sites plotted are those dated from the mid first century AD.

I am grateful to Stuart Bryant for providing a printout of SMR entries for Iron Age and Roman burials from Hertfordshire and to Ros Niblett and Mark Stevenson for information on sites from St Albans and Baldock respectively.

Appendix 5.2 Data for figures 6.5-6.7, 6.9-6.11

(for all graphs representing percentage values original numerical values are recorded here)

Fig. 6.5 Numbers of burials of different type over time at Owslebury

Date	Cremation	Inhumation
C3-C2BC	1	3
C1 BC	8	13
C1 AD	9	5
C2-C3AD	2	14
C3-C4 AD	1	7

Fig. 6.6 The number of ceramic forms at Owslebury

		No. of vessels
Flagon	Fl.	3
Beaker	Bkr	11
Bowl	Bowl	9
Jar	Jar	5
Dish / Platter	D/Pl.	22
Cup	Cup	10
Vessel	Vessel	4

Fig. 6.7 The orientation of burials (position of head) at Owslebury
(orientation is determined from the end at which the head was placed)
(direction established from grave description)

Orientation (head end)	No. of burials
N	12
NE	2
E	7
SE	1
S	6
SW	1
W	3
NW	2
U	15

Figure 6.9 The number of late Roman burials with different artefact types, Hampshire

	No. of burials
Vessel	11
Hobnails	20
Ornament	2
Equipment	3
Glass	0
Coin	2
An. bone	3

Figure 6.10 The number of late Roman burials with different numbers of artefacts, Hampshire

No. of grave	No. of burials
0	27
1	22
2	6
3	2
4	3

Fig. 6.11 The orientation of late Roman rural burials from Hampshire
(orientation is determined from the end at which the head was placed)
(direction established from grave description)

	No. of burials
N	14
NNE	3
NE	0
ENE	0
E	3
ESE	0
SE	1
SSE	0
S	0
SSW	7
SW	1
WSW	0
W	4
WNW	0
NW	9
NNW	0

Appendix 5.3

Descriptions of the relationship of burial to settlement features from a sample of rural sites in southern Britain (sites discussed in Chapters 6.15-6.18; see also figures 6.34-6.85)

Site / County / NGR	Reference	Description
Abingdon Vineyard (Berkshire) (SU 499 972) (Fig. 6.33)	Frere 1990: 334	Fifty metres to the north west of a contemporary masonry building a discrete group of four fourth century inhumations, three of which were in lead-lined coffins.
Aldwinckle (Northamptonshire) (TL 0081)	Jackson and Ambrose 1976	Four inhumation burials on the approaches to, and possibly contemporary with, the Roman period bridge
Alington Avenue (Dorset) (SY 702899) (Fig. 6.35)	Davies et al. 1985	Five first century AD inhumation burials lie along but outside the boundary of a D-shaped enclosure. Fifty eight second to fourth century inhumations were within and parallel to the north-west and south-west sides of the enclosure ditch, beyond which was a trackway. Four second to third century cremations clustered in the north-west corner of the enclosure. Seven infant inhumations lined the walls of building 12 in the interior of the enclosure. Two Romano-British inhumations were within the Bronze Age 'spectacle enclosure' to south of settlement.
Appleford (Oxfordshire) (SU 5923) (Fig. 6.36)	Hinchcliffe and Thomas 1980	Eight late Roman inhumation burials were recovered in two groups from what was probably a much larger cemetery. The burials overlay a trackway, one cutting its ditch.
Asham, Rodmell (East Sussex) (TQ 4106)	Curwen and Curwen 1930	Three LPRIA / early Roman urned cremation burials were deposited in centre of lynchet prior to or during its formation
Bancroft (Buckinghamshire) (SP 82524058) (Fig. 6.37a and 6.37b)	Williams and Zeepvat 1994	The small and fluctuating numbers of burials as well as the damage to the cemetery make it clear that by no means a full sample of the population was recovered. The division of the spur area in phase 2b into discrete cremation cemetery and settlement enclosure is succeeded for the subsequent half a millennium by a broadly consistent if punctuated division of space between habitation and economic activity in the valley and the use of the spur as a sacred / cemetery area, although there are also scattered burials from the valley bottom. The slope between the

		<p>temple-mausoleum and the buildings was trial trenched, it is quite conceivable that other burials were located on the site periphery where they were not archaeologically accessible. The few scattered undated cremation burials within the settlement area may indicate the existence of further cemeteries or the disposal practice applied to the majority of the population. The detailed sequence is described in the table immediately after this entry.</p> <p>The location of the temple-mausoleum on the slope was visible not only from the settlement below but also from Watling Street 2.5 km to the south-east. The location just beneath the brow of the hill may be to take account of the earlier enclosure, as the excavators suggest, but it is also identified by Lewis (1966: 130-31) as a common position for Romano-Celtic temples. The excavators suggested that the broadly contemporaneous construction of the temple mausoleum, the shift in settlement emphasis from the spur to further down the slope and the construction of the villa were integrally related, although it is difficult to attach a very precise date to the mausoleum.</p> <p>(the detailed sequence from Bancroft is appended to the end of this table)</p>
Barnack (Cambridgeshire) (TF 081066)	Simpson 1993	A single crouched inhumation burial of the late second-mid third century AD in a ditch fill. The burial was immediately adjacent to one of the posts for a later aisled building.
Barton Court Farm (Oxfordshire) (SU 510997) (Fig. 6.38)	Miles 1985	Two Late Iron Age crouched burials and a cremation just within the enclosure entrance. A late Roman 'infant cemetery' and one adult crouched burial within the settlement enclosure. Contemporary cemetery possibly at Radley Barrow Hills, c. 700m north-east of the settlement, suggested to be estate boundary. Four post-Roman burials were made within the abandoned buildings.
Beadlam (North Yorkshire) (SE 6337 8412)	Neal 1996	An adult female inhumation burial in demolition debris, room 6, building 1. The condition of the skeleton suggests that the body was not left exposed but either buried within demolition rubble or placed on the floor and covered with

		debris. The burial post-dates the abandonment of this room, the use of which the coin list suggests to extend to at least the early fifth century
Ben Bridge, Chew Valley Lake (Avon) (c. SY 5759)	Rahtz and Greenfield 1977: 82-91	Excavated in extreme salvage conditions. Three <i>Brandgrubengräber</i> of the second to third century AD within ditched enclosures c. 5m square. Various other undated features recovered within the c. 180 x 120m area investigated.
Berwick Down, Tollard Royal (Dorset / Wiltshire) (ST 942197)	Wainwright 1968: 117-18	Nine feet to north of the enclosure ditch of first half of first century AD site a crouched adult male inhumation burial, possibly related to this site or to the larger Romano-British settlement to the north. Horse and dog skeleton were recovered from elsewhere in the same boundary ditch.
Biglis (South Glamorgan) (ST 14206940) (Fig. 6.39)	Robinson 1988: 30	Late fourth or fifth century inhumation burial in a slab-lined grave constructed in a dis-used corn drier in the south-east angle of the late Roman enclosure, one other coffined adult inhumation in south-west corner of enclosure and adolescent inhumation near southern boundary. Five infant burials, most also associated with site boundary.
Bletsoe (Bedfordshire) (TL 018586)	Dawson 1994	Fourth century inhumation cemetery of fifty four burials associated with possible midden area and corn drying ovens east of villa buildings.
Bokerly Dyke / Woodyates (Dorset / Wiltshire) (SU 032198) (Fig. 6.40)	Pitt Rivers 1890; Hawkes and Piggott 1947: 65-68; Rahtz 1961	One first century contracted inhumation in a ditch cut by road ditch and one cremation burial in a hollowed-out log in internal site boundary. At least five inhumation burials in a square ditched enclosure to the rear of the north-west part of the settlement enclosure. There were further scattered inhumation burials in ditches in settlement area to west of Bokerly Dyke, including one a few feet from a corn drier.
Boscombe Down, Amesbury (Wiltshire) (SU 169404)	Anon 1997	An enclosed late third and fourth century cemetery of thirty six inhumation and one cremation burials divided by a trackway leading to contemporary village settlement 1 km distant. Eight of the burials lay 50m from the rest and had been buried in large timber-lined vaults, one of which was surrounded by a small square enclosure
Bradley Hill (Somerset) (ST 470303)	Leech 1985	A late fourth century Romano-British farmstead from which fifty seven inhumation burials were recovered. The burials were divided into two main groups and there were a

(Fig. 6.41)		<p>small number of outliers.</p> <p>In building 3 there were three adult and two child burials which possible antedated its construction and twenty one infant burials probably contemporary with its use. All were roughly aligned with the walls.</p> <p>To the south of building 3 were twenty five burials, of which the vast majority were adults.</p> <p>A single infant burial was recovered from building 2 and two adult inhumation burials from the north of building 3. One of these (F115) had been covered by a mound.</p>
Broadwell Spring, Curry Rivel and Drayton (Somerset) (ST 4024)	Leech 1980: 338	Two or three inhumation burials were close to a corn drier and possibly within a building (Leech's description in text and in appendices are inconsistent).
Bray (Berkshire) (SU 918781)	Wilson 1971: 284	Four inhumations contemporary with the early fourth century remains of a jetty related to tributary of Thames. An unknown number of <i>busta</i> overlay these, and early to mid fifth century inhumations were also present.
Cassington (Oxfordshire) (SP 449103)	Harman et al. 1981; Taylor 1937: 237	Over one hundred late Roman inhumation burials excavated from a cemetery of unknown size in advance of the Oxford bypass.
Catsgore (Somerset) (ST 506265) (Fig. 6.42)	Leech 1982	<p>Five adult inhumation burials, and fragmentary remains of two adult, two children, and minimum of twenty infants.</p> <p>Adult and child burials derived from the exterior of buildings and were usually associated with enclosure ditches or other boundaries. The majority of infant burials derived from building interiors or immediate exterior under eaves. One child burial and fragmentary remains of two adults from building interiors were argued by excavator to post-date building use, but there is little evidence for dating of all burials relative to settlement phases.</p>
Charlton Mackrell (Somerset) (ST 5229)	Leech 1980	Approximately fifty inhumation burials and a possible mausoleum recovered in several excavations in the first half of the 20th century.
Crambeck (Humberside) (SE 7367)	Corder 1989	Two late or post-Roman inhumation burials in cists, one of which cut kiln A.
Curbridge (Oxfordshire)	Chambers 1976a; 1978	Nineteen Roman period inhumation burials post-dating a Romano-British settlement of which they overlie the

(SP 337089)		features. Radio-carbon dates suggest that burials were made throughout Roman period
Dragonby (Lincolnshire) (SE 905138)	May 1996: 125-6, 139-40	Twelve late Iron Age and Roman inhumation burials (four adults, one child, seven infants) and one cremation burial deposited in boundary ditches between compounds and in ditches of trackways. Also scattered bone material from a minimum of two adults in Iron age features and three adults, two children and seven neonates in Roman features.
Friary Fields, Dunstable (Bedfordshire) (TL 018215) (Fig. 6.43)	Matthews 1981; Matthews and Hutchings 1972	<p>Over one hundred late Roman inhumation burials made within a ditched enclosure of 2750m², in the ditch itself, and in the tops of wells outside it.</p> <p>Fifty-five burials were recovered within the enclosure, fifty humans, four horses and a dog from the enclosure ditch. Pottery kilns had been inserted into the ditch in the three known corners of the enclosure.</p> <p>Well 1. Seven inhumation burials. Well 2 Three inhumation burials Well 3 At least two inhumations Well 4 Not excavated Well 5 Six inhumation burials including two infants</p> <p>The position of animal burials cannot be precisely located on the general plan so they are not plotted. They were interspersed with human burials, cutting or being cut by them, save for the dog which was recovered within the fill of one grave. In two cases human burials in the ditch were cut through kilns.</p>
Each End, Ash (Kent) (TR 270583) (Fig. 6.44)	Bennett and Panton 1993: 377-80	One poorly preserved group of second-third century cremation burials to the immediate north of a road, a better preserved contemporary enclosed group of fifteen adult cremation burials to the south of roadway and the east of the contemporary settlement.
Eyewell Farm, Chilmark (Wiltshire) (ST 97083216) (Fig. 6.45)	Fitzpatrick and Crockett 1998	A single late Roman inhumation burial cut into the demolition rubble of a corn drier and up to seven other contemporary inhumation burials, three in stone cists and one in a stone coffin, in a line at right angles to a boundary feature.
Figheldean	Graham and	A few scattered late Roman inhumation burials cut through

(Wiltshire) (SU 15054690 to SU 46974760) (Fig. 6.46)	Newman 1993	Iron Age and Roman period enclosure features, either when settlement area had shrunk or shifted away from the excavated area. One was cut through the centre of 'Kiln 457', probably part of a corn-drier.
Fishbourne (SU 8304)	Cunliffe <i>et al.</i> 1996: 147	A single first century cremation burial in the top of a well fill in the gardens at Fishbourne, sealed by a gravel path
Fordington Bottom, Dorchester (Dorset) (ST 676897) (Figure 6.47)	Smith <i>et al.</i> 1997	In Trench K thirty five graves of first century BC to second century AD date, with a possible mortuary structure, associated with a working area with sunken-floored structures, pits and corn driers / ovens. In Trench D to the south two late Roman graves next to and aligned on field boundary which probably marked southern limit of settlement.
Fosse Lane, Shepton Mallet (Somerset) (ST 630424) (Fig. 6.48)	Leach 1990	Three late Roman inhumation cemeteries, within large scale excavation of a cemetery and settlement complex. The largest occupied an earlier D-shaped enclosure bounded by a ditch. Burials were rock-cut and west-east aligned. One individual had been buried in a lead coffin. There were two smaller groups of north-south aligned burials, one to the north of large cemetery centred upon a burial within mausoleum, to the immediate west of a three room house, the other consisted of scattered burials around boundaries of enclosure on south-west of site.
Foxton (Cambridgeshire) (TL 401480) (Fig. 6.49)	Price <i>et al.</i> 1997	A large Iron Age and Roman settlement, with a third and fourth century part excavated cemetery and scattered burials / body parts across the site. The disarticulated material all derived from the northern part of the site and was suggested to derive from disturbed graves but insufficient contextual information was provided to assess this. Some material remained in situ, including the double burial of adult and child in pit 2496 with most of cow skeleton. At the southern end of the site away from the settlement area twenty four inhumation burials were excavated from a larger cemetery, including one group in a possible mausoleum. Three phases were identified based on stratigraphy and alignment.
Frocester Court (Gloucestershire) (SO 785029)	Information from E. Price; Price 1983	The enclosure in the south-western part of the site was occupied from the second century BC by successive round houses and from the late first century AD by a series of

(Fig. 6.50)		<p>rectangular timbered buildings. In the early fourth century a villa building was established to the north-east of this enclosure and its walled courtyard was laid out with apparent disregard for the earlier site organisation. Although plough damage has reduced burial recovery extensive excavation has produced a sample of over sixty burials, all but three inhumations and several individual bone fragments from adult skeletons. The burial sample was produced from the last two centuries of the Iron Age to the post-Roman period, but different sections of the population are not consistently represented. Adult burials are absent not only from the Iron Age phase but Reece argues that they continue to be largely absent until the late Roman period. The main basis for this is the practice of inhumation and only rarely cremation for adults, but whether this is a valid chronological indicator in this area has been questioned (2.3.4).</p> <p>Age determines the distribution of burial within the settlement. Most infants were clustered in the north-western part of the early Roman enclosure whilst adult burials were deposited on or beyond the site boundaries. The sides and rear rather than front of the enclosure were preferred. Price has drawn attention to the clustering of burials with evidence of a similar mortuary practice. Inhumation burials outside the north-east corner of the pre-villa enclosure were characterised by the placing of the head to the south-west and accompaniment with a sheep / goat forelimb always by the left side of the body. In the same area are three third century cremations each in black-burnished ware jars but lacking other grave furniture. Two adult burials close to one another in the south-west corner of the site were both buried in coffins, otherwise rare on the site, and had been accompanied by joints of beef.</p>
Gatcombe (Avon) (ST 526699)	Branigan 1972; 1977	<p>Three possibly third century cremation burials in area B post-dated earlier occupation in the same area and pre-dated later third century occupation, although the relative dating of cremation and occupation seems to be based on the assumption that burial and occupation remain separate. The group was possibly part of small courtyard cemetery</p>

		as a small number of other cremations were recovered nearby in trial trenching. Two inhumation burials were excavated outside the northern enclosure wall, covered in rubble, dated to fourth or fifth century.
Godmanchester (A14/604 junction) (Cambridgeshire) (TL 255710) (Fig. 6.51)	Wait 1991	Two mid-Roman crouched adult burials placed in the gap between enclosure ditches of fields or possibly a settlement. Shared dental anomaly may suggest a family relationship between the burials.
Godmanchester Rectory Farm, (Cambridgeshire) (TL 258712)	Frere 1991: 256; McAvoy n.d.	An enclosed cemetery of thirty six second century cremations and three infant and one adult inhumations. The enclosure lies on the southern side of a settlement compound established in the second century.
Great Witcombe (Gloucestershire) (SO 899143)	Leach 1998	Two small collections of skull bone from adult individuals were recovered from levels dated to the post-villa phase i.e the late fourth century, in courtyard area. Whether they derived from deliberate deposition or the disturbance of an earlier burial is impossible to ascertain.
Guilden Morden (Cambridgeshire) (TL 2844)	Lethbridge 1934; Liversidge 1977	A cremation and inhumation cemetery of over one hundred burials in use from the late Iron Age to the late Roman period. The 1960s excavations are not yet published
Hambleden (Buckinghamshire) (SU 7886)	Cocks 1921	Ninety seven infant burials 'littered' the northern half of the enclosure. Two adult and one child inhumation burials were recovered from pit 6 next to the second building within the enclosure and a single urned cremation 75 ft north-east of the north-east angle of the enclosure.
Hamworthy (Dorset) (SZ 00309048)	Jarvis 1993	A small scale excavation recovered a small group of fourth century inhumation burials overlying a third century salt making site.
Hardwick, (Oxfordshire) (SP 38000595)	Chambers and Williams 1976	Three inhumation burials of Roman or post-Roman date on a deserted late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement.
Hartlepool (Cleveland) (NZ 5083337)	Daniels <i>et al.</i> 1987	A late Roman double inhumation male and female burial recovered on the edge of salt-water tidal flats. No neighbouring settlement is known, although the charcoal deposits in the fill could be a product of ritual or introduced from the disturbance of other nearby settlement deposits.
Hayton	Halkon and	Three early Roman urned cremation burials separated from

(Humberside) (SE 8245) (Fig. 6.52)	Millett 1997	contemporary settlement to the south east by an enclosure ditch from earlier phase. The burials were located close to the junction of two earlier ditches.
Herriotts Bridge Chew Valley (Avon) (c. SY 5759) (Fig. 6.53)	Rahtz and Greenfield 1977	A small number of burials excavated in salvage conditions which must only be small proportion of original sample. Adult inhumation burials 1 to 3 are probably at the rear of the enclosure (area F); scattered across the rest of the site were a single human cremation (Area Q), part of a human skull (Area G) and animal cremations (horse and sheep / goat)
Holborough, Snodland, Kent (TQ 7061) (Fig. 6.54)	Jessup 1954	A late second or early third century AD barrow, 100 ft in diameter and 18 ft high, on the final crest of a spur falling towards the Medway with a primary cremation burial and secondary inhumation burial. Situated just below the brow of the hill and 'commanding a very wide view of the surrounding countryside' (Jessup 1954: 2). A single Bronze Age barrow was nearby.
Icklingham (Suffolk) (TL 783719) (Fig. 6.55)	West and Plouviez 1976	A second half of fourth century cemetery of forty one inhumation burials associated with possible church buildings. 6 skulls, building rubble and stone pillar were deposited in a pit which underlay the layer of chalk which sealed the site prior to its use as a cemetery.
Ilchester Little Spittle, (Somerset) (ST 518224) (Fig. 6.56a and b)	Leach 1982	Forty two inhumation burials were aligned on the sides and rear of an extra-mural settlement enclosure, in contrast to the location of buildings on the Fosse Way frontage to the east. The burials were suggested by the excavator to post-date the use of buildings, but no stratigraphic relationships between building and burials. The different dating seems to be based only on the assumption that inhabitation and burial cannot take place contemporaneously in such close proximity. Evidence from other sites presented in this sample, for example Alington Avenue, shows that this need not be the case.
Ilchester Townsend Close, (Somerset) (ST 520224)(Fig. 6.57)	Leach 1982	Fifteen inhumation burials were aligned on the sides and rear of an extra-mural settlement enclosure, in contrast to the building on the Fosse Way frontage to west. As at Little Spittle, the burials were suggested by the excavator to post-date the use of the buildings, but there is no evidence for this difference in date.
Kemp Farm (East	Gilkes 1989	A possible corn drying oven into which a cremation burial

Sussex) (TQ 331038)		with up to seven vessels was deposited.
Kempston, Church End (Bedfordshire) (TL 012478)	Burnham et al 1993: 293-94	An inhumation cemetery of which the burials were cut into the top of a villa building, dating from possibly the fourth to the seventh century. Another cemetery of eight inhumation burials probably from the late Roman period: some burials were surrounded by penannular ditches
Keston (Kent) (TQ 414632) (Fig. 6.58)	Philp 1969; Philp et al. 1991	In the western corner of the main site a small early Roman cremation cemetery (Period IV) lay close to an earlier building. The cemetery in turn lay beneath a timber building which was the precursor to the 'West masonry building', the main element in the third century monumentalisation of the site (Period VI). Probably contemporary with the latter was the earliest use of the cemetery on the hill above, with three monumental tombs and twelve other burials, three infant and six child inhumations and three adult cremations. The latter dated to 180-250 AD. Dumping of rubbish in the cemetery suggests that it was no longer in use by the mid-fourth century. Other scattered burials are known from the site environs. Though not yet noted in publication, the circular tomb must have been visible from the London-Lewes road 1.25 miles to the west.
Kingscote (Gloucestershire) (ST 80759572)	Timby 1998: 35, 275-76	Site 2. A late or post-Roman adult inhumation overlying a wall foundation in Room 1. Two infant burials from the upper levels of room 9 and two other adults each represented by small skull fragments may also derive from post-occupation burial, although contextual information for the latter was not published.
Kingsweston, Shirehampton / Henbury (Avon) (c. ST 5376)	Boon 1993	An adult inhumation burial was excavated between the <i>pilae</i> of a hypocaust in the east wing with evidence for extensive injuries to the skull. A further poorly preserved inhumation burial in the courtyard and a further inhumation burial in a lead-lined stone coffin 900 yards west of the villa were also recovered during salvage.
Lambs Lea (East Sussex) (SU 916154)	Gilkes 1990	Two complete vessels were found on the floor of the main flue of a corn drier. No cremated bone was recovered but it may have remained unnoticed within the ashy deposit in the flue.
Laxton	Jackson and	Approximately one hundred inhumation burials were

(Northamptonshire) (SP 967971) (Fig. 6.59)	Tylecote 1988	planned to the east of rural settlement site, separated by ditch. Only a small number were excavated.
Litlington (Cambridgeshire) (TL 314420)	Jessup 1959; Kempe 1845; Liversidge 1977: 29-30	Walls of flint and brick 81 ft by 114 ft surround cemetery with approximately cremations and two hundred and fifty inhumations. The enclosure was probably used from the second to the fourth century.
Little Chester, Derby (Derbyshire) (SK 36133755)	Brassington 1971	A crouched adult male inhumation was placed on its right side head first in the flue of a first century ceramic kiln, covered over with pot sherds. As the burial did not cut the kiln walls and the head had been pushed up against the pedestal, the burials must have taken place soon after the feature's latest use.
Llantwit Major (South Glamorgan) (SS 958699)	Hogg 1974	Forty seven inhumation burials and two horse burials, among which the various excavators distinguished between 'massacre' victims and formal burials on the basis of burial layout. Hogg argued that the former derived from up to a century after the abandonment of the villa and the latter possibly from several centuries later. Whilst the re-use at different periods of the villa for burial is plausible the grounds for distinction between the 'massacre' victims and the formal burials deserve re-evaluation. For example the contracted position of the burial excavated in 1971 and attributed by Hogg to a massacre is a regular if rare position of burials from the late Iron age to post-Roman period across southern Britain (Philpott 1991: 71-72). The presence of horse burials has analogies in other contemporary cemeteries (Friary Field Dunstable, Syreford Mill) and need not <i>a priori</i> be ascribed to indiscriminate slaughter of men and their mounts or to modern farm burials. The cutting rather than respecting of Roman period structural features is also not strong evidence for any great difference in date.
Lullingstone (Kent) (TQ 529651) (Fig. 6.60)	Meates 1979	A temple mausoleum constructed in c AD 300 and abandoned and demolished by the end of the fourth century. The upper level of the structure was a Romano-Celtic temple, 12.2m square, with a <i>cella</i> 6.4m x 5.18m. The feature was oriented north-north-east south-south-west with entrance in the south. Beneath the <i>cella</i> was a tomb chamber 3.66m square and 3.35m deep. It originally

		<p>contained two lead coffins oriented north-north-east south-south-west, which had been covered with a wooden box. Only the eastern coffin and a line of grave goods, bronze, ceramic and glass vessels and knives, forming two sets on the western side of the tomb, survived late fourth century robbing.</p> <p>The temple stood on a terrace above and 12m from the nearest part of the villa building where a circular shrine had been constructed at the beginning and destroyed at the end of the second century AD. A path led south from the ambulatory entrance for 7m and then turned at right angles to end in steps which led down to the villa buildings. The structure lay to the rear of the building which faced towards the river to the west, and was not on an axial relationship to it.</p> <p>It was constructed one or two decades after the villa was re-constructed following an apparent gap in occupation for much of the third century.</p>
Lynch Farm (Northamptonshire) (TL 145976) (Fig. 6.61)	Jones 1975	Fifty inhumation and one cremation burials of probable fourth century date. The majority were aligned in west-east rows in the corner of a field enclosure separated by a ditch from the settlement area. A small number had been buried within and next to this ditch.
Maddington Farm, Shrewton (Wiltshire) (SU 04904450) (Fig. 6.62)	McKinley and Heaton 1996	A small number of late Roman animal and human burials and cremation debris pits spread across site which lay on field boundaries. Burials and pyre debris pits interleaved with phases of lynchet formation.
Maiden Castle, Dorchester (Dorset) (SY 6788)	Sharples 1991; Wheeler 1943	Twenty eight inhumation burials of the first century AD immediately outside the hillfort's eastern entrance but within the 'hornwork'. Wheeler's interpretation of the burials as a 'war cemetery' related to the Roman conquest is disputed by Sharples. The cemetery can be no more precisely dated than the late Iron Age / early Roman transition and less than half the burials had met a demonstrably violent death. Although lacking the crouched layout of most Durotrigian burials, position and orientation were still regular and burials, especially those of young males, were more richly provided than average with grave goods. Sharples therefore interprets the

		<p>cemetery as a sub-group of the Durotrigian rite.</p> <p>Sixteen further contemporary burials were excavated in the outworks of the eastern entrance, but their separation from the larger cemetery area may be a function of excavation strategy.</p>
Maiden Castle Road, Dorchester (Dorset) (Fig. 6.63) (SY 677895)	Smith et al. 1997	<p>Twenty one third to fourth century inhumation burials, most of which were orientated west-east. Their linear alignment head to toe suggests the existence of an archaeologically invisible boundary feature with which they are parallel. The burials were to the north of and respected the ditches of a disused trackway which separated them from the settlement. To the south of the trackway was a large early Roman period square burial enclosure, 12.5m square with a single crouched inhumation.</p>
Market Deeping, Fox Covert Farm (Lincolnshire) (TF 138886) (Fig. 6.64)	Information from D. Trimble	<p>Five Roman period inhumation burials and one animal burial adjacent to the edge of an enclosure ditch. There was no recurring alignment on this ditch; burials were aligned both north-south and east-west.</p>
Marshall's Farm, Prittlewell (Essex) (TQ 8687)	Wymer and Brown 1995: 40, 161	<p>Fragments of human skull were recovered from a ditch fill in small scale examination of Roman rural settlement; some fragments rested on cow's skull laid on the base of the ditch.</p>
Marshfield (Gloucestershire) (ST 798761) (Fig. 6.65)	Blockley 1985	<p>An early Roman possible mortuary structure R2 with one adult and one infant inhumation</p> <p>A late Roman group of eight adult and one child inhumation burials aligned along and outside the villa boundary wall. A group of peri-natal infant burials was excavated to the south.</p>
Maxey West Field (Cambridgeshire) (TF 12800770)	Pryor and French 1985	<p>Two late third or early fourth century inhumation burials in a Neolithic mound. Six Iron Age and early Roman crouched, contracted and extended inhumation burials were excavated in a loose cluster within the settlement area</p>
Mersea Island (Essex) (TQ 02261434)	Hull 1963b; Rodwell 1978:	<p>On the north edge of the central plateau of the island a barrow 110 ft in diameter and 22 ft high. A red stratum of crushed tile, yellow ochre and mortar lay over top of central chamber marked by a stake. In the chamber a cremation burial in glass jar within lead casket and many</p>

		broken ceramics. First or second century in date
Mersea Island (Essex) (TQ 01091252)	Hull 1963b; Rodwell 1978	The 'wheel tomb' consisted of a circular masonry wall 3 ft thick and 65 ft in diameter with a hexagonal central chamber from which 6 spokes radiated to the walled perimeter with external buttresses. There is no information on the contents of the tomb, which is identified as such from its similarity to known tombs in Gallia Belgica. A few yards east of this foundation was a tiled tomb containing the burial of a child in a glass jar. The wheeled tomb is close to the villa which lies under the church. The prospect of the wheel tomb appears to be seaward rather than landward.
Newhaven, (East Sussex) (TQ 446013)	Bell 1976	A small cremation cemetery on the immediate exterior of a building.
Northfield Farm, Long Wittenham (Oxfordshire) (SU 553953) (Fig. 6.66)	Gray 1977	A fourth century inhumation burial that cut across the junction between the terminal of a Bronze Age ring ditch and backfilled ditch of a Roman period trapezoidal enclosure, probably previously used as animal enclosure rather than for settlement
North Shoebury (Essex) (TQ 931862)	Wymer and Brown 1995: 40, 161	A sequence of burials on the eastern boundary of a settlement site. Three LPRIA cremation burials were excavated from the corner of large enclosure, a single Roman period cremation burial and to the south of the latter and a fragment of human skull from fill of ditch. Elsewhere in the same ditch parts of horse and cow skull had been carefully deposited. A small early Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery was excavated 20-30m south-east of the LPRIA burials.
Oakley Down, Wimborne St Giles (Dorset) (SU 016177)	Brown et al. 1995	Recovered in a small scale excavation were a third century cremation and later inhumation burial in the upper layers of fill of enclosure ditch in use from the sixth century BC to fourth century AD.
Odell (Bedfordshire) (SP 956568) (Fig. 6.67)	Dix 1979; Goodburn 1978: 442-44	Two cremation cemeteries from the first half of the first century AD and scattered inhumation burials from the remainder of the Roman period from large-scale excavation of settlement enclosures and field boundaries. The cremation cemeteries were situated immediately adjacent to the settlement enclosure but separated from it

		by a ditch. The skull and neck of an adult female had been deposited behind the wickerwork lining of a first century AD well.
Old Winteringham (Humberside) (SE 9421)	Stead 1976	A coffined adult inhumation lying outside the villa enclosure ditch. Two further inhumation burials on the site margins were also possibly of Roman date
Overton Down (Wiltshire) (SU 11936832 / 34 /37) (Fig. 6.68)	Smith and Simpson 1964	Three robbed Roman cremation burials, possibly of third century date, each at centre of a circular low mound surrounded by wooden palisade, respectively 23 feet, 15 feet and 15 feet in diameter. The mounds were in a line c. 100 ft from from and parallel with ridgeway, also at right angles to Roman road from Mildenhall to Sandy Lane c.150 feet distant.
Roman Farm, Pitney (Somerset) (ST 4530)	Dewar 1949; Leech 1980: RIB 182 and 183	C.100m east of the courtyard villa a building 'of similar shape and size' to 'a dovecote', from which tiles, 'pieces of lachrymatories' and skeletons were reported by the antiquary Hasell (whose letter is quoted by Dewar). The account shows that RIB 183 was recovered from this building rather than from the courtyard as recorded by Collingwood and Wright. As Hasell refers to other inscriptions from the same building the courtyard provenance of RIB 182 must be doubted and its provenance from the same building as RIB 183 regarded as possible.
Plant's Farm, Maxey, (Cambridgeshire) (TF 115080) (Fig. 6.69)	Gurney et al. 1993	An isolated late Roman inhumation burial (dated by the colour coated beaker deposited as a grave good) five feet south east of a corn drier. Earlier features may have been influential on the grave's position as it lay parallel with and to the immediate east of one earlier ditch and cut the butt end of another. Although no other graves were recovered in the immediate vicinity, it is not impossible that this is an outlier of a larger group.
Poundbury (Dorset) (SY 685911) (Fig. 6.70a and b)	Farwell and Molleson 1992; Green 1987	Early Roman inhumation cemeteries on margins of rural settlement. The relationship of cemetery from the late Iron Age to early fourth century AD is complicated by the presence of the massive fourth century cemetery over the settlement area. With reservations the excavators propose the following sequence: Phase III. Early Roman

		<p>An cemetery of twenty eight adult inhumations and twenty nine smaller graves cut into and situated to the immediate north of a Late Iron Age boundary ditch on site C.</p> <p>Two late Iron Age / early Roman groups of seven and five inhumation burials on sites E and F to the south of contemporary buildings. In association with the buildings were one adult and twenty two infant burials.</p> <p>Phase IVa second to fourth centuries AD.</p> <p>Burials associated with a farm represented by buildings R15 to R17 in enclosure 1. Thirty six inhumations aligned on the boundaries of the western arm of Enclosure 1 (Site F). In the eastern peripheral cemetery were eighty-nine inhumations and three cremations, (ten infant burials within building R16), some also aligned on boundaries of enclosure 1 (Site D and F). Some burials, especially those on the boundary ditch are likely to be contemporary with the settlement. However others post-date stratigraphically the structural evidence. Save in a few cases the few grave goods do not allow these peripheral areas to be distinguished with certainty from the main fourth century cemetery. The use of the area as a cemetery certainly continued into the fourth century once the settlement had been abandoned. Green (1987: 69) suggests that the late Roman cemetery on the site developed out of the peripheral groups, but the earlier date of these peripheral groups cannot therefore yet be confirmed or denied.</p>
Poxwell (Dorset) (SY 736840)	Hurst and Wacher 1986	<p>Inhumation burials were associated with but argued to pre-date late Roman corn driers and iron working area. Burial 1 is argued to be Neolithic or Bronze age on the basis of its posture (crouched with head to the north), but there is no reason that it could not be dated to the Late Iron Age or early Roman period by this criterion. Burial 2 / 5 of adult female and infant is dated to the mid second century by sherds in fill, other burials comprise fragmentary and undated infant remains.</p>
Radley Barrow Hills (Oxfordshire) (SU 513982)	Atkinson 1952; Frere 1985: 290	<p>Atkinson excavated forty late Roman inhumations 500 yards north of group of prehistoric round barrows. More recent excavations have examined a so far unpublished</p>

		larger second century and later cemetery of forty seven inhumations and an unknown number of cremations as well as another group of nine inhumations and one cremation.
Rayne (Essex) (TL 71272235)	Smoothy 1989	Rural settlement including three grave-like features. Although site bone preservation was good, skeletons were not recovered from these features, only a well preserved human skull fragment from one and a large samian fragment from another.
Riseholme, (Lincolnshire) (SK 985740)	Thompson 1954	A Roman barrow at Riseholme, two and a half miles north of the Newport Arch, the northern gate of Lincoln. The primary burial is an in-situ cremation of the late first century, with a second century intrusive cremation. The barrow is half a mile east of Ermine Street, and c. 200ft north of another undated trackway running at right angles to Ermine Street, but only traced over short part of course.
Roden Downs, Compton (Berkshire) (SU 5382) (Fig. 6.71)	Hood and Walton 1948	Ten late Roman inhumation burials divided between two burial enclosures. The burial enclosures were on the south-eastern margin of a larger enclosure within which surface evidence of Roman period occupation was recovered. They also lay adjacent and parallel to a south-west north-east running ridgeway.
Rotherley (Wiltshire) (ST 948196) (Fig. 6.72)	Pitt Rivers 1888; Hawkes and Piggott 1947: 36-42	There were thirteen contracted inhumations in pits and ditches and two extended inhumations scattered across a settlement in use from the first century BC to third century AD. Hawkes and Piggott use burial posture as a dating criterion but crouched burials of late Roman date are known (Philpott 1991: 71-72). The two extended inhumations were on the settlement margin, one south of the 'south-east drain', one west of the roadway where it curved to enter the site.
Roughground Farm (Gloucestershire) (SP 216009-221005) (Fig. 6.73)	Allen et al. 1993: 102	One early Roman cremation burial (1139) 250m east of contemporary site, next to a roundhouse of uncertain date, lacking finds and isolated from the rest of the site. A square ditch and group of postholes surround the burial, possibly indicating a revetment for mound or a wooden structure over the burial. There were seventeen late Roman adult inhumations, ten of which and one horse burial were in two enclosures on the northern side of the

		<p>site approach. The corn drier and ovens in adjacent enclosure were possibly contemporaneous. Seven other inhumations were excavated in the enclosures on the south of the trackway. A single inhumation (206) in the centre of the villa courtyard cut through the latest laid gravel surface and adult skull fragments were found in a pit cut into corridor in villa building post 350 in date.</p>
<p>Royston Grange (Derbyshire) (SK 199564-203569)</p>	<p>Hodges 1991: 76; Marsden 1982</p>	<p>Two inhumation burials in the north-east corner of the settlement enclosure, one of which was buried in the base of a dew pond.</p>
<p>Rudston (Humberside) (TA 0967)</p>	<p>Stead 1980</p>	<p>Four scattered adult and one juvenile inhumation burials, most from ditches preceding villa phase, nineteen infant inhumations and several animal burials. The distribution of burials was not reported in any detail. A crouched burial in the top fill of well was probably post-Roman in date.</p>
<p>Scole Dickleburgh (Norfolk) (TM 146788)</p>	<p>Burnham et al. 1993: 278; draft report from Trevor Ashwin</p>	<p>Seven cremation and one inhumation burials were deposited within and close to a 8.3 x 4.3m irregular midden deposit on the site boundary. The midden sealed the timber lined inhumation burial of a juvenile and was contemporary with the cremations; the common date is inferred from the recovery of similar ceramics from burial and midden and the interleaving of midden deposits with burials. This surface deposit survived because of the overburden of silt deposited in periodic flooding during and subsequent to the Roman period.</p>
<p>Southwell (Nottinghamshire) (SK 6953)</p>	<p>Daniels 1966</p>	<p>Over thirty inhumation burials laid onto or in pits cut into the mosaic pavement in room 1 of southern wing. In trench 2 of south wing a dozen groups of articulated limbs and one extended skeleton pierced in shoulder, ankles and chest with iron studs. These burials had been deposited in trenches which cut through the Roman levels. Both groups are of unknown post-Roman date.</p>
<p>Staniwells Farm, Hibaldstow (Lincolnshire) (SE 9603) (Fig. 6.74)</p>	<p>Smith 1977; 1978; 1987: 189- 98 Whitwell 1989</p>	<p>At the southern limit of site a rectilinear enclosure with structural remains. Five inhumations at rear of enclosure aligned with boundary ditch.</p> <p>On northern side of valley further excavation of enclosures and buildings on street frontage. At least five inhumation burials overlying the boundary ditch at the rear of the plot</p>

		immediately to north of a corn drier.
Stansted (Essex) (Fig. 6.75) (TL 521221)	Frere 1988: 459; Frere 1989: 304; Garland 1990	Over fifty cremation burials from the LPRIA to Roman period from six sites, of which most were from Duckend Farm and Duckend Car Park. The larger early second century cremation burial assemblages were separate from the rest.
Stanton Harcourt (Oxfordshire) (SP 4105) (Fig. 6.76)	McGavin et al. 1980	Thirty four north-south oriented graves to the east of and parallel to a trackway.
Stanton Low (Buckinghamshire) (SP 842430) (Fig. 6.77)	Woodfield and Johnson 1989	Eastern cemetery with a minimum of five inhumation burials and western cemetery with a minimum of two first century cremation burials and four later inhumation burials. The eastern cemetery lay immediately within initial site boundary ditch C and the western cemetery beyond it
Stanwick (Northamptonshire) (SP 072717)	Dix 1987	A (possibly) third century cemetery of seventeen inhumation burials to the west of the villa.
Stonea (Cambridgeshire) (TL 449937)	Jackson and Potter 1996: 200, 567	A single unurned adult cremation deposited in possible latrine pit 1695, Block 9. The pit was on the immediate exterior and to the side of building 13. There is no information on its position in the fill. The two references to burials within this feature are inconsistent. According to the feature description an inhumed infant was recovered from this feature, according to the burial catalogue this cremation.
Stuntney, (Cambridgeshire) (TL 5578)	Taylor 1984	An adult male inhumation burial in a stone coffin on a fen island
Sutton Valence (Kent) (TQ 8149)	Jessup 1959	A probably rectangular walled enclosure 60 ft x 15 ft. Within an inner enclosure 8 ft square of unknown purpose. A cist with cremation burial in centre of north-east wall, one hundred cremation burials with accessory vessels at regular intervals in three rows. Scatters of charcoal and ash marked the sites of possible funeral pyres near the wall on the north side of enclosure.
Syreford Mill (Gloucestershire) (SP 02782017)	Darvill and Timby, in Timby 1998	On the western edge of the minor centre at Wycomb a minimum of eight late third or fourth century inhumation burials (four adults; one child and three infants), were

(Fig. 6.78)		excavated in an area previously subdivided into small plots by gullies and ditches and ditches which had been used for rubbish dumping. Some but not all of the burials appear to respect the earlier features. Stratigraphically in the same relationship to earlier features as the human burials and therefore possibly contemporary with them are five or more discrete animal bone deposits, of which detailed records are missing, but which seem to have consisted in some cases of articulated limbs or whole skeletons. Species are recorded in the excavation notes as ox and horse but the bones were not retained.
Tattershall Thorpe (Lincolnshire) (TF 2159)	Chowne 1982	A Romano-British adult inhumation burial with bronzesmith's tools. Although the burial was recovered in a large-scale excavation project, there was little other evidence for Romano-British activity.
Uffington (Oxfordshire) (SU 300865)	Selkirk 1995: 375	Fifty to one hundred late Roman inhumation and cremation burials from the 'long mound', a possible long barrow on White Horse Hill.
Wakerley (Northamptonshire) (SP 940983) (Fig. 6.79)	Jackson and Ambrose 1978	Four early second century or later burials aligned on ditch between enclosures A and B, though A may no longer have been a significant feature by the time that burials were deposited. Two undated burials in settlement area in B, one overlying kiln and two in entrance of ditch which went out of use in second century AD
Walkington Wold (Humberside) (SE 962357)	Bartlett and Mackey 1972	After a brief fourth century occupation twelve skeletons were deposited within the area of the Bronze Age barrow, ten of which had been decapitated. The late Roman date of the site is not certain; Anglo-Saxon material was also recovered from the site.
War Ditches, Cambridge (Cambridgeshire)	Lethbridge 1948	Top fill of trench sectioning Iron age enclosure ditch revealed in close proximity and in stratigraphically equivalent position at top of fill a pottery kiln and one adult inhumation with first century brooch. Another adult and child inhumation of the same period were recovered in same area. No plan exists to clarify these relationships.
Warren Farm (Bedfordshire) (check Deepdale where this is from)	Dawson and Slowikowski 1988	Fourteen late first and early second century cremations roughly aligned with a boundary ditch.

Wasperton (Warwickshire) (SP 261581)	Crawford 1983; Frere 1983: 296	Two hundred inhumation and twenty one cremation burials from the late Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods in a sub-rectangular enclosure to east of settlement. Provisionally a minority of burials (seventeen inhumations) have been dated as late Roman.
Wavendon Gate (Buckinghamshire) (SP 903369) (Fig. 6.80)	Williams et al. 1996	Due to the extensive damage to the site the burials recovered from Wavendon Gate are also unlikely to be representative of the original burial sample. Two unurned cremations from Area C may be of late Iron Age date. Known burials of the first century AD are few and scattered; only at the end of the first century AD did burial take place within a partly enclosed cemetery within the part of the enclosure identified as the settlement area. Third century burials are absent and fourth century burials have only been recovered from a small enclosure to the south-east of the site. The degree of damage suggests that many more in this area have been lost to the plough. The previous presence of corn driers in the burial area, the only part of the site from which such features were excavated, may have influenced burial location.
Welton Wold (Humberside) (SE 974279)	Faulk 1977; Frere 1977; 382; Wilson 1972; 311; 1973: 282	At least two inhumation cemeteries, and a minimum of ten scattered crouched burials. A single charred human skeleton was excavated in the mouth of a corn drier flue of the late fourth or early fifth century.
Westhampnett (West Sussex) (SU 89590670) (Fig. 6.81)	Fitzpatrick 1997	Thirty six cremation burials dated to the late first to mid second century AD, centred on undated ring ditch on hilltop which may relate to monument or shrine. The cemetery lay between a Bronze Age ring ditch twenty metres to the east, a Late Iron Age cemetery in use from 90-50 BC twenty metres to the west and an Anglo-Saxon cemetery twenty-thirty metres to north-west. This cemetery palimpsest was located on a low hill west of Chichester in the Sussex coastal plain.
Whitton (Gwent) (ST 081713) (Fig. 6.82)	Jarrett and Wrathmell 1981	Two cremation burials, possibly dated to the third century, were deposited in or close to an area occupied by a roundhouse on the western side of the site in use in the later Iron Age and early Roman phases but from which habitation had probably shifted to the south and to the southern and eastern parts of the enclosure by the time the burials were made.

Wiggonholt (W. Sussex) (TQ 60461800)	Evans 1974	Two mid second century cremation burials on the edge of excavation of kiln area. Whether the kilns were still in use is not certain.
Willington (Bedfordshire) (TL 1150)	Pinder 1976	A Roman period cremation burial was recovered from the upper fill of a trackway ditch leading to an Iron Age enclosure.
Winterbourne Down (Wiltshire) (SU 203324)	Algar 1963	A late Roman cemetery within a semi circular banked enclosure which abutted a trackway, comprising fourteen inhumation and thirty six cremation burials. The earliest were cremations in central position at the back of the 'horseshoe'. Inhumations followed the line of the enclosure without consistent orientation.
Winterton villa (Humberside) (SE 911182)	Stead 1976; Goodburn 1976: 327; Grew 1981; Frere 1983: 296; Rankov 1982: 350; Wilson 1974: 424;	<p>Stead's excavations recovered several infant and animal burials within or immediately associated with buildings, and a single adult inhumation in a coffin three hundred yards from the villa which may have belonged to this or other sites. Subsequent excavations have recovered at least five individual inhumations from site margins and fields and a small cemetery demarcated by a ditch of five inhumation burials in wooden coffins.</p> <p>Five adult inhumations of unknown date had been deposited on floors of and cutting through robber trenches for walls of building D. Antiquarian find of skeleton over the Orpheus mosaic may date from same phase.</p>
Wollaston Bypass (Northamptonshire) (90266254) (Fig. 6.83)	Chapman and Jackson 1992	A single adult inhumation cut the southern flue of a corn drier. No dating evidence was recovered but the burial is assumed to be of Roman date. From its peripheral position in excavation it is not impossible that it is an outlier of a large cemetery.
Woodcuts Common (Dorset) (ST 963181) (Fig. 6.84)	Pitt Rivers 1885; Hawkes and Piggott 1947: 42-48	Scattered inhumation and cremation burials in ditches on enclosure and settlement periphery. A secondary cremation burial was recovered from the mound to the north-west of the settlement, which from the pottery on the old ground surface must date to later than the mid second century; the central burial may have disappeared in earlier excavation. There was similar dating evidence for the mound to the north-east but no burial was recovered. Two inhumation burials were excavated in close association in south-east quarter with two corn-drying ovens, two inhumation

		<p>burials in ditch in north-east quarter 7-8m directly south of corn drying ovens. Hawkes and Piggott located burials and corn driers at Woodcuts in separate phases, but there seems little basis for a chronological distinction other than the expectation that settlement features and burials should not be contemporaneous.</p>
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Settlement and cemetery sequences at Bancroft (see above for discussion)

Phase	Spur	Valley
Period 2b / 3, phase I (LC1 BC/EC1 AD - LC1 AD)	Settlement enclosure 60 and cremation cemetery both located on the south-east facing spur. Cemetery possibly separated from settlement by a ditched boundary.	Ditches, gullies etc
Period 3 phase II (LC1-LC2 AD)	Spur used for agricultural activity. In second half of second century a temple mausoleum was constructed within the former settlement enclosure. Its cellar contained the 'pedestals' of at least two coffins. A cremation burial in the ambulatory and fragmentary skeletal material from a minimum of four individuals were however recovered from the demolition fill.	In second half of second century villa with multiple dwellings and other buildings and enclosures.
Period 3 phase III (LC2-LC3 AD)	Temple-mausoleum site still in use?	Little evidence of occupation
Period 3 phase IV (LC3-MC4 AD)	Temple-mausoleum in disrepair	Second villa constructed. Two undated cremation burials and one infant inhumation immediately outside enclosure around building 1, joint inhumation 10m to east. Possibly contemporary with building 1.
Period 3 phase V (MC4 -EC5 AD mid fourth to early fifth century AD)	Temple-mausoleum demolished, shrine built on site and one inhumation grave	Elaboration of villa, abandoned in early fifth century. Dis-articulated bones from 2 adults above layer of humic soil which had accumulated above the

		mosaic in Room 1 Building 1.
Period 4 (post Roman)	Field boundary laid out with 8 inhumations in graves lined with masonry fragments from the mausoleum (4 adults and 4 children) at right angles to it, separated from former shrine site by boundary ditch. Radio-carbon dates from two burials give dates from the late fourth / early fifth century.	Possibly continued occupation

* NGR references are sometimes approximate because of the lack of published information on burial location

Appendix 6 Data for figures associated with chapter 7 and burial assemblages discussed in chapters 7 and 8

Appendix 6.1. Data for figures 7.1-7.2

Figure 7.1 Numbers of funerary inscriptions from the towns of Roman Britain (from RIB, JRS 1955-1969, Britannia 1970-1997)
The sample comprises inscriptions of certain or probable funerary origin from civitas capitals and coloniae

	Number of inscriptions		Total
	Military	Non-mil.	
Aldborough	0	2	2
Caerwent	0	1	1
Canterbury	0	3	3
Carlisle	2	6	8
Chichester	0	3	3
Cirencester	2	10	12
Colchester	4	5	9
Dorchester	0	1	1
Gloucester	3	0	3
Leicester	0	1	1
Lincoln	11	11	22
London	9	18	27
Silchester	0	1	1
Wroxeter	5	3	8
York	9	31	40
Total	45	96	141

Figure 7.2 Types of funerary monument from Romano-British towns from which inscriptions derive (from RIB, JRS 1955-1969, Britannia 1970-1997)
The sample comprises inscriptions of certain or probable funerary origin from civitas capitals and coloniae

	Type of inscription				Total
	Stele	Portrait st.	Other	Coffin	
Aldborough	1	0	1	0	2
Caerwent	1	0	0	0	1
Canterbury	3	0	0	0	3
Carlisle	4	4	0	0	8
Chichester	3	0	0	0	3
Cirencester	9	3	0	0	12
Colchester	6	2	1	0	9
Dorchester	1	0	0	0	1
Gloucester	1	2	0	0	3
Leicester	1	0	0	0	1
Lincoln	20	1	1	0	22
London	17	3	5	2	27
Silchester	1	0	0	0	1
Wroxeter	6	2	0	0	8
York	18	10	1	11	40
Total	92	27	9	13	141

Appendix 6.2 Data for figures 7.18, 7.20-7.25, 7.26-7.30

Note. Brackets after a site name indicate the number of relevant assemblages from that site.

Figure 7.18 The distribution of burials in the East Hampshire Tradition

For list and description of relevant assemblages see appendix 6.3

Figure 7.20 The distribution of stone and lead coffins and monumental burials in late Roman Hampshire

Site / NGR	Reference	Description
Andover southern distributor road (SU 3644)	Frere 1988: 476	Timber lined pit with primary and secondary inhumations
Binsted (SU 785400)	Millett 1974	Stone coffin
Bishopstoke (SU 467183)	Toller 1977: 34; Haverfield 1900: 309-10	Lead coffin with 4 glass bottles
Burntwood Farm (SU 511342)	Fasham 1980	Large grave cuts: the two largest were of 3.42m x 1.4m
Petersfield (SU 725236)	Moray-Williams 1907; 1908	Lead coffin
Portway West Industrial Estate, Andover (SU 339466)	Hughes 1980	Up to 15 inhumation burials, 3 crouched adults and twelve children covered by flint cairns. Possibly 3rd century AD
Silchester (SU 638631)	Boon 1974	Stone coffin within mausoleum
Soberton (SU 462173)	Haverfield 1900: 266	Two stone coffins
Twyford (SU 48302445)	Biddle, unpublished note, HCC	Lead coffin to west of Roman villa
Winchester Chester Road (SU 48689251)	Qualmann in prep.	Three exceptionally deep graves
Winchester Eagle Hotel (SU 479300)	'Meet the Ancestors' BBC 2 Thursday 14th January 1999 9.00-9.30 pm.	A single north-south orientated adult male inhumation in a lead coffin in a very deep grave shaft, with a coin of Constantine close to the right hand (excavated 1998)
Winchester Lankhills (SU 479303)	Clarke 1979: 134	Seventeen 'stepped' graves, four of which were within ditched enclosures that were probably bedding trenches for hedges
Winchester St John's	Haverfield 1900: 290	2 lead coffins with plaster burials, one said to

Street (SU 486291)		have been with a male burial and the other with a female.
Winchester St Martin's Close (SU 486295)	Morris 1986	A plaster burial (F57) in a lead coffin (see monuments)
Winchester Victoria Road (SU 479300)	Qualmann in prep.	Three stepped inhumation graves
Winchester Winnall (SU 491301)	Biddle 1975	One side of a possible burial enclosure excavated 7m N-S
Winklebury (SU 618524)	OS card	Stone coffin

The data from the northern cemetery (Eagle Hotel, Lankhills and Victoria Road) and the eastern cemetery (Chester Road, St John's Street, St Martin's Close) have been combined on the map.

Figure 7.21 Burial assemblages from Hertfordshire with six or more accessory ceramic vessels

For description of assemblages see appendix 6.4

Assemblages with 6 + ceramics

Baldock Convent of Providence, Baldock Clothall Road (2), Baldock Walls Field (11), Braughing A, Braughing Skeleton Green, St Albans Folly Lane (conquest), St Albans Folly Lane (Antonine), St Albans King Harry Lane (2), St Albans Lindum Place (2), St Albans St Stephens (6), St Albans William Old

Figure 7.22 Burial assemblages from Hertfordshire with three or more artefact types as grave furniture

For description of assemblages see appendix 6.4

3-4 NAT

Baldock Convent of Providence, Baldock Clothall Road, Baldock Walls Field (3), Braughing A, Braughing Skeleton Green (2), St Albans King Harry Lane (9), St Albans St Stephens (8)

5+ NAT

Baldock Walls Field, Braughing Skeleton Green, Welwyn The Grange, St Albans Folly Lane (conquest), St Albans King Harry Lane, St Albans St Stephens, St Albans William Old,

Figure 7.23 The distribution of certain types of burial container from Hertfordshire

For description of assemblages see appendix 6.4

Stone / tile cist

Pickford Hill (tile), Harpenden (stone)

Wooden casket with lionhead studs

Boxfield Farm, Baldock Clothall Road (3), Baldock Walls Field (4), Braughing A (2), Braughing Skeleton Green (4), St Albans Lindum Place, St Albans St Stephens (Niblett)

Wooden box with other fittings

Baldock Clothall Road, Braughing Skeleton Green, Boxmoor, St Albans St Stephens (Davey) (2), St Albans St Stephens (Niblett)

Figure 7.24 The distribution of early Roman burial monuments in Hertfordshire

For description of monuments see appendix 6.6

Non-barrow funerary monuments -

Rothamsted, St Albans Folly Lane (conquest), St Albans St Stephens, St Albans Lindum Place, Welwyn Hall, Wood Lane End

Barrows of definite Roman period date -

Pickford Hill, St Albans Folly Lane (conquest), Youngsbury

Barrows of possible Roman date -

Hoddesdon

Sculpture and epigraphy -

St Albans, bed of river Ver to north of north gate

Figure 7.25 The distribution of late Roman burial monuments, stone and lead-lined coffins and tile graves in Hertfordshire

Site / NGR	Reference	Description
Ayot St Lawrence, nr church (TL 191168)	Archaeologia 53, 1892: 253	Stone coffin
Bishop's Stortford, N. side Dunmow Road (TL 49852125)	CBA Group 10 Newsletter 10: 4	Stone coffin
Bishops Stortford, Seymour Estate, Cannon's Close (TL 49452211)	Taylor 1957: 219	A 'gypsum' burial in a limestone coffin

Braughing, Lark's Hill (TL 3925)	Page 1914: 150-51	Stone coffin
Park Street (TL 147032)	Saunders 1961	Burial 1 Flint wall surrounds stone coffin with lead lining and containing 2 glass bottles Burial 2. A stone coffin with two silver pins.
St Albans Kingsbury Manor (TL 140080)	Wheeler and Wheeler 1936: 135	Lead lined stone coffin
St Albans, St Stephens TL 14090614	Frere 1990: 338-40; Verulamium Museums archive	A lead lined coffin on the north side of and adjacent to Watling Street, with its long axis at right angles to the road.
St Albans; Verulam Hills Field, Hertfordshire (TL 140066)	Anthony 1968; Page 1914: 137-8; Corder 1941	Minimum of 4 tile tombs recorded at different periods.
Ware Allen and Hanbury's, Park Road (TL 352143)	Frere 1977: 401	Lead linings for two of six wooden coffins
Ware, Buryfields (TL 35361450)	Gentlemen's Magazine 1802	Four stone coffins and a Roman coin
Welwyn Hall (TL 232164)	McDonald forthcoming	A penannular enclosure around a late 3rd or 4th century inhumation burial within a rural cemetery of twenty one burials.

Figure 7.27 Burial assemblages from the *civitas* of the Catuvellauni and neighbouring areas with six or more accessory ceramic vessels

For description of assemblages see appendix 6.4

Astwick, Arbury Road, Arkesden, Baldock Convent of Providence, Baldock Clothall Road (2), Baldock Walls Field (10), Bancroft (2), Bartlow Hills (2), Birchanger, Braughing A, Braughing Skeleton Green, Eastlow, Great Dunmow (2), Hallaton, King's Hedges, Little Waltham, Radnage, Rochford, St Albans - Folly Lane (conquest), Folly Lane Antonine, St Albans King Harry Lane (2), St Albans Lindum Place (2), St Albans St Stephens (6), St Albans William Old, Snailwell, Stanfordsbury (2), Stansted (4), Thornborough (Johnson), Weston Turville

Figure 7.28 Burial assemblages from the *civitas* of the Catuvellauni and neighbouring areas with glass and metal accessory vessels

For description of assemblages see appendix 6.4

Bartlow Hills (4), Notley Place, Godmanchester Nun's Bridge, Hallaton, Priory Park, Radnage, St Albans William Old, Stansted, Takeley Street, Thornborough

Figure 7.29 Burial assemblages from the *civitas* of the Catuvellauni and neighbouring areas with three or more artefact types as grave furniture

For description of assemblages see appendix 6.4

3-4 NAT

Arbury Road, Baldock Convent of Providence, Baldock Clothall Road, Baldock Walls Field (3), Bancroft, Bartlow Hills (2), Notley Place, Braughing A, Braughing Skeleton Green (2), Dorchester on Thames, Godmanchester Nun's Bridge, Hallaton, Little Walden, St Albans King Harry Lane (9), St Albans St Stephens (8), Stansted (2), Takeley Street, Toppesfield, Thornborough, West Thurrock

5+ NAT

Baldock Walls Field, Bancroft, Bartlow Hills (5), Braughing Skeleton Green, Elsenham, Linton, Priory Park, Rougham, St Albans King Harry Lane, St Albans St Stephens, St Albans William Old, Folly Lane (conquest), Snailwell, Stanfordsbury (2), Takeley, Welwyn Grange, Weston Turville

Figure 7.30 The distribution of first to third century funerary monuments within the *civitas* of the Catuvellauni

For list and description of monuments see appendix 6.6

6.3 Burial assemblages of the 'East Hampshire Tradition'

(Adapted from Millett 1987 but with Chichester graves added and some modifications to the rest of the sample)

NGR

The NGR is sometimes only approximate because of the lack of published information on burial location

Number of ceramics

The number of ceramics calculates the number of individual vessels.

* indicates a minimum number due to the incompleteness of the assemblage.

NAT

NAT is calculated on the basis of different numbers of these categories. Ceramic, glass and metal vessels are each counted as a single category, other items individually. Since pyre goods were recorded with only a small number of burials, they are not included within the NAT total. The method is particularly suitable for the comparison between recently excavated burials and poorly recorded assemblages (note 5.2).

* indicates a minimum number due to the incompleteness of the assemblage.

Assemblage contents.

Burial no. - if more than one from site)

Date - follows that in publication unless other information is available

Age / sex - based on analysis of human remains only. ? indicates possible identification

Burial type (cremation / inhumation)

Cremation container

Ceramics - form descriptions follow those in reports; there is some inconsistency therefore between the categories of cup and bowl, and bowl and dish / platter in the 'Catuvellauni' group of burials. As there was insufficient detail from many sites it was not worthwhile to systematise the descriptions of this group. All members of the 'East Hampshire' group where possible have been classified using Millett's descriptions (1979b) although cups have been distinguished from bowls or dishes in some of the analyses. Fabrics are not generally alluded save for samian which is discussed in chapter 8. Samian forms have been systematised to follow the distinction drawn by Webster 1996 between cups and dishes).

Glass vessels - forms follow published descriptions, especially where no illustration is given, but where further information is available descriptions have been standardised to follow terminology used by Cool and Price (1995).

Metal vessels - there is little consistency in the terminology used to describe this pairing formerly described as 'patera and ewer'. The use of *patera* for the handled pan (e.g. Henig 1984: 131, 193) may be misleading. According to Boon (1988: 525) the Latin term for a handled dish is *trulleus* or *trulleum*; *paterae* seem to lack handles. Fitzpatrick (1989) prefers the term jug and pan, Toynbee (1964: 317-27) jug and pan (both for shallow and deep pans), Philpott (1991: 25, n.2) pan and ewer. The more neutral jug and pan is used here. With regard to metal vessels and ornaments bronze is used as shorthand for copper alloy.

Personal ornament and items related to personal care

Other artefacts - a miscellaneous category including coins, eating implements, tools, cult -related items

Animal bone (where known burnt and unburnt animal remains are distinguished).

If incomplete comments are made on the state of preservation of this assemblage and further description is offered if relevant to the text discussion.

Site / NGR	No. ceramics	NAT	Assemblage
Alton Kemps Yard, Hampshire (SU 716390) (Millett 1986)	16	3	1 Claudian Cremation burial Two flagons, four bowls, two jars, six dishes and two lids. Shears (basis for excavator's male sexing), knife.
	31*	5*	2 Claudio-Neronian Adult cremation burial casket Three flagons, one bowl, three jars, twenty one dishes (including single Drag. 18R) and three lids. Two square glass bottles, gold ring with intaglio (basis for excavator's male sexing), gaming board and counters, dice, two bronze spoons, knife, bead (incomplete)
	22	2	3 Claudio-Neronian Adult cremation burial Two flagons, two bowls, four jars, twelve dishes (Drag. 18) and two lids Cosmetic set (basis for excavator's female sexing), pyxis
	14*	2*	4 E. Flavian Adult cremation burial Two flagons, one bowl, four jars, three dishes and four lids Cosmetic set (basis for excavator's female sexing), finger ring (incomplete)
	13 + 40	4	5 E. Flavian Adult (25+) cremation burial Upper fill One flagon, one bowl, nine jars, one dish and one lid, two sheep/goat lower molars, cow scapula frag. and scatter of cremated bone Lower fill (separated from upper by plank) Three flagons, one beaker, two bowls, four jars, twenty four dishes and six lids Horse skull, two brooches, two finger rings, iron knife, cosmetic set (basis for excavator's female sexing)
	10	10	6 Flavian Probable cremation burial Three jars and seven dishes

	5 + 22	2	7 Flavian Adult (30+) female cremation burial in casket Upper fill Three jars and two dishes Lower fill One jar, eighteen dishes and three lids Brooch
	2+22	1	8 Flavian-Trajanic Adult female (?) cremation burial in casket Upper fill One jar and one dish Lower fill Three flagons, two jars, fifteen dishes (right of which are very poorly fired) and two lids
	32*	1*	9 Late Flavian Cremation burial Two flagons, one bowl, five jars, twenty two dishes and two lids (incomplete)
Avisford, West Sussex (c. SU 9705) (Haverfield 1935: 49; Roach Smith 1848: 123-4)	24	4	A five feet by two feet cist cover enclosing a wooden coffin. In centre a cremation burial in square glass bottle, Three larger and one smaller flagons, twenty larger and smaller dishes of 'coarse red ware', globular glass vessel and handled oval dish with agate at centre, hobnailed footwear, two lamps, two candelabras, and lamps at each corner on some sort of corbel.
Chichester St Pancras, West Sussex (SU 8604) (Down and Rule 1971)	11	2	14. Late 1st to early 3rd century AD Cremation burial in two jars Four flagons, beaker, three shallow bowls / cups with frilled rims, plate, two bowls, lampholder
	11?	1	90. Late 1st to early 3rd century AD Cremation burial Flagon, two jars (possibly cremation containers), jar, two beakers, five dishes
	12	2	127. Late 1st to early 3rd century AD Cremation burial in jar Flagon, jar, beaker, four dishes, four imitation Drag. 27 cups and other cup. Oyster shells in cup, frags of rib and mussel shell on one dish.
	16	2	199. Late 1st to early 3rd century AD Cremation burial in wooden box Flagon, jar, two beakers, four plates (one including food bones), eight imitation Drag. 27 cups, in sets of two sizes. Ceramic lamp
	13	4	201. Late 1st to early 3rd century AD Cremation burial in two jars in wooden box Two flagons, beaker, two bowls, six dishes including two samian forms (Drag. 35 and Curle 15), two cups including imitation Drag. 27. Ceramic lamp, iron object (poss. lock of box) Animal bones in dishes, oyster and mussel shells strewn around.
	15	1	207. Late 1st to early 3rd century AD Cremation burial in jar beneath wooden box Two flagons, jar, nine dishes including seven of same size, three small beakers
	11	4	213. Late 1st to early 3rd century AD

			Cremation burial in wooden box Two jars, six bowls including two lots of two same size bowls, two dishes including Drag. 35/36, lid. Slate tablet, bronze object, iron object
	16	3	214. Late 1st to early 3rd century AD Cremation burial in wooden box Two flagons, jar, four beakers, two bowls, two dishes, and five cups (four Drag. 27, one Drag. 33). Lead lamp holder, hobnailed footwear
	13	5	217. Late 1st to early 3rd century AD Cremation burial in jar in wooden box Two flagons, three beakers, four bowls, four dishes including one Drag. 35 and one Drag. 36. Glass bottle, lead lampholder, iron knife, bronze coin
Daneshill, Hampshire (SU 657541) (Millett and Schadla Hall 1992)	20	1	1. Late 2nd to 3rd century AD Cremation burial in jar Three flagons, two beakers, three bowls, three jars, eight dishes and one vessel
	11	1	2. Late 2nd to 3rd century AD Adult female (?) cremation burial in jar One flagon, one beaker, one bowl, four jars, one dish and three vessels
Haslemere, Surrey (SU 907335) (Holmes 1949: 2-9)	15*	1*	1903.1 60-80 AD Urned cremation burial One flagon, three bowls, two jars, two dishes, three cups and four vessels (incomplete)
	15*	1*	1905. 1. AD 70-80 Cremation burial in jar One flagon, three beakers, one bowl, four jars, two dishes, one cup and three vessels Burnt brooch (incomplete)
	14*	1*	1905. 2. Cremation burial in jar Two beakers, three bowls, four jars, two dishes, one cup and two vessels (incomplete)
Neatham, Hampshire (SU 744413) (Millett and Graham 1986)	65*	1*	1. AD 50-75 Cremation burial in jar Two flagons, nineteen bowls, one jar, forty dishes, one lid and two vessels (many vessels underfired) (incomplete)
	48	1	2. AD 50-75 Cremation burial in jar Two flagons, fourteen bowls, two jars, twenty six dishes, two lids and two vessels (many vessels underfired)
	14*	2*	3. AD 100-120 Probable cremation burial? Two flagons, two jars (including one Drag. 67), two small Drag. 42 dishes, two larger Drag. 42 dishes and two Drag. 42 cups and four vessels Oyster and mussel shells. Arranged in crescent (incomplete)
	11	3	4. Mid 1st century AD Cremation burial in wooden box Two flagons, two bowls, two jars, three dishes, and two lids Hobnailed footwear, brooch, bracelet
	33	1	5. AD 130-165 Double cremation burial split into three deposits (urned

			<p>cremation burials in A and B)</p> <p>Pit A. Six dishes (including single Drag. 15/31 and Drag. 36), five bowls, one jar, two lids</p> <p>Pit B. One flagon, one beaker, one jar, two bowls, six dishes (including single Drag. 18/31R)</p> <p>Main pit</p> <p>Four dishes (including single Drag. 18/31 and Drag. 31R), two bowls, one jar and one lid</p>
Neatham, Hampshire (SU 742410) (HCMS Acc. No. 304.1/21-32)	13*	U	<p>2nd century AD</p> <p>Cremation burial</p> <p>Two flagons, one jar, three bowls, two dishes, five lids</p>
Owslebury, Hampshire (SU 522244) (Schadla-Hall 1977: 131)	33	U	<p>1st-2nd century AD</p> <p>Cremation burial</p>
Owslebury, Hampshire (SU 522247) (Collis 1977b)	>36*	2*	<p>1. Second century AD</p> <p>Adult male and female cremation burial in jar (Damaged)</p> <p>A full grave inventory was not available. Ceramics included flagons, bowls, dishes and a set of cup forms imitating Drag. 27 in a very crumbly buff fabric.</p> <p>Ceramic lamp, 'frying pan', Bone pin, Worked bone inlay carved in diamond, triangle and crescent shapes with bone pegs,</p> <p>Burnt sheep, pig and bird (check)</p>
	10	1*	<p>10. First century AD</p> <p>Young adult cremation burial in jar (Damaged)</p> <p>One jar, four bowls, one cup and four other vessels</p>
	11	1	<p>11. First century AD</p> <p>Young adult female (?) unurned cremation burial</p> <p>Three beakers, two bowls, three dishes and three cups</p>
	>12		<p>41. First century AD</p> <p>Adult male unurned cremation burial(Damaged)</p> <p>One flagon, three beakers, two bowls, six dishes and other sherds</p> <p>Bronze strips and frags, iron razor/knife, one whetstone and a further whetstone possibly associated, pig's jaw</p>
Sparsholt, Hampshire (SU 4239) (Collis 1977a)	20*	1*	<p>Late 1st century AD</p> <p>Probable cremation burial</p> <p>Four Drag. 18 dishes, seven other dishes, three Drag. 35/36 and one Drag. 42 larger cups and five Drag. 27 smaller cups (Incomplete)</p>
Tilford, Surrey (SU 879442) (Millett 1974)	22*	1*	<p>Late 1st century AD</p> <p>Probable cremation burial</p> <p>Four flagons, one beaker, two bowls, three jars, eight dishes and four cups (Incomplete)</p>
Winchester Grange Road, Hampshire (SU 473273) (Biddle 1967)	12*	5*	<p>1. Flavian</p> <p>Adult male (?) cremation burial in flagon</p> <p>One samian dish (Drag. 36) and five imitation Drag. 18, six imitation cups (four Drag. 27, two Drag. 35/36).</p> <p>Unburnt bone frags of dog(?), bronze disc brooch, part of shale bracelet, five nails and iron and bronze box fittings (incomplete)</p>

	15	16	2. Flavian Unurned immature (?) female (?) cremation burial Flagon, beaker, larger Drag. 18R dish, four Drag. 18 dishes, four larger and four smaller Drag. 27 cups Glass jug, metal jug, shale tray, bronze spoon, two iron knives, bronze pin, bronze finger ring, iron finger ring, seal box lid, two iron styli, twelve white, four black and two blue glass gaming pieces, iron tool, bell, eight melon beads, fossil, five iron nails, pig r. hind limb, l. skull and maxilla, bird ulna
Winchester Highcliffe, Hampshire (SU 494287) (Collis 1978: 103-5)	21*	1*	Late 1st century AD Adult (19-30) cremation burial in jar One larger Drag. 18R dish, four Drag. 36 and three Drag. 35/36 small dishes / bowls, one Drag. 46 and eight Drag. 35/36 bowls, four Drag. 27 cups (incomplete)
Winchester Hyde Street, Hampshire (SU 479130) (Winchester Museums VR Tr. VIII-XV)	9	4	438 later C1 AD Child / subadult cremation burial in beaker (<i>Brandschüttungsgrab</i>) Burnt ceramics - one flagon Burnt samian two Drag. 18 dishes, four Drag. 15/17 dishes and two Drag. 24/25 cups Pyre goods - melted unguent jar, molten frags, charcoal Grave goods Nail fragments, copper alloy con of Claudius
	22	4	566 c. AD 70 Adult cremation burial in jar Four flagons, one beaker, three bowls, two jars, five Drag. 18 dishes, five Drag. 35 and Drag. 27 cups and two lids Two Dragonisque brooches, cockerel furculum, sheep/goat radius and ulna, 2 burnt bone discs
	10	3	622 LC1/EC2 AD Cremation burial in jar One beaker, two dishes, seven cups including Drag. 27 imitations Eight iron nails, iron plate and frag.
Winchester Milland, Hampshire (SU 489288) (Collis 1978: 93-103)	40*	3*	1st century AD Urned cremation burial Thirteen jars, seven bowls, one larger Curle 11 bowl, five Drag. 15/17 and one Drag. 36 dishes, two other dishes including one in terra nigra, four Drag. 33 larger cups, four Drag. 35 and 1 Drag. 27 smaller cups/bowls, a lid and other vessel One glass unguent bottle pig left forelimb, whole chicken and woodcock on dish, possible whetstone (incomplete)

Assemblages possibly of the East Hampshire Tradition

Site / County / NGR / Reference	No. ceramics	NAT	Assemblage
Alton Westbrooke House, Hampshire (SU 716390) (HCMS Acc. No. 304.1/36-50)	U	U	1st century AD Cremation burial
Aylesfield, Hampshire	16	U	3rd century AD Cremation burial

(SU 715432) (HCMS Acc. No. A1938.196)			
Basingstoke, Hampshire (SU 646527) (Franks 1852: 9)	U	U	1st? century AD Cremation burial
Basingstoke Worting, Hampshire (SU 6151) (Ellaway and Willis 1932: 88)	U	U	1st? century AD Cremation burial
Winchester Nun's Walk, Hampshire (SU 448305) (Collis 1978: 149-55)	10	2	Flavian-Hadrianic Adult male (<35) and female (40-50?) cremation burial in separate jars Two bowls, one jar, six dishes and one cup Burnt sheep and unburnt pig with female burial (incomplete)
Winchester Winnall, Hampshire (SU 491301) (Collis 1978: 65-74)	43	2	AD 55-65 Unurned adult cremation burial Three flagons, two beakers, eight bowls (including four terra nigra), ten jars, eleven dishes (including nine terra nigra and single samian Drag. 36) six samian cups (three Ritterling 8, one Drag. 27, one Ritterling 8 or Drag. 27, one Drag. 35) one lid and one other vessel. Two cow teeth, pig skull frags, chicken - two femurs, ulna, humerus The artefacts listed here derived from a series of separate discoveries close together which may derive from a single burial but may represent the amalgamation of separate burial deposits

6.4. Burial assemblages in and in the environs of the *civitas* of the Catuvellauni

Site / County / NGR / Reference	No. cera mics	NAT	Assemblage
Astwick, Bedfordshire (TL 2138) (Page and Keate 1908: 4)	10*	1*	Early second century Forms identified from photograph include a Drag. 37 decorated bowl, and nine plain forms, two medium sized dishes including one Drag. 38, one larger dish, four small and two large Drag. 33 cups Perfect condition and composition of ten undamaged samian vessels suggests that they derive from grave group. The vessels were possibly found with other artefacts including further ceramics and a spearhead but the association is not clear.
Arbury Road, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (TL 45226049) (Frend 1956)	8	3	Antonine Cremated bone in Drag. 37 decorated samian bowl Flagon, three Drag. 36 and one Curle 15 dishes, two Drag. 35 and one Drag. 46 cups (samian vessels in tiers), Four rectangular glass bottles and one glass jug, iron lamp and lamp hanger
Arkesden, Essex (TL 4834) (Hull 1963b: 39)	7	2*	Later than AD 150 Flagon, Castor ware beaker, large samian bowl (poss. Drag. 78), poss. imitation Drag. 78, toy platter, Lud. Tg dish and Drag. 35 cup. Pipeclay figurine of mother goddess with infants
Arrington, Cambridgeshire (TL 36295409) (Taylor 1993)		2	Mid 2nd century Nine month old infant inhumation in lead coffin Ten pipe clay figurines, mother goddess, bald infant, child, seated and cloaked figures, up to four rams, bull / ox. Wrappings and aromatic resin
Baldock Convent of Providence, Hertfordshire (TL 248332) (Westaway 1976)	7	3	Early 2nd century. Boxed cremated bone of unsexed adult Flagon, two poppy head beakers, Drag. 18, Drag. 18/31, Drag. 36 dishes and Drag. 27 cup. Two silvered bronze dishes, a piece of mineralised narwhal tusk. The samian dishes were located to the south of the box, to north the flagons and beakers.
Baldock Clothall Road, Hertfordshire (TL 248340) (Stead and Rigby 1986: 63-73)	9	4	6 Mid 1st century AD Cremation of unsexed adult with cremated glass fragments, in wooden box (fittings) Flagon, one decorated Drag. 29 bowl, five Drag. 18 dishes, two Drag. 27 cups Trumpet brooch, spring and pin from other brooch, bronze pin, unburnt pig right hind leg, unburnt domestic fowl (some bones), unburnt sheep right shoulder and fore-leg on wooden tray, burnt domestic fowl and red deer radius.
	10	2	7 Mid 1st century AD Unurned cremation of unsexed adult Flagon, Drag. 15/17 and Drag. 18 dishes, two Drag. 24 cups, five dishes. Burnt pig bones, unburnt domestic fowl, calf scapula, sheep vertebrae and ribs. Unburnt bones in different pots
Baldock Walls	8	1	8

Field, Hertfordshire (TL 248340) (Westell 1930)			Cremation burial in two jars Flagon, bowl, dish, 'vase', one Drag. 35 and one Drag. 33 cups and one Drag. 18 and one Drag. 18 dishes
	6	2	9 Cremation burial in jar Flagon, beaker, two 'vases', Drag. 27 cup and Drag. 18 dish Glass bottle
	10	3	10 Cremation burial in jar Flagon, jar, four beakers (including one castor ware hunt scene), two Drag. 35 cups and two Drag. 42 dishes Glass bottle, casket fittings
	6	2	12 Cremation burial in jar Flagon, jar, one Drag. 36, one Drag. 18/31 and one Drag. 42 dishes, one Drag. 27 cup Iron lampholder
	3	5	32 Unurned cremation burial, Flagon, beaker, Drag. 18/31 dish, Glass bottle, mirror, brooch, tweezers-ear pick-nail cleaner set
	6	3	60 Unurned cremation burial Flagon, two 'vases', Drag. 31 dish, Drag. 35 and Drag. 46 cups Glass square bottle, casket fittings
	6	1	69 Cremation burial in jar Two flagons, two beakers, Drag. 33 and Drag. 35 cups
	6	1	70 Cremation burial in two jars Flagon, two beakers, two 'vases', Drag. 18/31 dish
	9	1	72 Cremation burial in two jars Two flagons, two 'vases', three vessels, two Drag. 18/31 dishes
	4	3	87 Unurned cremation burial Flagon, 'vase', two Drag. 31 dishes Casket fittings, coin
	4	3	94 Cremation burial in two jars Flagon, beaker, bowl, 'vase' Iron lamp, casket fittings
	3	2	102 Cremation burial in jar Beaker, dish, Drag. 36 dish, Two square glass bottles, glass decanter
	5	2	104 Cremation burial in jar Flagon, two beakers, Drag. 18/31 dish and Drag. 34 Glass bowl
	7	1	283 Cremation burial in jar, Flagon, two beakers, 'vase', dish, Drag. 36 dish and Drag. 27 cup
Bancroft,	8	6	4 Mid 1st century

Buckinghamshire (SP 82524058) (Williams and Zeepvat 1994)			Unurned cremation (age / sex). Flagon sherd, two beakers (one sherds only), one bowl, cup, three platters Unburnt sheep left elbow and part of spine, 5 brooches, Cu alloy rivet, Cu alloy nail cleaner, iron key, iron frag., two glass beads.
	9	3	9 mid 1st century Adult male cremation in pedestal urn. Jar, beaker, three bowls, three cups, platter Unburnt pig tibia (left) and unidentified bone, two brooches
Bartlow Hills, Essex (TL 58614490) (Gage 1834; 1836; 1840; 1842; Hull 1963b: 39-45)	11	4	I AD 80-100 (samian stamps) Wooden chest with urned cremation, Flagon, two beakers, eight samian cups and dishes Glass flagon, glass bottle, bronze lock, iron lamp
		6	II Hadrianic-Antonine Tile chamber, adult cremation in glass jar, with many fragments of molten glass fused to bone. Glass vessel and cup, basket work in shape of bottle with resinous gum (possibly myrrh or frankincense), wooden tankard with bronze hoops, wooden and iron chest, gold ring with carnelian intaglio, coin of Hadrian
	1	5	III 2nd century Chest, cremation (adult) in glass bottle, Pottery fragments Two glass bottles, bronze jug and pan, iron lamp holder, iron casket fittings
	1	5	IV Wooden chamber, cremation (adult) in glass bottle Beaker Two glass unguent bottles, two glass bottles, silver inlaid bronze jug, pan, enamelled bronze bowl, bronze lamp and can, two strigils, folding iron chair with Cu alloy ornament, Outside wooden chamber a globular amphora with earth, ashes and cremated bone
	5	5	V Antonine Wooden chest, cremation (adult) in glass bottle Three ceramics, samian cup and dish Two glass bottles, three other glass vessels, silver and copper decorated bronze jug, silver ornamented pan, iron lamp holder, fowl bones (on platter), box leaves
	U	4*	VI Cremation burial? Ceramics, lamp holder, bronze pan and knife. Many finds dispersed
	10	5	VII Wooden chest, cremation in glass bottle Two pottery flagons, four beakers, late C2 beaker, three samian vessels Glass unguent bottle and beaker, silver ornamented bronze jug, bronze bowl, iron lamp, flower petals
Birchanger Lane (Essex) (TL 50652189) (Medlycott 1994)	8	2	Mid-Claudian Cremated bone and cremation container not mentioned in report. Flagon, beaker / jar, with two beakers (Gallo-Belgic), two cups, two platters, pig skull without mandibles and right forelimb
Notley Place, Black Notley, Braintree,	U	3*	1st century Unknown number of samian and two lead glazed vessels

Essex (TL 7620) (Drury 1976: 113; Hull 1963b: 163)			Two glass vessels, bronze pan handle with ram's head, other bronze vessel Recovered in 1763.
Braughing A, Hertfordshire (TL 38542412) (Partridge 1977)	5	4	3 Mid to late 2nd century Adult female cremation in decorated casket Flagon, beaker, incense cup (broken and re-used as lid), two samian dishes (Drag. 36) Glass flask and vessel, lamp, hobnails, cremated bird
Braughing Skeleton Green, Hertfordshire (TL 38662384) (Partridge 1981)	6	2	Burial 49, Antonine Joint urned cremation of adult and young adult, Two flagons, two beakers, samian cup and Drag. 18/31 dish Mirror fragment
	1	4	Burial 33 2nd century Joint adult and child cremation in jar and glass bowl, Beaker Eleven glass vessels (minimum), three bowls, flask, beaker, 'wine glass', vessel, two beaker / flasks and two square bottles, female pipeclay figurine, two pairs of hobnailed footwear It is doubtful that the published vessels represent the full assemblage (J. Price pers. comm.)
	1	5	Burial 35 Cremation burial (adult) in casket One Drag. 46 cup, glass jug and bowl, coin, intaglio, hobnails
Dorchester-on- Thames Vicarage, Oxfordshire (SU 5794) (Taylor and Harden 1939: 293)	1	3*	AD 200-250 Probable cremation burial but no cremated bone referred to Jar Glass bottle, jug and vase and 'lead' cup (probably pewter). Sheep bones.
Elsenham, Essex (TL 5525) (Frere 1992: 289)	U	6*	AD 150 Lead glazed vessel imitating Drag. 29 decorated bowl, samian Drag. 18/31R, Drag. 23 and Drag. 36 dishes Bronze cup, iron lamp, three denarii of Nero (?), Trajan and Antoninus Pius, nineteen gaming counters of jet, glass and stone, a small bronze pyxis with enamelled millefiori decoration, buried in a wooden box. Almost certainly burial, excavated by metal detectorist.
Girton, Cambridgeshire (TL 425608) (Liversidge 1977)	U	2*	Mid 2nd century) Cremation burial Two Drag. 18/31 dishes and other pottery Glass bottle and bowl / beaker
	5	2*	Mid 2nd century (?) Cremation burial in glass jug Flagon, bowl, two Drag. 18/31 samian dishes and Drag. 33 cup Glass beaker, flask, unguent bottle, bowl with incised Nilotic setting (imported), lion head casket fittings
Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire (TL 2470) (Taylor 1997)	3	4	Mid 2nd century Child cremation in samian jar Ceramic jar and two dishes Horse and bull pipe clay figurines, two bronze bangles and bronze and gold fittings from possible casket
Godmanchester, Nun's Bridge, Hinchingsbrooke, Cambridgeshire (TL 223716) (Harden		4	2nd century Rubble platform 3½ ft x 12 ft covering stone packed grave with adult inhumation burial. Three glass jugs, pot and bronze hanging bowl (?) with three masks in high relief and hammer, tongs and trident in low

1968; Liversidge 1977: 24-25; Wilson 1968: 191)			relief, coin in mouth Discrepancies 1. Date of burial - according to Wilson coin of AD 180, according to Harden coin of Hadrian 2. Bronze vessel - according to Liversidge bronze flask ornamented with satyr's heads, according to others and illustration bowl with masks. (Location and other elements of description however ensure that both refer to the same burial)
Great Dunmow, Chequers Lane, Essex (TL 626219) (Wickenden 1988)	8	2	2. Late Antonine Cremation in casket Flagon, three jars, two beakers, two samian dishes (Curle 15, Drag. 31) Two fired clay balls
	7*	1*	14. Hadrianic / Antonine Probable cremation burial Mortarium, five jars, one beaker (assemblage incomplete)
Hallaton, Leicestershire (SP 7896) (Page and Keate 1907: 212)	U	3*	Late 1st century Cremation burial in wooden box Several unstamped samian cups and dishes Glass ribbed bowl and jug, four unguent bottles, bronze ladle, <i>pan</i> , <i>several handles</i> , <i>jug</i>
King's Hedges, Milton, Cambridgeshire (TL 457618) (Frere 1991: 256)	9	1*	Early 2nd century cremation Nine vessels
Linton, Cambridgeshire (TL 557469) (Lethbridge 1937)	2	8	2nd century Child inhumation burial Grey ware jar and bowl Neck of glass bottle, five bronze bracelets, three finger rings, 148 jet beads from necklace, silver ring fragment, bone pin, half shale armlet
Little Walden, n. of Saffron Walden, Essex (TL 5442) (Hull 1963b: 195)	4	4*	Cremation burial in jar Curle 15 and Drag. 36 dishes and Drag. 35 cup, other pot Glass unguent bottle, bottle and rim of third vessel, iron lampholder, spear head and shaft (incomplete), fittings for chest and lion head studs
Little Waltham, Essex (TL 705126) (Drury 1978)	8	2	Ad 50-60 Unurned cremation burial Two flagons, two cups (one in terra nigra), two butt beakers, jar, terra nigra platter Unburnt pig's skull, sheep rib, complete domestic fowl and foetal piglet, ox skull fragment
North Marston, Buckinghamshire (SP 758230) (Farley 1971; Wilson 1974: 436)	U	2*	1st century cremation Cist lined with limestone slabs 1.5m x 1.2m. Parts of 3 1st century bowls Cattle tibia, patella, radius and limb, vertebra, pig/sheep femur, pig axis vertebrae and ?long bones, sheep incisors, foot bones, tail bone, and femur, lamb?, razor shell
Priory Park, Prittlewell, Essex (TQ 8787) (Hull 1963b: 167)	2*	5*	Cremation burials in two urns Two flagons Two glass bottles, bronze vessel, bronze lampholder and strigil.
Radnage, Buckinghamshire (SU 7897)	10	2	Mid 1st century AD Cremation burial probably in lion-head casket Pottery flagon and nine samian dishes of at least two different

(Skilbeck 1923; Harden et al. 1987: 51)			forms (one of which is Drag. 18/31R; the illustration is not adequate to identify the other) arranged in three rows, of which the fabric was 'soft as putty', glass jug and dark blue and opaque white mosaic pillar moulded bowl, imported possibly from northern Italy
Rochford (Cherry Orchard Brickfield, Eastwood), Essex (TQ 85758950) (Taylor 1954: 98; Hull 1963b: 127)	8	2*	AD 120-140 Flagon, beaker, two Drag. 18/31 plates, two Drag. 33 and one Drag. 35 cups, and Drag. 67 decorated beaker, sherds Glass flagon, iron lampholder, animal bone, nails
Rougham, Suffolk (TL 9061) (Dunning and Jessup 1936: 51; Fox 1911: 294-95, 315-16)	8	5	2. 1st to early third century AD Cremation burial in glass jar in tile cist Two jars, two flagons, four samian dishes, Glass unguent bottle in cremation container, coin, ox bones (on samian dish), iron lamp and lamp hanger which still projected from the wall of the cist, iron rods possibly from casket
St Albans Folly Lane, Hertfordshire (TL 143077) (Niblett 1992; forthcoming; archive)	8*	2*	27 Antonine Probable cremation burial Three flagons, jar, three samian dishes, one other dish, Iron strigil. Damage by later pit may account for absence of human remains.
St Albans Folly Lane, Hertfordshire (TL 143077) (Mays and Steele 1995; Niblett 1992; forthcoming)	35*	7*	AD 45-55 Cremation burial in pit (adult) Shaft back fill. Flagon and four amphorae, ten platters (five samian, five Gallo-Belgic), ten cups (five samian, one butt beaker, one terra nigra cup and three Gallo-Belgic imitation vessels) and ten dishes (five samian, four imitation Gallo-Belgic and one grog-tempered). All thirty five vessels were broken and scattered. A burial pit containing a single adult cremation with the following cremated items, Burnt amphorae, imitation terra nigra and imitation Gallo-Belgic wares, from a <i>carnyx</i> , from a cart or chariot, bridle bit and cheek piece, iron chain mail, molten bronze, four kilos of molten silver, fragments from an ivory-inlaid chair or couch, bear claws, sheep, pig cattle and hare or cat bones, and much pyre debris. Vessel and NAT numbers are not directly comparable to other assemblages because they represent pyre rather than grave goods.
St Albans King Harry Lane (Phases 3 and 4 only), Hertfordshire (TL 131067) (Stead and Rigby 1989)	7	5	9 Mid 1st century AD Unurned adult cremation burial Two flagons, two cups, bowl, jar, platter, Two brooches, mirror, nails from wooden board, bone 'handle' pig jaw, left radius, calcaneum, ?pig atlas, mammal occipital, vertebra, unknown rib
	6	3	27 Mid 1st century AD Unurned adult cremation burial Two platters, two cups, bowl, lid, Iron spoon, seventeen nails from wooden board, mammal occipital and femur, ?pig tibia
	4	3	28 Mid 1st century AD Unurned adult cremation burial

			Beaker, two platters, samian cup (Drag. 27) Brooch, iron knife
	4	3	37 Mid 1st century AD Unurned adolescent cremation burial Flagon, platter, cup, beaker Three brooches, bronze cup
	1	4	86 Mid 1st century AD Urned adult cremation burial in beaker Beaker Four brooches, bronze tweezers, part of toilet set
	3*	3*	117 Mid 1st century AD Unurned adult cremation burial Amphora sherds, honeypot, platter Two brooches, bronze fittings from wooden board (disturbed)
	4	3*	118 Mid 1st century AD Unurned (?) cremation burial Two platters, bowl, jar, brooch, bone 'box', bronze fragments from wooden object (disturbed)
		3	134 Mid 1st century AD Urned adult cremation burial in bowl Brooch, iron needle, iron punch
	0	3	182 Mid 1st century AD Urned adult cremation in beaker Brooch, ring, triangular iron knife (razor?)
	0	4	203 Mid 1st century AD Urned male adult cremation burial in flagon Iron toilet set, bronze cosmetic set, brooch, skull frags, pig left mandible fragments, pig left calcaneum
	3	3	316 Mid 1st century AD Unurned adult (?) cremation burial Flagon, beaker, platter, brooch Iron knife, triangular iron knife (razor?), pig skull and left mandible
	2	3	370 Mid 1st century AD Unurned child cremation burial beneath wooden board, Beaker, platter Spindle-whorl, four brooches, mammal skull, pig left mandible
St Albans Lindum Place (King Harry Lane), Hertfordshire (TL 133065) (Freeman 1971; Wilson 1972: 329)	6	2	1. AD 150-250 Cremation burial in lion-head casket Flagon, six samian bowls Glass bottle At centre of burial enclosure
	6	1	2. AD 150-250 Cremation burial Three imitation Drag. 37 decorated bowls, three Drag. 36 dishes Bronze vessel
St Albans St Stephens, Hertfordshire (TL 14090614) (Davey 1935)	12	1*	2 (Davey) Urned cremation burial Three flagons, nine other vessels
	6	1*	40 (Davey) Urned cremation burial Flagon, jar, dish, three cups (samian)

St Albans St Stephens, Hertfordshire (TL 14090614) (Frere 1990: 338-40)	6	3	11 Late 1st century Child cremation burial in wooden box Three flagons, two beakers, one vessel Four glass bottles, burnt animal bone, three coins Beneath six post structure
	6	2	17 late 1st / early 2nd century Adult female cremation burial in jar Two flagons, two beakers, dish, cup Burnt animal bone, two coins
	6	3	71 Early-mid 2nd century Child cremation burial in jar Two flagons, one beaker, one lid, two vessels Glass vessel, bone pyxis, burnt animal bone
	5	4	246 early 2nd century Adult male cremation burial in jar Flagon, beaker, bowl, dish, lid Three glass vessels, coin, lampholder, burnt animal bone
	1	4	298 late 1st century Adult cremation burial in jar Ceramic lid Glass vessel, casket fittings, bronze mortar and pestle
	10	2	334 Date not known Adult female (?) cremation burial in jar Flagon, bowl, two jars, two dishes, two cups, lid, vessel Two glass vessels
	2	3	226 Late 1st century Adult female cremation burial in jar in wooden box Two beakers Bone spoon, brooch, burnt animal bone
	3	3	240 Late 1st century Adult cremation burial in casket Three flagons Mirror, worked bone object, burnt animal bone
	3	3	196 Adult female (??) cremation burial in jar Two beakers, lid Brooch, intaglio
	2	5	92 Mid-late 2nd century Child cremation burial in jar Beaker and lid Coin, beads, bronze ring, bronze bell
St Albans 'William Old', Hertfordshire (TL 131067) (Niblett and Reeves 1990)	13	6	AD 80-90 Adult cremation in glass jar One large Dr.18 dish, four Dr.18 dishes, four larger Dr.27 cups, four smaller Dr.27 cups Glass flask, bronze bowl, four ceramic lamps, pair of strigils held together by iron hook, folding tripod probably deliberately bent before deposition. The tripod is suggested by the excavators to have a similar function to the folding chairs from Holborough and Bartlow Hills but other examples of this artefact type probably served for placing food (cf. Nuber 1984; Strong 1966: 159).
Snailwell, Cambridgeshire (TL 645675) (Stead 1967: 57)	16*	9*	AD 10-50 Cremation burial Three amphorae, thirteen ceramics including Gallo-Belgic imports Bronze bowl, bronze plate, bronze bracelet, wooden tray

			indicated by hinges, bronze buckle, five bone toggles, two iron hooks, iron triangular knife (razor?), iron boss, pig, ox and bird bones
Stanfordbury, Bedfordshire (TL 148412) (Stead 1967; Page and Keate 1908: 13-14)	U	8*	A. Conquest period Cremation burial, possibly scattered Floor paved with tesserae, six amphorae, three samian cups, 'a great quantity of ordinary red, grey and black ware, bronze jug and pan, shield boss, two fire dogs, two iron spits, iron tripod, iron fragments, bone 'flute', five gaming pieces
	U	9*	B. Late 1st century AD? Cremation burial in glass vessel Two amphorae, 'some samian', Two glass bottles, a pillar-moulded bowl, silver buckle and strap end, four glass and three amber beads, two bronze brooches, coin of ?Titus, shale bracelet, bronze handle, bronze box fittings, two iron bars
Stansted Duckend Farm Essex (TL 521221) (Frere 1988: 459; 1989: 305-05; Garland, N. 1990; Wallace in prep.)	10	1*	9 Pre-Flavian No information on age / sex and container Two flagons, beaker, jar, bowl / jar, three dishes, two cups Other grave goods
	7	1*	13 Pre-Flavian No information on age / sex and container Two platters, two beakers, cup, two miniature jars Other grave goods
	6	1*	18 Later 1st century AD No information on age / sex and container Flagon, jar, miniature jar, bowl, Drag. 33 cup, platter
Duckend Car Park, Essex (TL 521222) (Frere 1988: 459; 1989: 305-05; Garland, N. 1990; Wallace in prep.)	10	4*	25 Early to mid 2nd century Cremation on pewter tray possibly in box Carrot amphora, beaker, one Drag. 18 and two Drag. 42 dishes, four Drag. 35 and one Drag. 33 cups Six glass vessels (pillar moulded bowl, two cups, flask, small bottle and large bottle), bronze bath saucer, amphora shaped jug, bowl, vessel foot and rim
	8	3*	Burial 26 Early to mid 2nd century No information on age / sex Cremation burial in casket Flagon, beaker, Drag. 37 decorated bowl, one Drag. 18/31 dish, two Drag. 35 and one Drag. 27 cups, vessel, glass bowl, bottle and fragmentary and molten pieces, mirror
Takeley, west of Great Dunmow, Essex (TL 57 22) (Hull 1963b: 185)	U	5*	AD 80-120 Cremation burial in 'urn' Two samian vessels Two glass vessels, coin of Vespasian and Domitian, four brass rings (not finger rings, probably in chest), wooden chest and lamp fragments
Takeley Street, Essex (TL 554215) (Hull 1963b: 1850)	U	4*	Probable burial Decorated samian bowl, dish and inkwell, Two glass vessels, bronze lamp and frags of four bronze vessels, recovered from mound when tree lifted out.
Thornborough, Buckinghamshire (SP 7333) (Johnson	6	1	9-12 AD 70-75 Unurned cremation burial Flagon, bowl, three Drag. 36 dishes and Drag. 35 cup

1975)			
Thornborough, Buckinghamshire (SP 7333) (Liversidge 1960)	8	3*	Late 2nd century Cremation burial in large glass square bottle Two small amphorae, two beakers, two samian dishes, samian vessel and other vessel Handle of glass bottle and part of bottle, bronze pan, two jugs, dish and lamp
Toppesfield, Essex (TL 726365) (Hull 1963b: 192-93)	3	3*	1st century AD Inhumation burial Drag. 22 small dish, Drag. 27 and Drag. 35 cups Bronze jug and pan, coin, iron sword laid on chest
Welwyn Grange, Hertfordshire (TL 23121640) (Kindersley 1922; Westell 1930)	U	6*	Cremation burial in wooden box (?) Ceramics, three glass vessels, pipeclay statuette, bronze Dragonesque brooch, bronze ring and blue enamelled finger ring, lamp
Weston Turville, Buckinghamshire (SP 8510) (Smith 1908: 15-16; Waugh 1961)	7*	7*	Cremation burial in amphora or jar Two samian cups and one bowl, four other ceramics Three glass bottles and one rectangular base, iron box fittings, one trumpet brooch, one enamelled fly brooch, two bone pins, nailed leather possibly from shoes, frankincense and leaves in one dish, poss. mirror fragment and possibly other brooches. Incomplete.
West Thurrock, Essex (TQ 5877) Hull 1963b: 189; Philpott 1991: 252, 257	2	3	Cremation in amphora Imitation Black Burnished ware jar, imitation samian cup Three bronze bracelets, bronze spoon

6.5 Other burial assemblages from southern Roman Britain

The descriptions follow the criteria given in appendix 6.2

Site / County / NGR / Reference	No. cera mics	NAT	Assemblage
Bayford, Sittingbourne, Kent (c. TQ 9063) (Payne 1877; 1886; Smith 1922: 97)	11	6	1. Cremated bone in and around glass bottle Six samian dishes and three cups, two miniature jars, glass jug, two glass vessels, bronze 'goblet', bronze lamp, jug and pan, bronze oil flask to which iron strigil fragments were attached by a chain, animal bones
	19	5	2. Cremated bone in square glass bottle. Flagon, two jars, cream coloured bowl, six samian dishes and nine cups of AD 200, glass jug, bottle and two 'vases', three bronze strigils, iron lampstand, bronze jug (handle of latter depicts nude male with sword, scabbard and cloak, with a decapitated goat or ram, an ox between the man's legs, outside the left leg a boar's head with snout uplifted, above the man a galloping goat, two animals above this and at the top a seated figure with a crook. Toynbee (1964: 325) interpreted the scene as the madness of Ajax but did not note that the animal combination associated with the nude male is the same as the <i>suovetaurilia</i>).
Birdlip, Gloucestershire (SO 9214) (Staelens 1982)		6	Early 1st century AD Adult female extended inhumation in stone cist Mirror, a large bronze bowl (over the face) and smaller bronze bowl, a brooch, tweezers, four bronze rings, a bead necklace, a bronze knife handle, a bronze drop handle and finial loop.
Brighton Springfield Road, West Sussex (TQ 3104) (Kelly and Dudley 1981)	11	7	Late second century Cremation burial in wooden box (1962 /63 excavation) Flagon, jar, five 'saucers' (which were possibly burnt), Drag. 33 and Drag. 46 cups, Drag. 31 and Drag. 36 dishes, glass flask and 'hat-shaped' container, wooden disc, box fittings, trumpet brooch, bronze wire and cylinder, iron lampholder and hook
Colchester St Clare Drive, Essex (TL 975255) (Hull 1942)	10	4	Claudian Cremation burial in flagon Flagon, butt beaker and terra rubra beaker, one samian (Drag. 17), terra rubra and three terra nigra dishes, a samian (Loeschke 8) and terra rubra cup, frags of glass flask, ten brooches, one or more bracelets, strap possibly from wooden box
Colchester Joslin Collection 8/68, Essex (TL 975255) (May 1930)	14	1	AD 40-70 Cremation burial 'Honey pot', grey 'vase' (and another in the illustration), two Drag. 18 and two Drag. 15 (i.e. 15/17) dishes, four large Drag. 27 cups and four Drag. 24/25 cups
Crabtree Lane, North Lancing, West Sussex (TQ 18180499) (Kelly and Dudley 1981)	10	7	Mid or late 2nd century Cremation burial in square glass bottle Flagon, flask with hole bored in side, miniature flagon, beaker, dish (possibly burnt), Drag. 18 and Drag. 36 dish, Drag. 27 cup and samian flagon, unguent bottle, ceramic lamp holder,

			two gilt bronze disc brooches, ring of agate or chalcedony, gaming counter, cosmetic palette, lock plate and key from chest
Holborough, Snodland, Kent (TQ 7061) (Jessup 1954)	12*	4	<p>Within central area the following features:</p> <p>Stakeholes define a square open at northern end of 15ft by 16ft around the primary burial.</p> <p>Primary burial 7ft 8 inches x 2ft 6 inches and 1ft 6 inches deep. Wooden coffin indicated by nails and nail impressions, with oak ash, calcined adult male human and fowl bone.</p> <p>Mound of puddled chalk over burial.</p> <p>14 stakeholes which form an almost square enclosure around the grave open at the east end probably supported the structure during funerary ritual.</p> <p>On north side of grave a mass of broken pottery from five amphorae, spread of rusted nails, glass fragments and molten glass.</p> <p>Pit 1. with wicker lining and folding chair which had been deliberately broken before burial.</p> <p>Pit 2. Wood ash, cremated sheep, fowl and smaller bird, two broken and burnt plates and whole beaker</p> <p>Pit 3. Burnt and broken part beaker and six or seven plates. Burnt coin of Antoninus Pius with pyre type.</p> <p>Secondary burial in south-east quadrant, one year old child inhumation accompanied by possible purse and rabbit bones, in lead-lined wooden coffin with Dionysiac figures.</p> <p>Ditch fill excavated but very little artefactual material.</p>
Jordan Hill, Weymouth, Dorset (SY 699823) (Biddle 1967; RCHME 1970: II.3. 617)	9	2	<p>1st century AD</p> <p>Inhumation burial with shale trencher by its shoulder, on which was a small black ware cup, a black imitation of samian Drag. 37, a plain samian dish, five small black bowls around the trencher and ceramic bottle by knees</p>
Knob's Crook, Woodland, Dorset (SU 05520733) (Fowler 1965)	7*	5*	<p>AD 70-85</p> <p><i>Brandgrubengrab</i> with cremated adult bone. All artefacts had been placed on pyre and were recovered from main burial and two other pits beneath barrow. Minimum vessel count of five Drag. 18 and one Drag. 18/31 dishes and one small decorated bowl (Knorr 78). 750 bronze frags and many more minute pieces. Recognisable pieces comprised the base of a vessel, head of a small, rectangular sectioned object, possible head of T-shaped brooch, four bosses or studs, part of a bronze plaque with <i>champlevé</i> decoration, possibly from a harness mount, thirty five iron objects including twenty eight nails, thirty four frags of glass of which the diagnostic pieces came from a triangular glass flask, burnt frags of soapstone including two frags of a possible bracelet, and other curved frags, button and bead.</p>
Marquis of Granby, Sompting, West Sussex (TQ 1612 0521) (Ainsworth and Ratcliffe-Densham 1974)	10	2	<p>Late 2nd century</p> <p>Elderly adult male cremation burial in jar.</p> <p>Flagon, bowl and folded beaker, two Walters 79 and one Drag. 31 dishes, two Drag. 33 and two Drag. 39 cups, glass flask</p>
Old Newton, Suffolk (TM 0562) (Low 1909)	1	8*	<p>A cremation burial discovered in 1875 at the sinking of a narrow shaft.</p> <p>Glass bottle with cremated bone</p>

			<p>Ceramic jar, handled glass jar (omega handles), jug and unguent bottle, three glass beads, bronze spear head, pair of bronze handles and ten glass counters, five bronze rings and two lamps.</p> <p>Most of the assemblage was not kept from the 'charcoal and ashes'.</p>
Portesham, Dorset (SY 611861) (Fitzpatrick 1996)	2	5	<p>Mid 1st century AD</p> <p>Adult female crouched inhumation burial, oriented north-east south-west, disturbed by metal detectors.</p> <p>Iron Age tradition mirror, imported bronze pan, most of body of pig over and in front of body, traces of jointing, lamb shoulder at waist, two brooches at shoulders and one attached to mirror, iron knife in sheath, one bowl by heels, one bowl behind the back and possibly also a jar in unknown position</p>
Sheepen, Essex (Niblett 1985: mf 1/5: A3-A12)	U	U	<p>Neronian</p> <p>Five separate artefact deposits but only one deposit of cremated bone were recovered from a small period cemetery 50m south of site 1, perhaps surrounded by a ditch. According to Niblett it is possible that all artefacts derive from a single burial.</p> <p>Group 1. Ceramic jar</p> <p>Group 2. Ceramic jar with cremated bone fragments</p> <p>Group 3. Three butt beakers, a ceramic flask imitating glass, two terra nigra cups, two Drag. 27 cups, a shallow glass dish, hemispherical bowl and pillar-moulded bowl</p> <p>Group 4. Top of glass flagon, part of two glass flasks, coin</p> <p>Group 5. Two ceramic flagons, three samian dishes (Ritterling 9, 17R, 15/17R), a glass bath flask and the fittings from a casket, lock plate, hasp, rings and bronze lion head studs.</p>
Sheepen, Essex (Hull 1963a: 193-95)	6 0W	9*	<p>302</p> <p>Late 2nd century</p> <p>An urned cremation burial in a 'honey pot' within an amphora</p> <p>Four small flagons, samian dish (18/31), bowl with a hunt scene, part of glass flask, mirror, beads, two brooches, bone needle, bone pin, two bone terminals, bone ring, bronze spatula handle, bronze ring, four bronze studs, two bronze tacks and bronze nail head, bone handled iron knife, two beads, lamp</p>
Shefford, Bedfordshire (TL 1439) (Fox. 1923: 213; Page and Keate 1908: 11-12; Kennett 1971)	U	9*	<p>Late 1st century</p> <p>Cremation burial with blue glass jug, an amber coloured bowl, a square glass bottle, two glass funnels, two pans (wrongly reconstructed as a waisted incense pan in Fox's account), a bronze jug, an iron lamp, an ivory pipe, a knife, a short iron chain, a hook and other bronze items. Thirty one samian vessels were kept but cannot now be distinguished from those derived from other contexts. This number from a single burial is unparalleled.</p> <p>According to Page and Keate the artefacts were recovered from a walled cemetery with several burials but Kennett suggests that a single burial accounts for the artefact assemblage. However the original account does record several cremation urns 'containing ashes'. The glass and metal vessels were reliably recorded in association with one another and the burial is therefore included on Fig. 7.28 and 7.29 but not in the plot of large ceramic assemblages (Fig. 7.27).</p>
Stanway, Essex (TL 956226) (Crummy	20*	U	<p>c. AD 40-85.</p> <p>Enclosure 4 wooden burial chamber (<i>Brandgrubengrab?</i>)</p>

1993; 1997a)			The chamber backfill contain cremated bone, smashed pottery from a minimum of twenty plates, cups and bowls, a glass flask and glass and paste beads.
	14	12	The 'warrior' burial, Enclosure 3 50s AD Unurned cremation burial in centre of rectangular pit, 2 x 2.6 x 1m deep. Amphora, beaker, two flagons (one from central Gaul), samian cup and bowl, eight terra rubra cups and bowls. Two glass unguent bottles and one glass bowl, a bronze pan and jug, wooden object, a grid iron, a bent iron spearhead and shield boss, a wooden box, a probable gaming board with ten dark blue and nine opaque white gaming pieces, two brooches, bronze armlet and glass bead and woollen textiles.
	14	6	The 'doctor's' or 'game' burial, Enclosure 5 Post-conquest Unurned cremation burial in heap on gaming board (perhaps originally in bag), in rectangular pit with ledge on one side. In deeper part of grave a wooden box containing iron fittings from gaming board with thirteen white and thirteen blue glass gaming pieces, set out as if a game had already started. Above wooden box a surgical kit including two scalpels, saw, three handled needles, forceps, a double ended hook, probe and blunt hook. Eight rods, four of iron and four of bronze, each with one flattened end and the other a triangular blade were also recovered in association with bronze rings. Two brooches, a bead and textiles were also recovered in the same area. In the corner of the burial was a fish sauce amphora, and on the other side a flagon and above it a decorated samian bowl and a bronze handled pan and strainer. In the centre of the grave were eleven pottery dishes and cups, probably terra rubra and terra nigra.
Stebbing, Essex (TL 6426) (Going 1978; Goodburn 1978: 452; Rodwell 1976)	U	U	A Romano-British cemetery in a ditched enclosure with three 'rich cremations' with 'fine glass vessels'. Full account of assemblages not available but one grave with glass urn, glass jug, two south Gaulish samian vessels and poppy head beaker in iron bound chest. One other burial also had two glass vessels. A further burial had 2 Republican denarii, Cu alloy box, gilt silver brooch, and an unspecified number of glass and ceramic vessels.
Thatcham Butter Cross, Berkshire (SU 5167) (Collingwood and Taylor 1928: 207)	U	U	Burnt fragments of thirty samian vessels, mostly undecorated, part of a 'Hunt-cup', 'Belgic' vessels and part of an amphora, molten glass, nails and wood had been 'buried in a small hole dug in the gravel'. Collingwood and Taylor offer no interpretation but the description suggests that the assemblage is likely to represent either a <i>Brandgrubengrab</i> or a deposit of pyre debris. The general context of recovery is surface evidence of Roman occupation at Thatcham. The possible burial was located half a mile west of Thatcham Butter Cross
Welshpool, Powys (SJ 229075) (Boon 1961)	U	6*	Probable cremation burial - no human bone was recovered by workmen. Later small scale excavations in the environs of the deposit recovered scattered evidence of burning Base of ceramic costrel, frags of jar, frags of glass jar and mould-blown bottle, three bronze shallow pans and one jug packed in cloth and leaves within bronze cauldron (metal objects worn and one crudely repaired), yew bucket with handle, binding and bucranion escutcheon, fire dog and two

			iron standards which were possible candelabra.
Wotton Hillfield Lodge, Denmark Road, Gloucestershire (SO 844191) (Frere 1992: 345; A. P. Garrod pers. comm.)	11	U	2nd century Cremation burial in flagon Eleven samian vessels, coin of Domitian

6.6 Burial monuments in and in the environs of the *civitas* of the Catuvellauni

The appendix is subdivided into the following four categories:

1. Non-barrow funerary monuments of definitely 1st to mid-3rd century AD date

2. Barrows of definitely 1st to mid-3rd century AD date

The most recent distribution map plots some monuments with slight evidence of Roman date (e.g. Six Hills, Stevenage) and omits others with reliable evidence (e.g. Borough Hill) (Ordnance Survey 1991). The primary data from Roman barrows was therefore re-examined. All barrows with evidence of Roman period date of the primary burial within the study area are listed here. In all the instances where more precise dating evidence is available the monuments date from the late 1st to early 3rd centuries.

3. Barrows of probable Roman date.

This probability is based on the presence of Roman period material of which the context is poorly documented or those suggested by the criteria of form to be of possible Roman date (e.g. Six Hills Stevenage). The barrows listed by Dunning and Jessup (1936) as of presumed Roman date but lacking any supporting evidence have not been included. One of the main criteria used in the past, the association with a Roman road, is not employed here unless supported by other evidence. Most of the examples included here are hypothesised to be dated to the early Roman period, by the general date for barrow building in Britain between the 1st and mid-3rd century AD (Struck forthcoming a)

4. Artistic and epigraphic evidence for funerary monuments

The selection of monuments as burial related is based on recovery from a funerary context (Towcester, Bedford Purlieus, Girton) or attribution made on basis of monument type (Stanwick, Water Newton). None of the monuments are securely dated, save at Stanwick where there is a *terminus ante quem* and at Bedford Purlieus where the associated cremation burial may indicate an early Roman date. Dated Roman period burials from the Girton cemetery are early rather than late. There are a small number of further sculptures not included in this list of which a funerary provenance is possible (Huskinson 1994: 15, No. 7, a fragment of relief of standing man, and Huskinson 1994: 17, No. 33, fragment of head of man recovered from C2 / C3 aisled building, Arbury Road). The funerary derivation of RIB 233 and 234 is undisputed but that of RIB 232 is more open to doubt. There is no dating evidence for the epigraphy save the general dating of inscriptions to between the 1st century and the first half of the 3rd centuries AD. The DM formula is evidence that RIB 233 dates from the second century onwards. The imprecision of the dating of this body of material must however be stressed.

1. Non-barrow funerary monuments

Site / County / Reference / NGR	Description
Bancroft, Buckinghamshire (Williams and Zeepvat 1994) (SP 82524058)	See appendix 5.2 for description
Hampstead Norris, Berkshire (SU 5276) (Page and Calthrop 1906: 210)	Arched vault 8ft long, 2ft wide and 2ft high, formed of flint and brick bonding courses, cremation in Upchurch ware jar and a coin of Commodus, also pyre debris, charcoal, animal bone and nails on floor
Litlington, Cambridgeshire (Kempe 1845; Liversidge 1977: 29-30) (TL 314420)	Walls of flint and brick 81ft by 114ft surround cemetery with c.80 cremations and two hundred and fifty inhumations. Probably used from 2nd to 4th century. Cemetery fronts onto the road. 30m to north an undated probable Roman period stone burial chamber containing two inhumation burials.
Rothamsted Experimental station, Harpenden, Hertfordshire (Lowther 1937) (TL 120137)	A probable mausoleum of circular form, with 2 square buttresses, possibly the base of a tower tomb. It lay within a 30m square 'temenos' enclosure within which lay 2 cremations. The very limited area investigated within the temenos revealed two cremation burials.
St Albans St Stephens, Hertfordshire (Davey 1935; Frere 1984; 1988; 1989) (TL 140061)	Ditched enclosure in cemetery on both sides of Watling Street, although without central burials. Six post structure over cremation burial on north side of Watling Street Eight cremation burials to the south of Watling Street surrounded by four post settings from older and recent excavations. One burial to the south of Watling Street from recent excavations was surrounded with a circular flint foundation c.1 m in diameter
St Albans Lindum Place, Hertfordshire (Freeman 1971; Wilson 1972: 329) (TL 133065)	Burial enclosure 8m square with post holes in the two excavated corners
Southfleet, Kent (Rashleigh 1803; Jessup 1959: 29-30) (TQ 6171)	A stone walled burial enclosure 50ft square with 3ft thick buttressed walls, possibly of flint and tiles, facing the cardinal points. There was a central cremation burial under a ragstone pavement, including two glass jars with omega handles (Isings 51) with cremated bone, a pair of leather shoes, one with gold thread, and also two ceramic jars also containing cremated bone. In a cist under the pavement were two flagons, two Drag. 31 dishes one with animal ribs on it and a wooden casket beneath represented by bronze fittings. Midway between the central burial and the east wall was a stone coffin containing two lead coffins each with a child burial. One contained only the skeleton, the other an assemblage of jewellery comprising a gold necklace, gold ring and two gold serpent headed bracelets of late Roman date.
Welwyn Hall Mausoleum, Welwyn, Hertfordshire (Rook et al. 1984; McDonald forthcoming) (TL 232164)	The structure was built at some point in the third century and during the 4th and 4th centuries was heavily robbed. The suggested shape is of a rectangular building oriented roughly north-south of which the flint raft foundations formed a rectangle 16.2m x 14m. The outer wall footings described a rectangular building 10.8m x 6.8m (inner measurements). The inner wall footing for the cella, was almost square in plan, 4.8m east west by 4.6m north-south. The southern half of the cella was subdivided into two rooms. The entrance probably lay in the east wall. There was a very narrow ambulatory. Outside the east outer wall was a possible paved area. Sections of a ditch tentatively interpreted as the <i>temenos</i> for the structure

	<p>were excavated c.30 m to the north-west of the building and c.8 m to the east.</p> <p>Some impression can be given of the cella interior and of the external appearance. The cella walls and ceiling were lined with white plaster. The mid-late third century sarcophagus, of which fragments were recovered, was probably set with its plain back against the wall within the ambulatory. The pieces recovered from the different excavations were cut in a slightly different style, which may be evidence for not only a sarcophagus but also a mythological frieze. The cella was up to 10m in height, with the tower raised above the pitched roof of the ambulatory. There is some evidence that the building's exterior was rendered in white.</p>
Wood Lane End, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire (Neal 1984) (TL 082078)	<p>Building 1. A cella 11 x 12.25m in its external measurement, with walls 1.5m thick. Within the cella on its north-western side was a tiled vault 5.5 x 3.75m. Neal suggests that the size of the vault is similar to that of better preserved mausolea at Lullingstone or Bancroft. The superstructure is suggested to be a tower with pediment at front and rear, of a height of up to 15.5m. The building had possibly been rendered white.</p> <p>Building 6. a 6m square construction, with a robbed out central pit which may have been the foundation for a plinth, possibly to support a shrine or cist. The structure was later than and aligned on building 1, from which its construction materials possibly derived.</p> <p>These structures, both oriented with their corners on the cardinal points, lay within a larger enclosure within which a small bath-house also lay. Outside were a possible schola building and other structures. The main period of use of the complex was the 2nd century, at the end of which it was demolished. No 'votive' material was recovered from the site.</p>

2. Roman period barrows

Site / County / Reference / NGR	Description
Bartlow Hills, Essex (TL 58614490) (Hull 1963: 39-45)	<p>Seven barrows of which IV-VII survive.</p> <p>I AD 80-100 Wooden chest</p> <p>II Hadrianic-Antonine, tile chamber</p> <p>III 2nd century, wooden chest</p> <p>IV Barrow 45ft high and 145ft diameter, wooden chamber</p> <p>V Antonine Barrow 35ft high and 100ft diameter, wooden chest</p> <p>VI Barrow</p> <p>VII Late 2nd century, wooden chest</p> <p>Railway cutting between barrows produced 15 skeletons.</p> <p>Between barrows II and IV a rectangular flint foundation 30ft x 10ft, possible further monumental tomb, though only dating evidence a possibly associated coin of Valens</p> <p>Foundations of building 100 yards from burials was possibly associated, but also other buildings nearby.</p>
Borough Hill, Daventry, Northamptonshire (Brown 1977)	<p>18 barrows recorded in eighteenth century, 14 in early nineteenth from which recorded excavations date. No longer extant. Barrows aligned on long axis of hillfort enclosure within which they stand. Roman period stone structure at western extremity of hillfort within separate enclosure.</p> <p>Details are summarised by Brown from G. Baker's excavation notes and from re-examination of material remaining. Quotations follow Brown's transcription of Baker.</p> <p>Barrows 1, 2, 4, 7 no information</p> <p>Barrow 3 Charcoal, bones, cist with covering stone, no cremation vessel</p>

	<p>recorded</p> <p>Barrow 5 Largest example of 32 feet diameter and 5ft height. Already emptied</p> <p>Barrow 6 Four urned cremation burials, cremation vessels are 2nd century jars and three were accompanied by flagons which when dated were also 2nd century</p> <p>Barrow 8 Size similar to 5. Probable in-situ cremation on floor of small stones represented by a 2 inch layer of cremated human bone, charcoal and burnt earth. Also a 'brass buckle' and many other fragments of the 'same metal'. Possible cairn of stones above burial</p> <p>Barrow 9 Pyre site similar to 8 noted</p> <p>Barrows 10, 11 and 12 'traces of cremation'</p> <p>Barrow 13 Urned cremation in 2nd century jar in stone cist and covered with further stones. Pyre debris had also been deposited.</p> <p>Barrow 14 1 foot high. A cist lined with small stones within which were an urned cremation in a jar, nails, a flagon and a 2nd century Central Gaulish samian dish (Drag. 18 / 31) with an illegible stamp.</p> <p>Many of the burial ceramics are poorly made. Further complete Roman vessels and also evidence of possible intrusive Anglo-Saxon inhumation.</p>
Bourn, Moulton Hills (aka Arms Hills), Cambridgeshire (TL 326571) (Taylor 1993: 224; Liversidge 1977: 23)	<p>Possibly mid 2nd century</p> <p>A 20m diameter, 3m high. At centre black earth with animal bone, bronze scraps from ornaments, schist bones, millstone fragments, coin of Marcus Aurelius and pottery including base of Antonine samian</p> <p>B 25m diameter, 4m high. Modified in post Roman period but also black earth with human bone fragments, whetstone, bronze fragments and part of colour coated beaker</p> <p>C 5m diameter (NB the measurements of Taylor and Liversidge are in disagreement)</p>
Emmanuel Knoll, Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire (TL 26597012) (Green 1973)	<p>Single barrow, 10m diameter, 2m high, flattened top. Cremation burial in jar, box indicated by decayed wood and nails, black earth in fill probably pyre debris</p>
Hildersham, Maypole Hill, Cambridgeshire (TL 543488) (Dunning and Jessup 1936: 49; Taylor 1993: 224)	<p>A 60m diameter cone shaped barrow. Already robbed when excavated. Roman sherds, tile and a cremation burial were recovered.</p>
Pickford Hill, Harpenden, Hertfordshire (Page 1914: 153; Smith 1922) (TL 1415)	<p>In one of two barrows a circular stone cist with base and cover slabs one foot thick, total height 64 inches, urned cremation probably in square glass bottle and four samian (Drag. 33) cups from Central Gaul of which the stamps date to the 2nd half of the 2nd century AD.</p>
Rougham, Suffolk (Dunning and Jessup 1936: 51; Fox 1911: 294-95, 315-16) (TL 8961)	<p>Four barrows in line north-east south-west, excavated from north</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Barrow, at centre tile cist, a 'cube of 2 feet' 2. Barrow 54ft diameter, 6ft high, tile cist 2ft square and 2ft 3 inches high 3. Barrow heavily damaged by modern road 4. Eastlow Hill. elliptical form, 17 ft high and 'four times larger' than 2. <p>Floor of flints, chamber of flint rubble and tiles, ridged tile roof</p>
St Albans Folly Lane, Hertfordshire (Mays and Steele 1995; Niblett 1992) (TL 143077)	<p>Mid-first century AD</p> <p>A rectilinear ditched enclosure enclosing two hectares, at the centre of which were an 8m² and 3m deep revetted shaft with the remains of a wooden chamber at its base, deliberately demolished before the shaft was backfilled, and a <i>Brandgrubengrab</i> to its side. A barrow was raised over the pyre site and in the late 1st century AD a Romano-Celtic temple was constructed over the barrow.</p>
Thornborough, Buckinghamshire	<p>Barrow over late second cemetery cremation burial. The barrows were across the river from the temple site at Bourton Grounds.</p>

(Liversidge 1960) (SP 7333)	
Youngsbury, Ware, Hertfordshire (Evans 1890) (TL 3717)	One of two barrows contained cremated bone in a square glass bottle and a ceramic jar. Globular glass bottle also associated.

3. Possible Roman period barrows

Site / County / Reference / NGR	Description
Barton, Deadman's Hill, Cambridgeshire (Dunning and Jessup 1936: 48; Taylor 1993: 224) (TL 41485586)	Barrow with Roman pottery, nails and iron fragments
Barton, Lord's Bridge, Cambridgeshire (Dunning and Jessup 1936: 49; Stead 1967; Taylor 1993: 224) (TL 394545)	Barrow, confused account of stone coffin with female burial, 2 bone pins, hobnails, pot, on same site where cremation with slave chain, fire dogs and amphora had also been found.
Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire (Dunning and Jessup 1936: 50) (c. TL 3708)	Barrow, built over a 'saucer-shaped depression' contained Roman material. Perhaps these are Roman deposits in an earlier barrow
Kibworth Harcourt, Leicestershire (SP 6894) (Page and Keate 1907: 213)	Roman ceramics recovered in barrow fill. At centre a stone pavement, possibly a cist, from which a bone bodkin' and iron object were recovered.
Linton, Cambridgeshire (Taylor 1993: 222) (TL 5847)	Primary Roman cremation and secondary Anglo-Saxon inhumations in barrow.
Litlington, Limlow Hill, Cambridgeshire (Clark 1938; Taylor 1993: 225) (TL 32254172)	Rectangular area 210 ft across demarcated by ditched enclosure. ditch 21-24 ft wide and 5½ to 6½ feet deep, of which first fill includes 2nd century ceramics. Hypothesised by Clarke to be quarry ditch for barrow in centre of enclosure, 18 ft high and 42 ft diameter flattened in 1888. Skeletons with 1st and 2nd century coins reported near the mound
Meldreth, Mettle Hill, Cambridgeshire (Taylor 1993: 225) (TL 32254172)	Barrow, Lead coffin with five unguent bottles, Cu alloy armlet and bone pin, found when mound destroyed
Six Hills, Stevenage, Hertfordshire (Dunning and Jessup 1936: 50) (TL 2323)	Six barrows possibly of Roman date, no recent excavation, average 15-20m diameter and 5m in height when recorded in 1930s
Watford, Hertfordshire (Dunning and Jessup 1936: 50; Page 1914: 165) (TQ 1395)	Barrow on bank of river Colne levelled in 1860 with a 'Roman interment' in a probable tile cist with "several gold things and copper coins and a lot of pickle jars with burnt bones in them.' Radlett kilns half a mile to east

4. Sculpture and epigraphy

Site / County / NGR	Reference	Description
Bedford Purlieus, two miles west of Wansford bridge, Thornhaugh and Wansford parishes, Northamptonshire (c. TF 0701)	Haverfield 1902; Huskinson 1994: 18, No. 35,	Two headless and legless torsos, one 0.59m high, other 0.705m high, Barnack rag, youths in short tunics, each with whip, pair of hunters or charioteers, found in association with large ceramic urn (32 inches in height) containing human bones, glass, a minimum of three samian vessels and large fragments of a hunt cup.
Girton, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (TL 425608)	Huskinson 1994: 20-21, No. 41; Liversidge 1977: 19	Torso of draped male figure, limestone, 0.35m high, found in rubbish pit in Roman and Anglo-Saxon cemetery.
Girton, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (TL 425608)	Huskinson 1994: 31-32, No. 66; Liversidge 1977: 19	Head, paws and tail of lion, fragments of prey and base, limestone, probably from funerary monument, found in rubbish pit in Roman and Anglo-Saxon cemetery.
Irchester, Northamptonshire (SP 9265)	RIB 233	43 x 20 inches slab from monumental tomb in context of re-use over robbed out later burial on intra-mural site. D(is) M(anibus) S(acrum) Anicius Satur(ninus) strator con<n>s(ularis) m(onumentum) s(ibi) f(ecit)
St Albans, bed of river Ver to north of north gate (TL 1408)	Blagg and Hunn 1984	A corner stone with scale decoration, possibly derived from a tower tomb. The dimensions are similar to fragments from the same part of the Ppublicius mausoleum, Cologne, 13m high. A stone of similar dimensions but with all decoration eroded recovered from same area. Similar tombs in Gallia Belgica (Hatt 1986) date from the 1st to first half of the 3rd centuries AD.
Stanwick, Northamptonshire (SP 972717)	Dix et al. 1987; Frere 1990: 253; 1991: 285	Re-use of fragmentary material probably from funerary monuments in hypocaust flues of 4th century building. Fragments from statues of Minerva, river god, slave girl, barbarian head trampled by horse feet.
Towcester, Northamptonshire (SP 6948)	Huskinson 1994: 31-2, no. 67	Female head 0.53m in height, limestone, possibly originally set directly on a base, portrait or deity, probably from funerary monument
Thornhaugh, Wansford, Northamptonshire, 4½ miles south-east of Stamford (TL 075985)	RIB 234	12 x 11 inches portion from right hand side of tombstone 'found near Roman buildings' ...]no ...] xxv '...] flav [---]
Water Newton, Cambridgeshire (TL 1097)	RIB 232	Possibly part of monumental inscription from tomb found in context of re-use in Roman period wall ...]marto[...
Water Newton, Cambridgeshire (TL 1097)	Huskinson 1994: 31-2, No. 65	Lion 0.6m high, 0.77m long, limestone, standing to right with head bent down, probably from funerary monument

